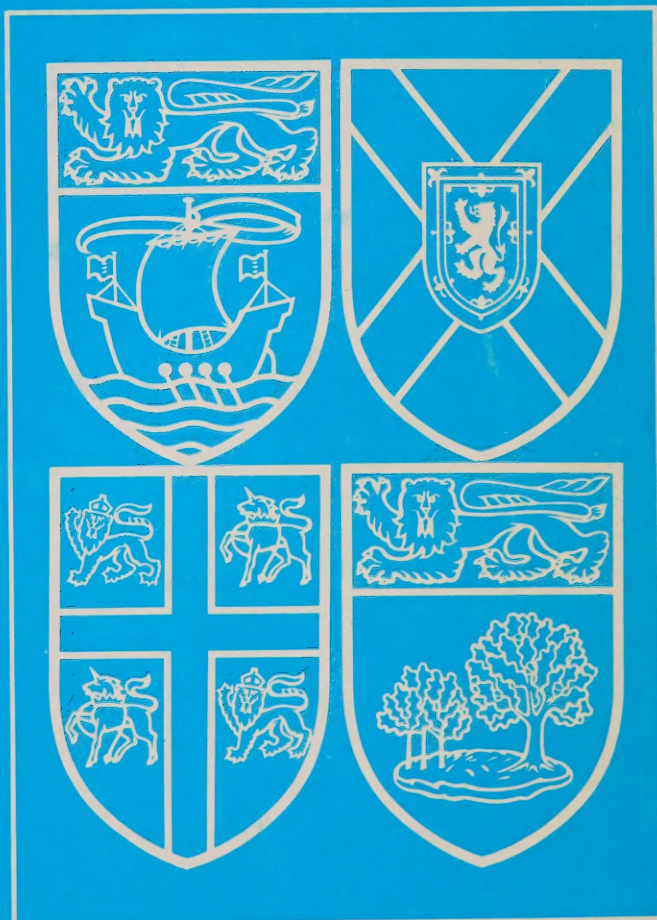
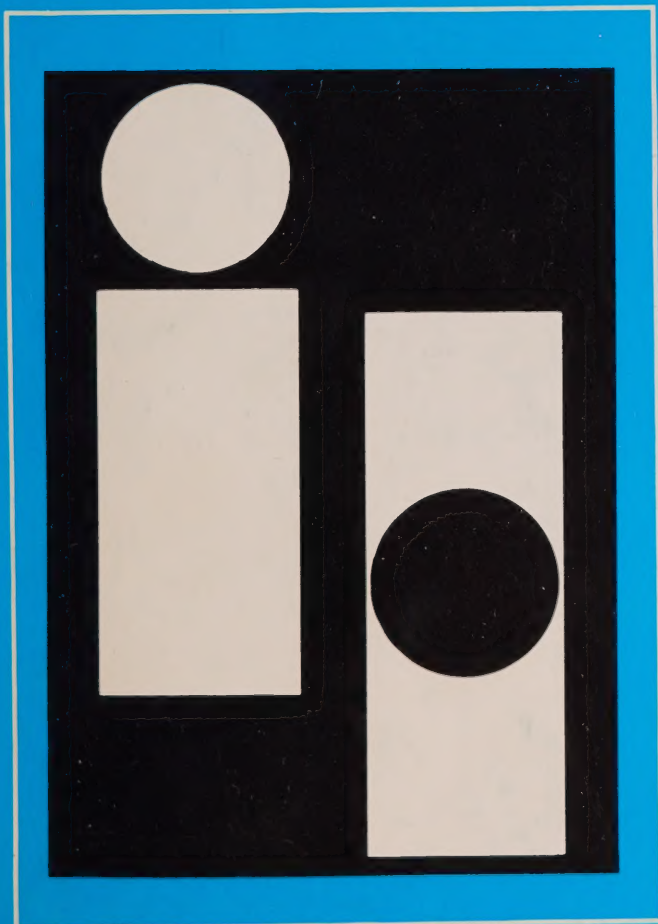


input-output study of the atlantic provinces, 1965

volume II
structural analysis
and data sources

kari levitt





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Input-Output Division

INPUT-OUTPUT STUDY OF THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES 1965

VOLUME II: Structural Analysis and Data Sources

by

Kari Levitt

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FOREWORD

The Input-Output Tables and Models described in this Volume and in Volume I ("Input-Output Study of the Atlantic Provinces, 1965 – Social Accounting Matrix and Models"), make up a Special Monograph prepared by Professor Kari Levitt of McGill University.

Statistics Canada is pleased to publish this monograph and to assume responsibility for the statistical material presented in it. The analysis and conclusions are Professor Levitt's and do not necessarily represent the views of Statistics Canada.

PETER G. KIRKHAM,
Chief Statistician of Canada.

PREFACE

The distinctive character of Canadian Input-Output analysis, which is well-recognized throughout the world today, had its beginnings in the early sixties when, independently of each other, Professors Levitt and Matuszewski began to compile rectangular commodity by industry Input-Output accounts for the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec.

Professor Levitt presented a preliminary report on her work at the 1964 Canadian Political Science Association meetings which witnessed the first debate on the new accounting format. A number of discussants questioned the possibility of developing normal input-output models from these rectangular accounts. Other discussants conjectured that the rectangular format would provide more flexibility for analysis.

The debate was joined again in the 1965 Canadian Political Science Association meetings. Professor Matuszewski presented his solution to the analytical dilemma by showing that the rectangular system could provide the data base for models incorporating variable input-output coefficients, thus freeing input-output analysis from excessively restrictive proportionality assumptions. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which had also adopted the rectangular format by this time, presented a paper showing that most traditional input-output models and a number of variants could be derived easily from rectangular accounts.

Meanwhile the work on compiling the rectangular tables proceeded. In 1966 Professor Levitt completed tables for the Atlantic Provinces for 1960. A year later, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics undertook to compile tables for the Atlantic Provinces for 1965. The work continued to be directed by Professor Levitt.

This two-volume publication describes the statistical and analytical work embodied in the Atlantic Provinces Input-Output studies. A number of important contributions, both expository and analytical, which flowed from these studies deserve mention.

In Volume I Professor Levitt explores the algebra of standard rectangular input-output models in a methodical way. Apart from a relatively brief treatment in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication of the 1961 Canadian Input-Output Tables there is no readily available source on this subject. In view of the growing interest in rectangular systems Professor Levitt's exposition should meet a real need.

Professor Levitt's accounting innovations are not confined to the rectangular format. The Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Tables feature Income and Outlay accounts disaggregated by industry. These form the basis for models which trace the value added in production through factor incomes and transfers to those final expenditures whose magnitudes are highly correlated with levels of sectoral incomes. Thus Professor Levitt's models are "closed" not only over the household sector but over most of the non-discretionary incomes and expenditures of the government sector. These innovations are primarily conceptual and methodological in character: Professor Levitt starts out with the same inadequate data available to everybody else, adapts or truncates income and outlay conventions to match data constraints and derives significant new apparatus for extending the circuits of purchasing power in input-output models.*

* In subsequent (as yet unpublished) work on a system of national accounts for Trinidad and Tobago Professor Levitt goes further, disaggregating industrially not only the Income and Outlay Accounts but parts of the Capital Finance and Balance of Payments Accounts.

Of the numerous contributions to Input-Output analysis to be found in these two volumes perhaps the most notable is the treatment of Input-Output multipliers. Professor Levitt develops a unique measure of interdependence, related to the major characteristic root of the Input-Output matrix of coefficients, which can be disaggregated to show the (negative) influence of foreign trade on the degree of interdependence as well as the contribution to interdependence of the various industries in an Input-Output Table. These measures of interdependence are not only a property of rectangular systems but can be calculated for interindustry systems as well.

T. Gigantes,
Director-General,
System of National Accounts
Structural Branch.

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SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . . figures not available.
- . . . figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- - amount too small to be expressed.
- P preliminary figures.
- ^r revised figures.
- x confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The description of the structure of the economy of the four Atlantic Provinces contained in this chapter is based on the accounting framework and input-output models outlined in Volume I of this study. As indicated earlier, it was hoped that our statistical system would provide a systematic data base for the quantification of an overall development plan for the Atlantic Region. In our system, the Atlantic Region – and the four provinces comprising the region – are viewed as an inter-related system of economic activities. Emphasis is placed on the mechanisms of dependence of the Atlantic economies on the rest of Canada on the one hand, and foreign markets on the other. Input-output relations are embodied in the system, as explained in Volume I. It was expected that the full set of accounts for the years 1960 and 1965, as presented in Chapter 2 of Volume I would be used as a basis for the production of annual provincial economic time series estimates of the minimum set of key variables – thus preparing the groundwork for an econometric simulation planning model. A consistent system of annual provincial economic accounts for each of the Atlantic Provinces is, in any event, necessary to monitor the progress of the structural transformation necessary to reduce the present dependence of the region on federal government transfer payments.

Although the (now defunct) Atlantic Development Board was required by a 1963 amendment to the Statute which created it “to prepare in consultation with the Economic Council of Canada an overall consolidated plan for the promotion of the economic growth of the Atlantic Region” no such consolidated plan was, in fact, ever drawn up. While this is clearly not the occasion to assess the achievements and shortcomings of federal and provincial development policies with respect to the Atlantic Provinces, it must be stated that there does not exist, to date, any unambiguous governmental development strategy for the region.

Not until the publication of *A Strategy for the Economic Development of the Atlantic Provinces, 1971-1981* [54] by the Atlantic Development Advisory Council, and the acceptance of its general lines of policy by the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion in January 1971, did there exist anything resembling a set of accepted goals to guide the establishment of priorities at the federal level. Without the articulation of objectives, and the ranking of these objectives in order of importance there can clearly not be any meaningful planning. The allocation of resources in a manner which can efficiently achieve objectives is plainly impossible so long as there is no consensus concerning objectives. It is important to note, however, that the Atlantic Development Council is only an advisory body and that the quantification of their objectives in the form of targets to be achieved by 1981 was not accepted by the

Minister. It is clear that, until those responsible for the making of policy exercise their responsibilities by setting priorities and targets, the user of a statistical “tool-box” such as the one developed in this study must remain restricted to diagnosis and analysis of the economic situation in the region. The operational use of impact multipliers and other micro-economic applications of our models are no substitute for a comprehensive development plan.

The strategy of the Atlantic Development Council follows the line of argumentation developed by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council throughout the 1960's. The studies commissioned by APEC as well as those undertaken by its own staff, including their Annual Reviews, appear to have provided the basic perspective which underlies the report of the ADC. The key to the approach is an increase in manufacturing employment, particularly secondary manufacturing employment. Activity based on regional resources alone, it is agreed, cannot create sufficient employment in the years to come. The employment problem will be aggravated by the acknowledged need to reduce the number of farm and fishing units, which is likely to result in a reduction in the number of persons employed in these low productivity – primary activities. According to the ADC, the ultimate objective is self-sustaining growth for the region and a reduction in the large federal infusions of transfer and support-type payments. Present heavy net out-migration of population from the region is a drain on the vitality of the region and must be reduced. Efforts should be made to attract growth industries within the region which have supply and market relationships with other industries in programmes of “growth centres”, “resource centres” and “service centres”. The region should once again become “ocean-oriented” and seek external markets along the eastern seaboard of the United States rather than in Central Canada. “The required structural change is, essentially, a substantial increase in the number employed in the manufacturing sector”; and “A stronger regional economy must also strengthen the national economy, not least in ultimately leading to a reduction in the large federal transfer payments that are now required to keep the region viable” [54].

Economic Indicators of Atlantic Regional Disparity

The most widely known economic statistics pertaining to the Atlantic Provinces are those which describe their performance in relation to that of the Canadian economy as a whole. In this perspective, the economic problem of the Atlantic Region is reflected in lower labour force participation rates, higher unemployment rates, high rates of net out-migration, a weak manufacturing sector and, of course, substantially lower personal incomes per person—as compared with Canada

as a whole. To assist the reader in viewing the Atlantic economy in the Canadian perspective, we present a brief summary of comparative data.¹

In 1960, the unemployment rate for the Atlantic Region was 10.7%, against 7.0% for Canada; in 1965 it was 7.4% against 3.9% for Canada, and in 1970, 7.6% against 5.9% for Canada. On a provincial basis, unemployment rates were highest in Newfoundland (18.0% in 1960; 11.3% in 1965; and 10.8% in 1970); and lowest in Nova Scotia (5.4% in 1965; 5.7% in 1970) and Prince Edward Island (5.6% in 1965). Unemployment rates in New Brunswick were substantially higher (7.5% in 1965; 8.0% in 1970).

The labour force participation rate in the Atlantic Region fluctuated between 46.8% and 48.6% in the 1960's. In 1969, the Atlantic rate was 48.1% against 55.8% for Canada.

Net out-migration from the Atlantic Region has been estimated at 150,000 persons between 1961 and 1969, compared with an increase in employed persons of 113,000 over the same period. The exodus of people out of the region has assumed alarming proportions with estimated net migration increasing from 38,000 in the quinquennium 1951-56; 59,000 in 1956-61; and 103,000 in 1961-66. These represent average annual flows of net out-migration of 7,400, 11,800 and about 20,600 respectively. Furthermore, it has been estimated that almost two thirds of the 103,000 who left the region on a net basis between 1961 and 1966 were persons between the ages of 15 and 34.

A comparison of the distribution of non-agricultural employment reveals the relatively small number of persons employed in the manufacturing sector, and the relatively larger number employed in primary activity, in transportation, communications and other utilities, and in public administration in the Atlantic Region, as compared with Canada as a whole. Thus in 1965, 13.3%

of non-agricultural employment in the Atlantic Region was in manufacturing (24.2% in Canada); 6.4% was in forestry and mining (2.9% in Canada); 11.4% was in transportation, communications and public utilities (9.8% in Canada) and 7.5% was in public administration, compared with 5.8% in Canada [56].

According to estimates made by the Atlantic Development Council, in 1960 manufacturing provided only 37.7% of the net value of commodity production in the Atlantic Region, as against 54.7% for Canada. By 1967, the Canadian percentage had increased somewhat to 56.9%, whereas the percentage contribution of manufacturing to Atlantic regional production had fallen to 36.9%.

During the 1960's the gap between personal income per person in the Atlantic Provinces and in Canada in general narrowed substantially in the two poorest provinces, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. The gap also narrowed slightly in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Newfoundland, average personal income was 55.6% of the Canadian average in 1960, 59.2% in 1965 and 63.9% in 1970; in Prince Edward Island, 56.9% in 1960, 60.1% in 1965 and 66.7% in 1970. In New Brunswick, the ratios were 68.1% in 1960, 68.4% in 1965 and 72.3% in 1970, while the most prosperous of the four Atlantic Provinces, Nova Scotia, increased its relative position with respect to average personal income per person from 76.4% in 1960, to 74.7% in 1965 and 77.9% in 1970.²

Low labour force participation rates, high unemployment and net out-migration rates and low average per capita incomes are important indicators of regional disparity. They cannot however, give us any insight into the structural causes of the relative underdevelopment and poverty of the region. In order to gain a perspective of the structure of the economic systems of the region, we turn to an examination of the provincial economic accounts for 1960 and 1965 developed in Chapter 2 of Volume I of this study.

¹ These comparative data are drawn from available published sources. The definitions of sectors in the comparative data are not necessarily the same as the definitions used in our study.

² It should be noted that these figures are the most recent available estimates made by Statistics Canada, and they differ significantly from previous Statistics Canada estimates, particularly in the case of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. See *National Income and Expenditure Accounts 1926-1968*, Revised Figures [56].

TABLE 5.1. Unemployment Rates and Labour Force Participation Rates, Atlantic Provinces, 1960, 1965 and 1970

	Unemployment rates			Labour force participation rates		
	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970
	per cent					
Newfoundland	18.0	11.3	10.8	...	...	42.9
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	...	5.6	...	...	...	49.3
Nova Scotia . . . . .	...	5.4	5.7	...	...	49.4
New Brunswick . . . . .	...	7.5	8.0	...	...	48.9
Atlantic Region	10.7	7.4	7.6	47.1	48.1	47.5
Canada	7.0	3.9	5.9	54.2	54.4	55.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Division.

TABLE 5.2. Personal Income Per Person in the Atlantic Provinces, 1960, 1965 and 1970

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Canada
Dollars					
1960	920	942	1,265	1,127	1,656
1965	1,238	1,257	1,562	1,431	2,091
1970	1,996	2,082	2,435	2,260	3,124
In percentages of Canada average					
1960	55.6	56.9	76.4	68.1	100.0
1965	59.2	60.1	74.7	68.4	100.0
1970	63.9	66.7	77.9	72.3	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Historical Revision, 1926-1971*.

II. A MACRO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE ATLANTIC ECONOMY

In this section we summarize the results obtained in Chapter 2 of this study. We shall see that the Atlantic regional economy — and the economies of its constituent provinces — is characterized by a large import surplus, by heavy dependence on public expenditures by all levels of governments, and by relatively low levels of private capital investment. Furthermore, it can be inferred that the fiscal operations of the federal government “finance” or “cover” the greater part of the import gap and that the volume of net private savings flowing into the area is very small compared with the excess of federal expenditures made in the region over federal receipts originating in the region.

In Table 5.3 we show Gross Domestic Expenditure for the Atlantic Region for 1960 and 1965. We note that in 1960, government purchases of goods and services generated 28.7% of Gross Domestic Product, and by 1965 this had risen to 32.0%. In particular, all four provinces reflect the trend towards rapidly growing expenditures of provincial and municipal governments, educational institutions and hospitalization services. Such expenditures accounted for 17.3% of Gross Domestic Expenditure of the Atlantic Region in 1960, compared with 20.5% in 1965, surpassing in significance total private capital expenditures, inclusive of residential housing.

Personal consumption expenditures showed an offsetting decline from 71.6% of Gross Domestic Expenditure in 1960 to 68.4% in 1965. Gross Domestic Capital Formation of industries accounted for 17.8% of Gross Domestic Expenditure in 1960 and 17.1% in 1965. On a provincial basis we note the striking dependence of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island on federal government

purchases of goods and services (Nova Scotia: 15% in 1960; 16.5% in 1965; Prince Edward Island 16.1% in 1960; 14.4% in 1965). Thus in Nova Scotia in 1965, federal expenditures on goods and services contributed a greater portion to Gross Domestic Expenditure than did industrial capital formation (14.6%).

Large Import Surpluses

While a region of a country is more likely to be open to trade than the country as a whole, there is no *a priori* reason why the trade of a region should be more unbalanced than that of the country as a whole. In each of the four Atlantic Provinces however, commodity imports substantially exceeded commodity exports in both 1960 and 1965 whereas for Canada as a whole external trade was almost balanced. The value of the commodity import surplus was \$623.3 million for the Atlantic Region (Table 5.4). This represents \$317 per person or 17.5% of Gross Domestic Expenditure. On a provincial basis the import surpluses were \$480 per person in Prince Edward Island, \$406 in Nova Scotia, \$269 in New Brunswick and \$202 in Newfoundland. As we shall see later, these figures reflect the relatively weaker export base of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island as well as the correspondingly greater dependence of these two provinces on federal government purchases of goods and services.

An examination of the Balance of Payments Account of Chapter 2 of Volume I reveals the significance of the excess of federal disbursements over federal receipts in covering the import surpluses of the Atlantic Region and of each of its constituent provinces.

TABLE 5.3. Gross Domestic Expenditure, Atlantic Region, 1960 and 1965

	Gross Domestic Expenditure	Personal consumption	Government purchases of goods and services		Industrial capital formation	Exports minus imports
			Federal	All other		
	Millions of dollars					
1960						
Atlantic Region	2,618.1	1,875.0	298.5	453.8	467.1	- 476.3
Newfoundland	528.7	382.9	47.8	87.0	116.0	- 105.0
Prince Edward Island	125.2	101.2	20.2	24.9	26.1	- 47.2
Nova Scotia	1,111.9	799.6	166.9	185.7	182.9	- 223.2
New Brunswick	852.3	591.3	63.6	156.2	142.0	- 100.8
1965						
Atlantic Region	3,565.5	2,438.8	423.2	718.8	607.7	- 623.0
Newfoundland	767.8	506.8	58.1	167.1	134.2	- 98.4
Prince Edward Island	171.2	129.3	24.6	41.0	28.6	- 52.3
Nova Scotia	1,460.8	1,035.6	240.5	279.5	212.4	- 307.2
New Brunswick	1,165.6	767.1	100.0	231.4	232.5	- 165.4
	Percentages					
1960						
Atlantic Region	100.0	71.6	11.4	17.3	17.8	- 18.1
Newfoundland	100.0	72.4	9.0	16.5	21.9	- 19.8
Prince Edward Island	100.0	80.8	16.1	19.9	20.9	- 37.7
Nova Scotia	100.0	71.9	15.0	16.7	16.5	- 20.1
New Brunswick	100.0	69.4	7.5	18.3	16.7	- 11.9
1965						
Atlantic Region	100.0	68.4	11.8	20.2	17.1	- 17.5
Newfoundland	100.0	66.0	7.6	21.7	17.5	- 12.8
Prince Edward Island	100.0	75.5	14.4	24.0	16.6	- 30.5
Nova Scotia	100.0	70.9	16.5	19.1	14.6	- 21.1
New Brunswick	100.0	65.8	8.6	19.8	20.0	- 14.2

Source: Tables 2.4 A, B, C, D, Volume I.

It should be noted that exports and imports are defined with respect to the provincial (or regional) economy to which they relate. Thus Canada's exports and imports are sales to and purchases from foreign countries. Atlantic regional exports and imports include shipments to and purchases from Central and Western Canada, while provincial exports and imports include, in addition, shipments to and from other Atlantic Provinces. We note that in 1965 the commodity import ratios ranged from a low of 47.0% of Gross Domestic Expenditure for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to a high of 58.7% for Prince Edward Island, and the trade deficit expressed as a ratio of Gross Domestic Expen-

diture ranges from a low of 12.8% for Newfoundland to a high of 30.5% for Prince Edward Island. The comparison between the trade position of the provinces is interesting. Newfoundland clearly had a very strong export performance (40.5% of Gross Domestic Expenditure) as compared with Prince Edward Island (28.2% of Gross Domestic Expenditure). Its trade gap was consequently much smaller. In the case of Nova Scotia, the trade gap constituted 21.1% of Gross Domestic Expenditure, which made it more dependent on public and private inflow of funds than any of the other Atlantic Provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island.

TABLE 5.4. Provincial Commodity Trade, 1960 and 1965

	Provincial commodity trade flows			Expressed as % of GDP		
	Commodity exports	Commodity imports	Trade gap	Exports	Imports	Difference
	millions of dollars			percentages		
1960						
Atlantic Region	687.4	1,163.8	- 476.3	26.3	44.5	18.1
Newfoundland	186.9	291.9	- 105.0	35.3	55.2	19.8
Prince Edward Island	38.2	85.4	- 47.2	30.5	68.2	37.7
Nova Scotia	306.8	530.0	- 223.2	27.6	47.7	20.1
New Brunswick	321.0	421.8	- 100.8	37.7	49.5	11.9
1965						
Atlantic Region	971.0	1,594.0	- 623.0	27.2	44.7	17.5
Newfoundland	311.0	409.4	- 98.4	40.5	53.3	12.8
Prince Edward Island	48.2	100.5	- 52.3	28.2	58.7	30.5
Nova Scotia	378.6	685.8	- 307.2	25.9	47.0	21.1
New Brunswick	382.3	547.7	- 165.4	32.8	47.0	14.2

Source: Tables 2.4 A, B, C, D, Chapter 2, Volume I.

TABLE 5.5. Provincial Balance of Payments on Current Account arising from Sales and Purchases of Goods and Services, 1960 and 1965

(excluding the sale of goods and services to the federal government)

	Receipts	Payments	Gap	Expressed as % of GDE		
				Receipts	Payments	Gap
	millions of dollars			percentages		
1960						
Newfoundland	196.6	357.0	160.4	37.2	67.5	30.3
Prince Edward Island	46.9	92.6	45.7	37.4	74.0	36.5
Nova Scotia	349.2	618.8	269.6	31.4	55.6	24.2
New Brunswick	347.4	488.7	141.3	40.7	57.3	16.6
1965						
Newfoundland	320.2	495.7	175.5	41.7	64.6	22.9
Prince Edward Island	59.2	110.5	51.3	34.6	64.5	29.9
Nova Scotia	436.2	775.2	339.0	29.9	53.0	23.1
New Brunswick	416.3	648.5	232.2	35.7	55.6	19.9

Source: Table 2.6 B, Chapter 2, Volume I.

The Provincial Balance of Payments

In the Table 5.5 receipts from tourist revenues, from remittances and from external property income have been added to commodity export earnings. The estimated cost of provincial imports has been similarly augmented by out-of-province tourist expenditures and the estimated outflow of remitted and remittable profit and interest. The latter are particularly significant in Newfoundland and New Brunswick where non-Atlantic ownership of large scale enterprises, particularly in the resource sector, was substantial. The adjustment

increases the estimated gap in all Atlantic Provinces, except Prince Edward Island where the excess of tourist receipts over expenditures diminished the gap.

Heavy Net Inflow of Federal Government Funds

It is readily apparent that the major source of funding of the excess of provincial imports over exports derives from the difference between federal spending in the Atlantic Region and federal taxation originating there. Federal receipts are composed of direct and indirect taxes paid by industries and households. Federal

disbursements fall into five major categories: (i) purchases of goods and services from industries, (ii) payment of wages, salaries and military pay, (iii) subsidies to industries, (iv) transfer payments to households, and (v) transfers to provincial governments, including capital and current grants to educational and hospitalization services.

The first two categories are payments for services rendered. The latter three are transfer payments. Table 5.6 relates net federal disbursements in the region to the import surplus.

Although there was a reduction in the degree of dependence on the federal government in financing the balance of payments gap between 1960 and 1965, the most striking fact still remains the extent of this

dependence. In 1960, total federal receipts from the Atlantic Region (\$269.5 million) was equal to 35.9% of federal disbursements in the region (\$751.1 million), and the excess of federal disbursements over receipts (\$481.6 million) was equivalent to 78.1% of the import surplus (\$617.0 million). In 1965, federal receipts (\$394.8 million) equalled 39.3% of federal disbursements (\$1,004.3 million) and the excess of federal disbursements over receipts (\$609.5 million) covered 76.4% of the import surplus (\$798.0 million). We thus note that more than three quarters of the import surplus of the region was covered by net federal disbursements.

We have referred to the distinction between federal funds entering the region in exchange for goods and services purchased there by the federal government, and federal funds entering in the form of pure transfers.

TABLE 5.6. Operations of the Federal Government in the Atlantic Provinces, 1960 and 1965

	Federal government disbursements			Federal receipts	Net federal disbursements	Net federal transfers	Import gap	Percentage of gap covered by		
	Total	Goods and services	Transfers					Net federal disbursements	Net federal transfers	Federal purchase of goods and services
	millions of dollars							percentages		
1960										
Atlantic Region	751.1	295.2	455.9	269.5	481.6	186.4	617.0	78.1	30.2	47.9
Newfoundland	160.9	47.1	113.8	44.3	116.6	69.5	160.4	72.7	43.3	29.4
Prince Edward Island . . .	49.3	19.9	29.4	10.1	39.2	19.3	45.7	85.8	42.2	43.6
Nova Scotia	339.0	165.5	173.5	124.6	214.4	48.9	269.6	79.5	18.1	61.4
New Brunswick	201.9	62.7	139.2	90.5	111.4	48.7	141.3	78.8	34.5	44.3
1965										
Atlantic Region	1,004.3	418.8	585.5	394.8	609.5	190.7	798.0	76.4	23.9	52.5
Newfoundland	221.1	57.6	163.5	90.4	130.7	73.1	175.5	74.5	41.7	32.8
Prince Edward Island . . .	61.7	23.6	38.1	18.8	42.9	19.3	51.3	83.6	37.6	46.0
Nova Scotia	447.0	238.4	208.6	161.6	285.4	47.0	339.0	84.2	13.9	70.3
New Brunswick	274.5	99.2	175.3	124.0	150.5	51.3	232.2	64.8	22.1	42.7

In 1960, 30.2% of the import gap was covered by net federal transfers — i.e., the excess of federal transfers allocated to the region over federal taxes paid by regional residents and businesses; while 47.9% of the import gap was financed by the sale of goods and services to the federal government. By 1965, there was a shift towards lesser dependence on transfers and greater dependence on federal expenditures on goods and services. Thus, in 1965, 23.9% of the import gap was covered by federal transfers, and 52.5% by the federal purchase of goods and services in the region — principally in Nova Scotia. By 1965, all four provinces had reduced somewhat their dependence on net federal transfers to cover the current account deficit in the

provincial balance of payments. The dependence nevertheless remained striking: the proportion of its import gap covered by net federal transfers being 41.7% for Newfoundland, 37.6% for Prince Edward Island, 22.1% in New Brunswick and 13.9% in Nova Scotia. However, if we take into account the fact that the location of federal installations and the regional allocation of general federal purchases is governed, among other considerations, by political decisions relating to the regional impact generated by federal purchases, then Nova Scotia is seen to be more dependent on federal government disbursements than any other Atlantic Province and unlike the other three provinces, more dependent in 1965 (84.2%) than it was in 1960 (79.5%).

TABLE 5.7. Per Person Measure of Dependence on Federal Government, 1965

	Excess of federal disbursements over receipts from region	Excess of federal transfers over receipts of region	Excess of imports of goods and services over exports
	dollars		
Atlantic Region	310	97	405
Newfoundland	269	150	360
Prince Edward Island	394	177	470
Nova Scotia	378	62	448
New Brunswick	245	83	378

We note that the excess of federal disbursements of all kinds in the Atlantic Region over total federal receipts originating in the region was \$310 per person in 1965 (Table 5.7). The excess of federal transfer payments of all types over receipts originating in the region was \$97 per person, while the excess of imports over exports was \$405 per person. It can clearly be seen that Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia were more heavily dependent on the federal government than the two provinces with a stronger export resource base, but that federal subsidization by transfer payments benefitted

Newfoundland (\$150 per person) and Prince Edward Island (\$177 per person) more than the two more prosperous Maritime Provinces.

The Financing of Gross Industrial Capital Formation

From Table 5.8 it is clear that private capital inflows to the Atlantic Region were a relatively unimportant source of financing either the deficit on current account of the balance of payments, or the capital formation of private industries in 1965.

TABLE 5.8. Gross Provincial Capital Formation of Industries, 1960 and 1965

	Gross Domestic Capital Formation of industries	Personal savings	Capital consumption allowances	Deficit of provincial public sectors	Net capital inflow from rest of the world not covered by federal government disbursements
	millions of dollars				
1960					
Atlantic Region	467.0	133.5	248.0	- 49.9	135.4
Newfoundland	116.0	29.6	51.3	- 8.7	43.8
Prince Edward Island	26.1	7.5	13.9	- 1.8	6.5
Nova Scotia	182.9	59.9	92.7	- 24.9	55.2
New Brunswick	142.0	36.5	90.1	- 14.5	29.9
1965					
Atlantic Region	607.7	182.8	312.6	- 76.2	188.5
Newfoundland	134.2	38.0	65.7	- 14.3	44.8
Prince Edward Island	28.6	8.7	16.7	- 5.2	8.4
Nova Scotia	212.4	77.7	117.6	- 36.5	53.6
New Brunswick	232.5	58.4	112.6	- 20.2	81.7

Source: Table 2.9 I, Volume I.

The table shows Gross Provincial Capital Formation of industries and net sources of funds. The estimated net inflow of capital from sources external to the region was \$188.5 million in 1965, or 27.6% of requirements to cover the cost of the sum of Gross Domestic Capital Formation of industries, and the

overall deficit on current and capital account of provincial public sectors. The remaining 72.4% of net financing was provided by personal savings, retained earnings of local business and capital consumption allowances.

III. THE CONTRIBUTION OF MAJOR COMPONENTS OF FINAL DEMAND TO PROVINCIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (MODEL I)

It is customary to use the ratio of final expenditures to national income or product as a measure of the dependence of any economy of the various components of final demand, such as personal consumption expenditure, government expenditure, exports, etc. Thus we note that in 1965 the value of all exports from the Atlantic Region to foreign countries was \$602.2 million or 16.9% of regional Gross Domestic Product.³ Similarly, personal expenditure of \$2,438.8 million represented 68.4% of regional Gross Domestic Product; government expenditures (\$1,142.0 million) accounted for 32.0% of regional output; capital expenditure by industries (\$607.7 million) was 17.0% of regional output; while shipments to Central and Western Canada (\$368.8 million) amount to 10.3% of regional output. Total final expenditure (\$5,159.5 million) amounted to 144.7% of total Atlantic output (\$3,565.5 million). The 44.7% excess of expenditures over regional product is, of course, equal to the ratio of imports into the Atlantic Region (\$1,594.0 million)⁴ to Atlantic Gross Domestic Product (\$3,565.5 million).

Because every component of final expenditure has a different import content, it is misleading to use this overall import coefficient of 44.7% to estimate the degree to which various levels of final demand expenditures generate provincial income. One needs to know the "import content" or "import leakage" characteristic of each type of final expenditure. One of the more useful contributions of an input-output system is its ability to provide measures of the degree to which specified final demand expenditures generate and sustain provincial income (or employment) and the degree to which they generate imports.

Input-output Analysis and Macro-economic Categories

In open economies, with persistent large import surpluses, input-output models provide the only satisfactory means of quantifying the contribution of final demand to internal income generation. The ultimate value of this study – aside from the systematic methodological exposition of provincial social accounting and input-output techniques – lies in the fact that it enables us to gain a more intimate understanding of the structural characteristics of the economies of the Atlantic Provinces. It illuminates that network of economic transactions which cannot be properly perceived either from the aggregative macro-economic or from the

partial micro-economic perspective. If one were to pursue the network analogy, one might say that the microscopic view reveals only a particular set of threads while the macroscopic one fails to perceive the texture of the fabric. The power of input-output analysis – as has been said so many times before – lies in its ability to evaluate the quantitative contribution of specific economic activities to major economic variables such as personal income, fiscal revenue, imports and employment.

The primary focus of this chapter will thus be the study of the structure of economy of each of the Atlantic Provinces – as perceived by using input-output models for the year 1965. The cross-sectional views as obtained from input-output analysis provide an important supplement to time series analysis. It enables us to get behind aggregate variables such as federal spending, exports or consumption and relate the contribution of various types of final expenditures to "primary inputs" such as personal income, imports or employment. What is more, in the past, macro-economic studies of the Atlantic Provinces or region have largely been comparative with respect to the other regions of Canada. The approach taken here is, by contrast, one which regards the regional Atlantic economy as an entity, albeit a highly dependent one. This view provides a useful complement to existing micro- and macro-economic studies of the economy of the Atlantic Provinces. We hope that the estimates relating to the order of magnitude of certain structural parameters embodied in this study may prove to be one of its most useful substantive contributions. Indeed, in economies as open and dependent as those of the Atlantic Provinces of Canada, input-output analysis provides the only feasible approach to the estimation of leakages of incomes and employment out of the region.

In an open economy only a portion of a dollar spent on any set of final demand purchases finds its way into the income stream of the local economy. When a dollar is spent on the purchase of consumer goods, for example, the people directly engaged in the production of these goods earn income. Furthermore, other people indirectly engaged in producing the inputs to the inputs, etc., also earn income. If the local economy were completely closed, the only leakage from the income stream set up by the expenditure of one dollar on consumer goods would be various taxes collected by governments, capital consumption allowances set aside for the replacement of used-up equipment, and personal and business savings. In an open economy, however, there is an "import leakage". In economies as open to trade as those of the Atlantic Provinces these import leakages are substantial. The input-output system is particularly useful in estimating import leakages because it takes into account the import content of all the rounds of intermediate inputs.

³ This result is, incidentally, very similar to that obtained by APEC. Their estimate of exports was \$565.1 million, and for GDP \$3,386.0 million, yielding a ratio of 16.7% [42].

⁴ All figures in this text are taken from the system of provincial accounts (Chapter 2 of Volume I), the flow tables (in the Appendix to Volume I), and the tables which accompany this chapter. The reader is invited to refer to these tables in order to familiarize himself with the system of accounts.

In a closed economy the simple aggregative Keynesian categories of national accounting enable us to determine the relative importance of the various elements of final expenditure, such as personal consumption, investment outlays and government expenditures in Gross National Product.

From the identity

$$(1) C + I + G = Y$$

we can obtain the following familiar coefficients:

$$\frac{C}{Y} + \frac{I}{Y} + \frac{G}{Y} = 1$$

In an open economy it is not possible to establish these ratios. This is so whether trade is balanced or not. While it is possible to build simple macro-economic growth models in which "foreign savings" are denoted by $(M - X)$ at first approximation, it is not possible unambiguously to determine the amount of local income which is generated by export sales, by investment expenditures, by consumption outlays, or indeed by any other component of initial spending.

For these reasons, the aggregative macro-economic balance equation for an open economy is usually written in the form:

$$(2) C + I + G + X = Y + M$$

from this we can obtain the ratios

$$\frac{C}{Y + M} + \frac{I}{Y + M} + \frac{G}{Y + M} + \frac{X}{Y + M} = 1$$

While these ratios yield a distribution of total supply to sources of final demand, they are not particularly useful in describing the mechanism of income generation.

In fact, input-output analysis is the only means whereby one can accurately allocate the contribution of final expenditures to the creation of national income in an open economy. Furthermore, given the conventional simplifying assumptions, the input-output enables us to calculate the contribution of every and any component of final expenditure to every and any component of Gross Domestic Product, as well as to the derived demand for commodities. The algebra is linear and the "contributions" are additive.

The technique here developed becomes particularly interesting when the system is closed with respect to income generation. Our Model II can estimate the contribution of each type of exogenous expenditure to income, imports, employment, etc., taking into account the fact that personal incomes generated give rise to personal expenditures through the well-known multiplier mechanism. When the system is further closed with

respect to the revenue and expenditure accounts of provincial and municipal governments, the exogenous demand categories are further reduced and the consumption multipliers correspondingly increased. In Model III, exogenous expenditures consist of personal expenditure financed from sources external to the province such as: federal transfer payments; property income arising from the ownership of assets outside the province or tourist expenditures; federal government purchase of goods and services; federal transfer payments to provincial and municipal governments, inclusive of federal contributions to educational or hospitalization expenditures; net external borrowing of provincial and local governments; exports of all categories; and industrial investment expenditure on new construction and equipment. It should be noted that all these items with exception of the last one are truly exogenous to a provincial economy. While in theory it might have been possible to close the system with respect to capital consumption allowances and new industrial capital formation, we considered the open treatment to be more simple and flexible, and thus more operational.

A Summary of Results

The most significant macro-economic results yielded by input-output analysis on a provincial basis derive from Tables 5.9 and 5.10.

In 1965 foreign exports of the Atlantic Region (\$602.2 million) generated Atlantic GDP of \$490.6 million and imports into the region of \$111.6 million. (The latter were composed of \$60.4 million competitive and \$51.2 million non-competitive imports.) The contribution of foreign exports to the generation of Atlantic GDP was thus 13.8%. This is clearly a more meaningful statistic than the 16.9% ratio referred to above. Moreover, we note that foreign exports of \$602.2 million had an import content of \$111.6 million. The import content of foreign exports is composed of the direct and indirect intermediate inputs necessary to produce foreign exports of \$602.2 million. The import content of foreign exports of the Atlantic Region in 1965 was thus 18.5%.

One would expect the import content of exports to be low compared with the import content of other types of final expenditures. In 1965 personal consumption expenditure (\$2,438.8 million) had an import content of \$866.3 million (composed of \$496.0 million competitive and \$370.3 million non-competitive imports). The contribution of personal expenditure on consumer goods and services to Atlantic GDP was \$1,572.5 million. Personal expenditure thus generated 44.1% of Atlantic GDP and had an import content of 35.5% — roughly double that of foreign exports. The import content of personal expenditure stimulated incomes in other regions of Canada, and in foreign countries. As one would expect, the import content of

gross capital formation was even higher than that of personal expenditure. Capital expenditures on residential, commercial and industrial sectors of \$607.7 million generated \$277.8 million of Atlantic regional GDP and \$329.9 million imports. Thus the import content of capital expenditures (54.3%) exceeded its Atlantic GDP content (45.7%). The contribution of industrial capital expenditures to Atlantic GDP was only 7.8%.

Of all the major categories of final demand, expenditures by federal, provincial and municipal governments on goods and services had the lowest import ratio. Thus in 1965 total government expenditures of \$1,142.0 million generated \$953.6 million Atlantic GDP and a further \$188.4 million imports. The import ratio was 16.5% and government expenditures contributed 26.7% to Atlantic GDP. It is interesting to note that government expenditures on goods and services contributed twice as much to Atlantic GDP than did foreign exports. The remaining major component of final demand, i.e., shipments to the rest of Canada (\$368.8 million), resulted in \$271.1 million Atlantic GDP and \$97.7 million imports. The import ratio for shipments to the rest of Canada (26.5%) was significantly higher than that for exports to foreign destinations (18.5%). This reflects the higher degree of processing typical of Atlantic exports to other regions of Canada, compared with exports to foreign destinations.

To conclude, in 1965 total Atlantic GDP of \$3,565.5 million was sustained by final expenditures as follows: personal expenditure 44.1%; industrial capital formation 7.8%; government expenditure on goods and services 26.7%; exports to foreign destinations 13.8%; and exports to Central Canada 7.6% (Table 5.11). Of the total Atlantic import bill of \$1,594.0 million, \$866.3 million (54.4%) was generated by personal expenditure, \$329.9 million (20.7%) by industrial capital formations, \$188.4 million (11.9%) by government expenditures on goods and services, \$111.6 million (7.0%) by exports to foreign countries; and \$97.7 million (6.0%) by exports to the rest of Canada. The import ratios of the major components of final expenditures in the Atlantic Region were as follows: personal expenditure 35.5%, industrial capital formation 54.3%, government expenditure on goods and services 16.5%, exports to foreign destinations 18.5% and exports to the rest of Canada 26.5%. It is self evident that these import ratios are highly relevant to the making of realistic estimates of the actual Atlantic impact of federal expenditures, transfer payments and capital subventions. On average, a million dollars spent on welfare type transfer payments to individuals in the Atlantic Provinces contributes \$645,000 to Atlantic GDP and \$355,000 to individuals and corporations located in other parts of Canada or abroad. In the case of a million dollar grant for the construction of plant and acquisition of equipment, the average boost to the Atlantic economy is \$357,000, while \$343,000 stimulates demand in Central Canada or in foreign countries.

Foreign Exports

Atlantic Regional foreign exports of \$602.2 million in 1965 generated \$490.6 million Atlantic GDP and \$111.6 million imports to the region. Foreign exports thus contributed 13.8% of Atlantic GDP. The contrast between the strong foreign-export position of Newfoundland and the weak one of Nova Scotia is reflected in the fact that Newfoundland's foreign exports (\$259.3 million) generated GDP of \$206.1 million, or 26.8% of Newfoundland's provincial GDP in 1965, whereas Nova Scotia's foreign exports (\$137.8 million) generated only \$107.6 million, or 7.4% of Nova Scotia's provincial GDP. The only Maritime Province with a significant foreign export base was New Brunswick where exports generated \$156.1 million, representing 13.4% of provincial GDP. Prince Edward Island had virtually no foreign exports (4.3% of provincial GDP).

We shall have occasion, later in this chapter, to examine in detail the commodity composition of foreign exports of the Atlantic Provinces and the contribution of major commodity exports to provincial household income and employment.

Regional Exports to Central and Western Canada

Shipments from the Atlantic Region to other regions of Canada (\$368.8 million) contributed \$271.1 million to Atlantic GDP in 1965. This represents 7.6% of Atlantic GDP, compared with the contribution of foreign exports of 13.8%. The result is important not only because it is probably the first systematic estimate which has been made of the degree to which Atlantic GDP depends on regional exports to the rest of Canada, but because traditionally the thrust of federal transportation and subsidization policy has to a large degree been directed at assisting Atlantic commodities to reach the Central and Western Canada market. Eighty-four per cent of Atlantic shipments to the rest of Canada (\$368.8 million) originate from Nova Scotia (\$175.9 million) and New Brunswick (\$135.9 million). In Nova Scotia, exports to other regions of Canada contributed more to provincial GDP (8.7%) than did exports to foreign countries (7.4%). In New Brunswick, provincial exports to other regions of Canada generated 8.7% of provincial GDP. For Newfoundland, the Canadian market was of little significance (4.3% of provincial GDP) while Prince Edward Island gained 5.8% of its provincial GDP from shipment of commodities to Central and Western Canada – primarily potatoes.

Atlantic Inter-regional Trade

The local Atlantic market was of relative importance only to Prince Edward Island, where it generated 9.0% of provincial GDP in 1965. Newfoundland exported virtually nothing to the other Atlantic Provinces and intra-regional shipments from Nova Scotia (2.7% GDP) and New Brunswick (2.8% GDP) were of marginal importance to those provinces.

Government Expenditure

Perhaps the most striking single fact that emerges is the excessive dependence of the Atlantic Provinces in general, and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island in particular, on government expenditures on goods and services and on transfer payments. It should be noted that the figures presented here exclude current or capital subsidies to industries, and also exclude the current and capital expenditures of industries which are owned and operated by provincial and federal governments. The definition of government expenditures is confined exclusively to current and capital outlays of federal, provincial and municipal governments (including expenditure on education institutions and hospitals) on the purchase of goods and services. On this limited definition we find that, in 1965, \$953.6 million or 26.7% of total Atlantic GDP was sustained by government expenditures on goods and services, twice as much as was attributable to foreign export revenues. The relative dependence of the provincial economies on government outlays on goods and services was highest in Nova Scotia where they generated \$435.7 million or 29.8% of provincial GDP and lowest in Newfoundland where government expenditures generated \$168.2 million, or 21.9% of provincial GDP. Corresponding figures for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were 23.7% and 28.6%. When Atlantic GDP sustained by governmental personal transfers are added to these figures we note that \$1,118.7 million or 31.1% of Atlantic GDP was sustained by government outlays. Corresponding figures for individual provinces were Newfoundland (26.7%); Prince Edward Island (34.8%); Nova Scotia (34.0%) and New Brunswick (28.1%).

We shall have occasion later in this chapter to analyse more closely the impact of government expenditures on incomes and employment in the region. Meanwhile, it should be noted that roughly half of the 14.0% of Atlantic GDP generated by governmental expenditures results directly from federal government purchases of goods and services and direct federal transfer payments to persons. Provincial government expenditures on goods and services and on personal transfers contributed 7.4% of Atlantic GDP; municipal government expenditures 7.8%, and current and capital expenditures associated with education (5.0%) and hospitalization (3.2%) complete the picture. As noted earlier, dependence on federal outlays on goods and services was greatest in Nova Scotia where it contributed \$202.8 million or 13.9% to provincial GDP. Together with \$41.4 million GDP generated by federal personal transfers, Nova Scotia derived 17.4% of total provincial GDP from direct federal expenditures. It should be noted that this constitutes an understatement of dependence of the Atlantic Provinces on the federal government, insofar as the substantial federal contributions to provincial, educational and hospitalization expenditures are excluded from these figures.

Capital Expenditures of Industries

As already noted, capital expenditures of residential, commercial and industrial sectors were a relatively small source of income generation in the Atlantic Provinces. The stronger resource base of New Brunswick and Newfoundland and the associated higher level of investment expenditures were probably responsible for the fact that provincial GDP attributable to investment expenditures was \$100.4 million (8.6% of provincial GDP) and \$62.1 million (8.1% of provincial GDP) respectively. For Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the corresponding figures were 6.5% and 4.8%.

Personal Consumption

The contribution of personal consumption expenditure to the generation of provincial GDP reflects the structural characteristics already noted. Thus the weakness of exports and investment spending in Prince Edward Island implies that personal expenditures are a relatively more important source of provincial GDP (47.4%). At the other extreme, we have the situation of Newfoundland where only \$291.0 million of a total provincial GDP of \$767.7 million (37.9%) was attributable to personal consumption expenditures. The percentage of provincial GDP generated by personal consumption expenditures in Nova Scotia was 45.0%, only slightly lower than the 47.4% of Prince Edward Island. In New Brunswick, personal expenditures generated \$504.4 million, or 43.2% of total provincial GDP. For the Atlantic Region as a whole, personal consumption generated \$1,572.5 million or 44.1% of regional GDP.

It should be noted that the impact of personal consumption exceeds that of personal expenditures deriving from incomes earned in the province by the value of consumption sustained by transfer payments (4.6% of GDP). When adjusted to remove the impact of personal consumption financed by government transfer payments to persons, 39.5% of Atlantic GDP was sustained by personal consumption expenditures in 1965 (Table 5.12).

Comparison of Import Content of Final Expenditures, 1960 and 1965

Table 5.13 shows the import content of final expenditures of 1965 as compared with 1960. For the Atlantic Region as a whole, there was virtually no change in the overall import ratio (44.5% in 1960 and 44.7% in 1965). Provincially, the overall import ratio dropped substantially only in the case of Prince Edward Island (68.2% and 58.7%). The import content of personal consumption fell in Newfoundland (81.3% to 74.2%) and Prince Edward Island (78.2% and 59.2%), but rose slightly in Nova Scotia (55.9% to 57.5%) and New Brunswick (50.3% to 52.1%). The import ratio for industrial capital formation rose in all provinces except New Brunswick, and consequently rose for the Atlantic Region as a whole from 73.0% in 1960 to 118.8% in 1965.

Import Ratios, 1965

Differences of economic structure within the Atlantic Region are reflected in the relative order of magnitude of the import ratios. Thus, as one might expect, Prince Edward Island showed the highest overall import ratio (37.0%) (see Table 5.10). In that province, only 63.0 cents of every dollar of final expenditure stayed in the province, while 37.0 cents leaked out as provincial imports. Next in line in terms of the degree of openness, was Newfoundland where 65.2 cents remained as provincial GDP and 34.8 cents became provincial imports. As could be expected, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick exhibited somewhat lower overall import coefficients – 32.0% for both provinces. The similarity of the import coefficients of these two provinces, however, conceals interesting differences. The relatively

stronger agricultural base of New Brunswick probably accounts for the lower import coefficient of personal expenditure (34.2%) as compared with Nova Scotia (36.5%). For similar reasons, we find that although Prince Edward Island had the highest overall import coefficient, the import coefficient of personal expenditure in Prince Edward Island of 37.2% was only fractionally higher than that of Nova Scotia, and significantly lower than that of Newfoundland (42.6%). Here the reason clearly lies in the strong agricultural base of Prince Edward Island as compared with the excessively weak one of Newfoundland. This serves to illustrate the warning that overall provincial import coefficients are misleading indicators of the import content of major final expenditure components. A more complete discussion of import ratios is presented later in this chapter.

TABLE 5.9. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model I
Atlantic Region, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content		Domestic content		Percentage import content	
		Commodities	Import leakage	GDP	GDP less profits and rent	Commodities only (2) ÷ (1)	Import leakage (3) ÷ (1)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	millions of dollars					%	
Personal consumption	2,438.8	866.3	940.2	1,572.5	1,498.6	35.5	38.5
Capital formation	607.7	329.9	341.6	277.8	266.1	54.3	56.2
Federal government:							
Defence	207.1	29.0	32.1	178.1	175.0	14.0	15.5
Civilian	216.1	29.2	32.0	186.9	184.1	13.5	14.8
Provincial government	291.9	54.8	91.1	237.1	200.8	18.8	31.2
Municipal government	75.3	15.3	22.5	60.0	52.8	20.3	29.9
Education	206.6	27.6	40.6	179.0	166.0	13.3	19.6
Hospitalization	145.0	32.5	37.4	112.5	107.6	22.4	25.8
Sub-totals:							
Domestic expenditure . . .	(4,188.5)	(1,384.6)	(1,537.6)	(2,803.9)	(2,650.9)	(33.0)	(36.7)
Exports	(971.0)	(209.3)	(305.3)	(761.6)	(665.7)	(21.6)	(31.4)
Foreign	602.2	111.6	180.3	490.6	421.9	18.5	29.9
Canada	368.8	97.7	125.0	271.1	243.8	26.5	33.9
Totals	5,159.5	1,594.0	1,842.9	3,565.5	3,316.6	30.9	35.7

**TABLE 5.10. Summary of Direct and Indirect Impact of Major Components of Final Demand
on Provincial GDP and Imports, 1965**

Major components of final expenditure	Provincial GDP	Import bill	Total expenditure	Domestic	Import	Total
	millions of dollars			percentages		
Atlantic Region						
Personal expenditure	1,572.5	866.3	2,438.8	64.5	35.5	100.0
Capital formation (industries)	277.8	329.9	607.7	45.7	54.3	100.0
Government expenditure on goods and services	953.6	188.4	1,142.0	83.5	16.5	100.0
Exports to foreign countries	490.6	111.6	602.2	81.5	18.5	100.0
Exports to rest of Canada	271.1	97.7	368.8	73.5	26.5	100.0
Totals	3,565.5	1,594.0	5,159.5	69.1	30.9	100.0
Newfoundland						
Personal expenditure	291.0	215.8	506.8	57.4	42.6	100.0
Capital formation (industries)	62.1	72.1	134.2	46.3	53.7	100.0
Government expenditure on goods and services	168.2	56.8	225.0	74.8	25.2	100.0
Exports to foreign countries	206.1	53.2	259.3	79.5	20.5	100.0
Exports to rest of Canada	33.1	9.2	42.3	78.3	21.7	100.0
Exports to other Atlantic Provinces	7.2	2.2	9.4	76.6	23.4	100.0
Totals	767.8	409.3	1,177.0	65.2	34.8	100.0
Prince Edward Island						
Personal expenditure	81.2	48.1	129.3	62.8	37.2	100.0
Capital formation (industries)	8.3	20.3	28.6	29.0	71.0	100.0
Government expenditure on goods and services	48.9	16.7	65.6	74.5	25.5	100.0
Exports to foreign countries	7.3	3.0	10.3	70.9	29.1	100.0
Exports to rest of Canada	10.1	4.5	14.6	69.2	30.8	100.0
Exports to other Atlantic Provinces	15.4	7.9	23.3	66.1	33.9	100.0
Totals	171.2	100.5	271.7	63.0	37.0	100.0
Nova Scotia						
Personal expenditure	657.5	378.1	1,035.6	63.5	36.5	100.0
Capital formation (industries)	94.3	118.1	212.4	44.4	55.6	100.0
Government expenditure on goods and services	435.7	84.4	520.1	83.8	16.2	100.0
Exports to foreign countries	107.6	30.2	137.8	78.1	21.9	100.0
Exports to rest of Canada	126.4	49.5	175.9	71.9	28.1	100.0
Exports to other Atlantic Provinces	39.5	25.6	65.1	60.7	39.3	100.0
Totals	1,460.9	686.0	2,146.9	68.0	32.0	100.0
New Brunswick						
Personal expenditure	504.4	262.6	767.0	65.8	34.2	100.0
Capital formation (industries)	100.4	132.1	232.5	43.2	56.8	100.0
Government expenditure on goods and services	276.6	54.7	331.3	83.5	16.5	100.0
Exports to foreign countries	156.1	38.8	194.9	80.1	19.9	100.0
Exports to rest of Canada	95.2	40.7	135.9	70.1	29.9	100.0
Exports to other Atlantic Provinces	32.9	18.6	51.5	63.9	36.1	100.0
Totals	1,165.6	547.6	1,713.1	68.0	32.0	100.0

TABLE 5.11. Summary Table of Sources of Provincial GDP, 1965

	Atlantic Region	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages				
Personal expenditure	44.1	37.9	47.4	45.0	43.3
Capital formation (industries)	7.8	8.1	4.8	6.5	8.6
Government expenditure	26.7	21.9	28.6	29.8	23.7
Exports to foreign countries	13.8	26.8	4.3	7.4	13.4
Exports to rest of Canada	7.6	4.3	5.9	8.7	8.2
Exports to other Atlantic Provinces	—	0.9	9.0	2.7	2.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5.12. Gross Domestic Product Generated by Final Expenditures, by Source of Expenditure
Model I
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Atlantic Region	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Atlantic Region
	millions of dollars					percentages				
Personal consumption exclu- ding transfer payments	254.0	70.5	595.7	453.9	1,407.4	33.1	41.2	40.8	38.9	39.5
Federal government						8.9	16.5	17.4	11.2	14.0
Goods and services only	41.1	19.1	202.8	88.9	365.0					
Personal transfer payments.	27.1	9.2	51.9	41.4	133.7					
Provincial government						9.4	9.9	5.9	7.0	7.4
Goods and services only	62.2	15.5	78.4	74.5	237.1					
Personal transfer payments.	9.9	1.5	7.9	6.6	26.7					
Municipal government						1.3	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.8
Goods and services only	10.3	2.3	25.7	20.7	60.0					
Personal transfer payments.	—	—	2.0	2.5	4.7					
Education	31.4	7.8	80.3	58.1	179.0	4.1	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.0
Hospitalization	23.2	4.2	48.5	34.4	112.5	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.2
Sub-totals:										
Government	(205.2)	(59.6)	(497.5)	(327.1)	(1,118.7)	(26.7)	(34.8)	(34.0)	(28.1)	(31.4)
Capital formation	62.1	8.3	94.3	100.4	277.8	8.1	4.8	6.5	8.6	7.8
Exports	246.4	32.8	273.5	284.2	761.6	32.1	19.2	18.7	24.4	21.3
Totals	767.8	171.2	1,460.9	1,165.6	3,564.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5.13 A. Comparison of Import Content of Final Expenditures
Atlantic Region, 1960 and 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content, commodities	Domestic content, GDP	Import content as % GDP
	millions of dollars			%
Personal consumption:				
1960	1,875.0	648.4	1,226.6	52.9
1965	2,438.8	866.3	1,572.5	55.1
Capital formation:				
1960	466.0	238.9	327.1	73.0
1965	607.7	329.9	277.8	118.8
Federal government:				
1960	298.8	40.6	258.2	15.7
1965	423.2	58.2	365.0	16.0
Provincial government:				
1960	192.4	40.6	151.8	26.8
1965	291.9	54.8	237.1	23.1
Municipal government:				
1960	49.1	7.4	41.7	17.8
1965	75.3	15.3	60.0	25.5
Education:				
1960	122.6	15.2	107.4	14.2
1965	206.6	27.6	179.0	15.4
Hospitalization:				
1960	90.3	20.6	69.7	29.6
1965	145.0	32.5	112.5	28.9
Sub-totals:				
Domestic expenditure:				
1960	(3,094.2)	(1,011.7)	(2,082.5)	(48.6)
1965	(4,188.5)	(1,384.6)	(2,803.9)	(49.4)
Exports:				
Foreign:				
1960	392.2	72.7	319.5	22.8
1965	602.2	111.6	490.6	22.8
Canada:				
1960	295.2	79.4	215.8	36.8
1965	368.8	97.7	271.1	36.0
Sub-totals:				
Exports:				
1960	(687.4)	(152.1)	(535.3)	(28.4)
1965	(971.0)	(209.3)	(761.6)	(27.5)
Totals:				
1960	3,781.6	1,163.8	2,617.8	44.5
1965	5,159.5	1,594.0	3,565.5	44.7

**TABLE 5.13B. Comparison of Import Content of Final Expenditures
Newfoundland, 1960 and 1965**

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content, commodities	Domestic content, GDP	Import content as % GDP
	millions of dollars			%
Personal consumption:				
1960	382.9	171.7	211.2	81.3
1965	506.8	215.8	291.0	74.2
Capital formation:				
1960	115.0	57.6	57.4	100.4
1965	134.2	72.1	62.1	116.1
Federal government:				
1960	47.8	10.4	37.4	27.8
1965	58.1	17.0	41.1	41.4
Provincial government:				
1960	44.3	12.4	31.9	38.9
1965	82.1	19.9	62.2	32.0
Municipal government:				
1960	6.2	1.4	4.8	29.2
1965	14.9	4.6	10.3	44.7
Education:				
1960	20.5	2.3	18.2	12.6
1965	37.5	6.1	31.4	19.4
Hospitalization:				
1960	16.1	4.6	11.5	40.0
1965	32.4	9.2	23.2	39.7
Sub-totals:				
Domestic expenditure:				
1960	(632.8)	(260.4)	(372.4)	(69.9)
1965	(866.0)	(344.7)	(521.3)	(66.1)
Exports:				
Foreign:				
1960	152.6	25.9	126.7	20.4
1965	259.3	53.2	206.1	25.8
Canada:				
1960	15.0	2.6	12.4	21.0
1965	42.3	9.2	33.1	27.8
Atlantic Provinces:				
1960	19.2	3.0	16.2	18.5
1965	9.4	2.2	7.2	30.6
Sub-totals:				
Exports:				
1960	(186.8)	(31.5)	(155.3)	(20.3)
1965	(311.0)	(64.6)	(246.4)	(26.2)
Totals:				
1960	819.6	291.9	527.7	55.3
1965	1,177.0	409.3	767.8	53.3

TABLE 5.13 C. Comparison of Import Content of Final Expenditures
Prince Edward Island, 1960 and 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content, commodities	Domestic content, GDP	Import content as % GDP
	millions of dollars			%
Personal consumption:				
1960	101.2	44.4	56.8	78.2
1965	129.3	48.1	81.2	59.2
Capital formation:				
1960	26.1	17.3	8.8	196.6
1965	28.6	20.3	8.3	244.6
Federal government:				
1960	20.3	5.9	14.4	41.0
1965	24.6	5.5	19.1	28.8
Provincial government:				
1960	13.3	4.0	9.3	43.0
1965	22.2	6.7	15.5	43.2
Municipal government:				
1960	2.0	0.5	1.5	33.3
1965	3.3	1.0	2.3	43.5
Education:				
1960	5.5	1.3	4.2	31.0
1965	9.3	1.5	7.8	19.2
Hospitalization:				
1960	4.1	1.2	2.9	41.4
1965	6.2	2.0	4.2	47.6
Sub-totals:				
Domestic expenditure:				
1960	(172.5)	(74.6)	(97.9)	(76.2)
1965	(223.5)	(85.1)	(138.4)	(61.5)
Exports:				
Foreign:				
1960	6.7	1.7	5.0	34.0
1965	10.3	3.0	7.3	41.1
Canada:				
1960	15.8	4.1	11.7	35.0
1965	14.6	4.5	10.1	44.6
Atlantic Provinces:				
1960	15.7	5.0	10.7	46.7
1965	23.3	7.9	15.4	51.3
Sub-totals:				
Exports:				
1960	(38.2)	(10.8)	(27.4)	(39.4)
1965	(48.2)	(15.4)	(32.8)	(47.0)
Totals:				
1960	210.7	85.4	125.3	68.2
1965	271.7	100.5	171.2	58.7

TABLE 5.13D. Comparison of Import Content of Final Expenditures
Nova Scotia, 1960 and 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content, commodities	Domestic content, GDP	Import content as % GDP
	millions of dollars			%
Personal consumption:				
1960	799.6	286.8	512.8	55.9
1965	1,035.6	378.1	657.5	57.5
Capital formation:				
1960	182.9	93.4	89.5	104.4
1965	212.4	118.1	94.3	125.2
Federal government:				
1960	167.0	21.1	145.9	14.5
1965	240.5	37.7	202.8	18.6
Provincial government:				
1960	69.6	12.4	57.2	21.7
1965	94.4	16.0	78.4	20.4
Municipal government:				
1960	21.4	2.6	18.8	13.8
1965	31.1	5.4	25.7	21.0
Education:				
1960	56.3	7.1	49.2	14.4
1965	92.1	11.8	80.3	14.7
Hospitalization:				
1960	38.7	8.8	29.9	29.4
1965	62.0	13.5	48.5	27.8
Sub-totals:				
Domestic expenditure:				
1960	(1,335.5)	(432.2)	(903.3)	(47.9)
1965	(1,768.1)	(580.6)	(1,187.5)	(48.9)
Exports:				
Foreign:				
1960	107.6	27.2	80.4	33.8
1965	137.8	30.2	107.6	28.1
Canada:				
1960	127.6	38.4	89.2	43.1
1965	175.9	49.5	126.4	39.2
Atlantic Provinces:				
1960	71.6	32.2	39.4	81.7
1965	65.1	25.6	40.5	63.2
Sub-totals:				
Exports:				
1960	(306.8)	(97.8)	(209.0)	(46.8)
1965	(378.8)	(105.3)	(273.5)	(38.5)
Totals:				
1960	1,642.3	530.0	1,112.3	47.7
1965	2,146.9	686.0	1,460.9	47.0

**TABLE 5.13E. Comparison of Import Content of Final Expenditures
New Brunswick, 1960 and 1965**

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content, commodities	Domestic content, GDP	Import content as % GDP ^a
	millions of dollars			
Personal consumption:				
1960	591.3	198.0	393.3	80.8
1965	767.0	262.6	504.4	82.1
Capital formation:				
1960	142.0	80.8	61.2	122.0
1965	232.5	132.1	100.4	131.6
Federal government:				
1960	63.6	7.7	55.9	11.8
1965	100.5	11.1	88.9	12.5
Provincial government:				
1960	65.1	15.7	49.4	31.8
1965	93.2	18.7	74.5	20.1
Municipal government:				
1960	19.5	3.3	16.2	26.4
1965	26.0	5.3	20.7	28.6
Education:				
1960	40.4	5.5	34.9	41.8
1965	67.7	9.6	58.1	46.8
Hospitalization:				
1960	31.4	7.2	24.2	29.8
1965	44.4	10.0	34.4	29.1
Sub-totals:				
Domestic expenditure:				
1960	(953.3)	(318.2)	(635.1)	(50.1)
1965	(1,330.8)	(449.4)	(881.4)	51.0
Exports:				
Foreign:				
1960	125.3	32.3	93.0	34.7
1965	194.9	38.8	156.1	24.9
Canada:				
1960	136.7	45.4	91.3	49.7
1965	135.9	40.7	95.2	42.8
Atlantic Provinces:				
1960	59.0	25.9	33.1	78.2
1965	51.5	18.6	32.9	56.5
Sub-totals:				
Exports:				
1960	(321.0)	(103.6)	(217.4)	(47.7)
1965	(382.3)	(98.2)	(284.2)	(34.6)
Totals:				
1960	1,274.3	421.8	852.5	49.5
1965	1,713.1	547.6	1,165.6	47.0

IV. SOURCES OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND IMPORTS (MODEL I)

In the section which follows we discuss the contribution of the components of final expenditure to the generation of household income and employment in each of the four Atlantic Provinces and the region as a whole in the open system which we have called Model I. In the next section we shall close the system with respect to household income and personal consumption (Model II) and subsequently also with respect to the generation of revenues and expenditures of provincial and other local governments as endogenous to the economy (Model III).

In the previous section we described the impact of the major components of final demand on provincial GDP and on the import of goods and services⁵ into the Atlantic Provinces and the Atlantic Region. The advantage of that treatment lies in the fact that it enables us to resolve final expenditures into two additive components; the contribution to provincial GDP and the contribution to imports. In order to estimate the economic impact of final expenditures on the local economy, Provincial Gross Domestic Product is not, however, as meaningful a measure of income generation as is household income. The latter, as defined in this study, is composed of wages, salaries, supplementary labour income, income of unincorporated business and that portion of rent, interest and profit which is estimated to remain in the region.⁶ Results are tabulated in Tables 5.14, 5.15 and 5.16 for 1960. These tables also show the contribution of components of final expenditure to the generation of employment.

Sources of Household Income

In the 1965 total household income in the Atlantic Region was \$2,447.5 million (as compared with Atlantic GDP of \$3,565.5 million). The major components of final expenditure generating household income were the following: personal consumption \$892.2 million (36.4%); capital formation of industries \$213.9 million (8.7%); federal defence expenditure \$164.6 million (6.7%); other federal expenditures on goods and services \$169.9 million (7.0%); provincial and municipal expenditures on goods and services including expenditures of educational institutions and hospitals \$481.3 million (19.7%); exports to foreign countries \$316.1 million (12.9%) and exports to the rest of Canada \$209.5 million (8.6%). A comparison with household income generated in the Atlantic Region in 1960 (\$1,819.4 million) indicates that the five-year period witnesses a relative increase in the degree of dependence

on federal, provincial and other government expenditures. The relative significance of personal expenditures and industrial capital formation saw a corresponding decline. Foreign exports increased slightly in importance, while shipments to Central and Western Canada diminished somewhat.

In 1965 the Atlantic Region was somewhat more dependent on government expenditures and on exports than it was in 1960. In 1960 federal expenditure on goods and services sustained \$243.8 million (13.4%) of Atlantic household income, compared with 13.7% in 1965; provincial, municipal educational and hospital expenditures sustained \$312.0 million (17.2%) of Atlantic household income compared with 19.7% in 1965; exports to foreign markets sustained 12.0% in 1960 compared with 12.9% in 1965 and, shipments to Central Canada generated 9.2% in 1960 compared with 8.6% in 1965. Government expenditures and regional exports taken together thus sustained 51.8% of household income in 1960 compared with 54.9% five years later. If allowances are made for personal expenditures financed from income received in the form of government transfer payments, one arrives at the conclusion that \$1,023.7 million (56.2%) of household income was generated by the sum of government expenditures and exports out of the Atlantic Region in 1960, and that the dependence of Atlantic household income on these two sources of final demand increased to 58.7% by 1965. The contribution of personal consumption expenditure to the generation of household income declined correspondingly from 37.9% in 1960 to 36.4% in 1965, and that of capital formation by industry declined from 10.3% in 1960 to 8.7% in 1965. The relative impact of the sum of personal expenditure from earned income and industrial capital investment on household income declined from 43.1% in 1960 to 40.7% in 1965. Clearly, the dependence of the economy of the Atlantic Region on external demand (exports) and on government expenditures of all kinds is extremely high, and furthermore it increased slightly between 1960 and 1965. The differences between the four Atlantic Provinces noted in the previous section manifest themselves once more.

Federal Government Expenditures⁷

Dependence on federal government expenditures in 1965, as in 1960, was most extreme in the case of Nova Scotia. In 1965 federal defence spending of \$134.5 million resulted in \$104.1 million provincial household income (9.9%) in Nova Scotia and expenditures on goods and services by all other federal government departments of \$106.1 million generated a further \$88.0

⁵ The service content of imports of the previous section excludes estimated remittance of profit, interest and rent out of the Atlantic Provinces.

⁶ For the exact definition of household income, see Chapter 2 of Volume 1 on the system of provincial economic accounts, and the supporting information contained in Chapter 6 on Sources and Methods of Compilation.

⁷ These expenditures refer only to the purchases of goods and services by the federal government, and to personal transfer payments. They exclude all federal government transfers made in the form of equalization payments and grants to provincial governments.

million of household income (8.4%). When taken together with household income generated by federal personal transfer payments (\$29.2 million) total household income generated by federal government expenditures accounted for 21.1% of household income in Nova Scotia. The situation in 1960 was much the same; federal defence spending accounted for 8.9%; federal expenditure on other goods and services for a further 8.8% and federal personal transfers for 3.7% of household income, totalling 21.4% of household income. Dependence on federal expenditures was almost as pronounced in Prince Edward Island as in Nova Scotia. Here in 1965 federal defence (8.6%), other federal expenditures (6.8%), and federal personal transfer payments (4.2%) generated 19.6% of provincial household income. The corresponding figure for 1960 was also 19.6%. New Brunswick and Newfoundland were significantly less dependent on federal expenditures. In the case of New Brunswick in 1965, 5.4% of household income was generated by federal defence spending, 5.4% by other federal expenditure on goods and services and 3.0% by federal personal transfer payments, resulting in a total household income generation of 13.8% attributable to federal expenditures on goods and services. In Newfoundland federal spending generated 7.6% of household income while federal transfer payments added a further 3.0% resulting in 10.6% of Newfoundland household incomes being sustained by federal expenditures. The corresponding figure for 1960 was 13.4%. The proportion of household income attributed federal expenditures in New Brunswick was 13.8% in 1965, a very small increase on the 13.1% of 1960.

Provincial, Municipal, Educational and Hospital Expenditures⁸

The relative contribution of provincial and municipal expenditures on goods and services (inclusive of expenditures on education institutions and hospitalization) to the generation of household income increased, in each of the Atlantic Provinces, between 1960 and 1965. The proportion of household income dependent on such expenditures rose from 17.2% in 1960 to 19.6% in 1965; in Nova Scotia from 16.9% in 1960 to 18.5% in 1965, in New Brunswick from 18.2% to 20.1% and in Newfoundland from 15.0% to 20.5% and in Prince Edward Island from 16.3% in 1960 to 20.1%. As one would expect, the most striking increases occurred as a result of expenditures on education and hospitalization. Education contributed 5.3% to Atlantic household income in 1960 and 4.1% in 1965. Figures for the individual provinces reflect the same trend.

Regional Exports

As mentioned earlier, total provincial exports are composed of three parts: exports to foreign countries; shipments to Central and Western Canada; and inter-

regional shipments within the Atlantic Provinces. The contribution of total provincial exports of each of the four Atlantic Provinces to household income increased significantly for Newfoundland (from 26.6% in 1960 to 30.0% in 1965); remained virtually unchanged in Nova Scotia (20.4% in 1960, 20.7% in 1965) while New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island exports were relatively less significant to household income creation in 1965 than they were in 1960 (New Brunswick 26.7% for 1960 and 23.5% in 1965; Prince Edward Island 25.3% in 1960 and 21.7% in 1965). Only in Newfoundland and New Brunswick were exports to foreign countries an important source of household income. In the former province the contribution of foreign exports rose from 21.3% in 1960 to 25.2% in 1965; for the latter province, foreign exports contributed 11.2% of household income in 1960 and 11.9% in 1965. In Nova Scotia exports to foreign countries contributed only 7.6% of household income in both 1960 and 1965. Prince Edward Island has relatively insignificant foreign exports (generating 4.6% of household income in 1960 and 5.0% in 1965).

Provincial exports to Central or Western Canada were significant only to the three Maritime Provinces. In Nova Scotia the contribution of shipments out of the region to other parts of Canada accounted for 9.4% of household income in 1960 and 10.4% in 1965. In New Brunswick shipments to Central or Western Canada accounted for 11.7% of provincial household income in 1960, but only 8.6% in 1965. Prince Edward Island gained 11.0% of provincial household income from shipments of potatoes and other agricultural products to the rest of Canada in 1960 but by 1965 this percentage had fallen to 6.7%. As mentioned previously the internal Atlantic market was of importance only to Prince Edward Island, generating 9.7% of household income (from intra-Atlantic exports) in 1960 and 10.0% in 1965.⁹

Personal Consumption

The portion of provincial household income which derived from the production of goods and services for personal consumption was: 35.4% in 1960 and 35.2% in 1965 for Nova Scotia; 36.8% in 1960 and 35.5% in 1965 for New Brunswick; 36.0% in 1960 and 32.5% in 1965 for Newfoundland and 35.2% in 1960 and 37.2% in 1965 for Prince Edward Island. It is worth noting, however, that personal consumption expenditures from earned income in Newfoundland in 1965 generated only 28.1% of provincial household income. Corresponding figures for the other three provinces were: Prince Edward Island (31.5%); Nova Scotia (31.3%) and New Brunswick (31.4%). (The difference being household income generated by personal consumption expenditure financed by transfer payments.)

⁸ See Chapters 2, 3 and especially Chapter 6 for definitions. These sectors are based on a functional definition, according to the type of public service rendered.

⁹ For further detail on the effects of provincial exports on household income see Section VII of this chapter.

Industrial Investment Expenditure

Finally, the relative contribution of industrial, commercial and residential capital expenditures (exclusive of governmental capital expenditures on public services) diminished in relative importance in three of the four Atlantic Provinces between 1960 and 1965. In Nova Scotia such expenditures generated 9.6% of household income in 1960 but only 7.3% in 1965; in Newfoundland they accounted for 13.0% of household income in 1960 and 9.4% in 1965; while in Prince Edward Island capital expenditures of this type contributed 8.0% to household income in 1960 but only 5.6% in 1965. Only in New Brunswick did the relative importance of industrial, commercial and residential expenditure increase from 9.0% of household income in 1960 to 10.1% in 1965.

Sources of Employment

The pattern of employment generated by the major categories of final expenditure resembles that of income generation. Of a total of 555,900 persons employed in the Atlantic Provinces in 1965, 209,700 (37.7%) owed their employment to the production of the direct and indirect requirements of consumer expenditures, 63,300 (11.3%) were employed in providing the direct and indirect requirements of federal government outlays on goods and services; 112,500 (20.3%) were engaged in providing the direct and indirect requirements of provincial and municipal governments, educational institutions and hospitals; 75,600 (13.6%) were producing directly and indirectly for foreign export markets; 49,100 (8.9%) were sustained by Atlantic shipments to the rest of Canada, while only 45,700 workers (8.2%) were engaged in the production of new construction or equipment or in the production of construction materials and other indirect requirements of capital expenditures for residential

housing and all other (non-governmental) capital formation. While the impact of final demand categories on employment is similar to the impact on household incomes, there are at least two interesting differences.

(1) Federal Purchase of Goods and Services Create Relatively More Income than Employment

The relative amount of employment generated by federal government expenditures is less than the relative household income generated, with the widest variation in Prince Edward Island, where federal government expenditure generates 15.4% of household income but only 10.4% of employment. For the Atlantic Region as a whole federal expenditures on goods and services accounted for 11.3% employment as compared to 14.1% household income in 1965. Corresponding figures for the individual provinces were: Newfoundland 5.9% employment and 27.6% household income; Nova Scotia 15.4% employment and 18.3% household income; New Brunswick 9.1% employment and 10.8% household income. Differences are attributable in large part to the fact that federal government employees receive equal pay across the country, at levels which are higher than average rates of pay in other sectors in the Atlantic Provinces and particularly in Prince Edward Island.

(2) Provincial and Other Local Public Expenditure Creates Relatively More Employment than Income

We may note that the contributions of expenditures by provincial and municipal governments, educational and hospitalization services to employment was fractionally greater (20.3%) than the contribution of these expenditures to household income (19.6%) in the Atlantic Region as a whole in 1965. The relationship obtained in every Atlantic Province with the exception of Prince Edward Island.

TABLE 5.14A. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment, by Final Demand Categories
Model I
Atlantic Region, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Personal consumption	(892.2)	(36.4)	(212.2)	(38.2)
From federal transfers	75.0	3.1	17.8	3.2
From local transfers	17.8	0.7	4.2	0.8
From rest of the world transfers	14.3	0.6	3.5	0.6
From earned income	785.1	32.0	186.7	33.6
Capital formation	213.9	8.7	44.7	8.1
Federal government	(334.5)	(13.7)	(61.9)	(11.1)
Defence	164.6	6.7	28.5	5.1
Civilian	169.9	7.0	33.4	6.0
Provincial public sectors	(481.3)	(19.7)	(112.9)	(20.3)
Provincial government	176.6	7.2	32.9	5.9
Municipal government	46.2	1.9	9.2	1.7
Education	157.5	6.5	36.5	6.5
Hospitalization	101.0	4.1	34.3	6.2
Sub-totals:				
Domestic expenditure	(1,921.9)	(78.5)	(431.7)	(77.7)
Exports	(525.6)	(21.5)	(124.2)	(22.3)
Foreign	316.1	12.9	74.8	13.4
Canada	209.5	8.6	49.4	8.9
Totals	2,447.5	100.0	555.9	100.0

TABLE 5.14B. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment, by Final Demand Categories
Model I
Newfoundland, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Personal consumption	(163.0)	(32.5)	(40.2)	(33.5)
From federal transfers	15.2	3.0	3.7	3.1
From local transfers	5.5	1.1	1.5	1.3
From rest of the world transfers	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
From earned income	140.5	28.1	34.6	28.8
Capital formation	47.5	9.4	9.5	7.9
Federal government	(38.2)	(7.6)	(7.2)	(5.9)
Defence	8.5	1.7	1.5	1.2
Civilian	29.7	5.9	5.7	4.7
Provincial public sectors	(102.4)	(20.5)	(25.1)	(21.0)
Provincial government	46.7	9.3	8.3	6.9
Municipal government	7.4	1.5	1.5	1.3
Education	26.9	5.4	8.5	7.1
Hospitalization	21.4	4.3	6.8	5.7
Sub-totals:				
Domestic expenditure	(351.1)	(70.0)	(82.0)	(68.3)
Exports	(150.6)	(30.0)	(38.0)	(31.7)
Foreign	126.4	25.2	31.1	26.0
Canada	18.6	3.7	3.4	2.8
Nova Scotia	5.6	1.1	3.5	2.9
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-
Totals	501.7	100.0	120.0	100.0

TABLE 5.14C. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment, by Final Demand Categories
Model I
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Personal consumption	(43.7)	(37.2)	(12.8)	(39.0)
From federal transfers	4.9	4.2	1.4	4.3
From local transfers	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.9
From rest of the world transfers	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.9
From earned income	37.0	31.5	10.8	32.9
Capital formation	6.5	5.6	1.4	4.3
Federal government	(18.2)	(15.4)	(3.4)	(10.4)
Defence	10.2	8.6	1.8	5.5
Civilian	8.0	6.8	1.6	4.9
Provincial public sectors	(23.6)	(20.1)	(6.2)	(18.9)
Provincial government	11.7	10.0	2.4	7.3
Municipal government	1.5	1.3	0.5	1.5
Education	6.6	5.6	1.6	4.9
Hospitalization	3.8	3.2	1.7	5.2
Sub-totals:				
Domestic expenditure	(92.1)	(78.3)	(23.8)	(72.6)
Exports	(25.5)	(21.7)	(9.0)	(27.4)
Foreign	5.8	5.0	2.3	7.0
Canada	7.9	6.7	2.7	8.3
Nova Scotia	6.4	5.4	2.1	6.4
New Brunswick	2.8	2.4	1.2	3.6
Newfoundland	2.6	2.2	0.7	2.1
Totals	117.6	100.0	32.8	100.0

TABLE 5.14D. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment, by Final Demand Categories
Model I
Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Personal consumption	(369.7)	(35.2)	(83.6)	(36.7)
From federal transfers	29.2	2.8	6.6	2.9
From local transfers	5.5	0.5	1.3	0.6
From rest of the world transfers	7.0	0.6	1.6	0.7
From earned income	328.0	31.3	74.1	32.5
Capital formation	76.6	7.3	16.2	7.1
Federal government	(192.1)	(18.3)	(35.2)	(15.4)
Defence	104.1	9.9	18.0	7.9
Civilian	88.0	8.4	17.2	7.5
Provincial public sectors	(193.6)	(18.5)	(43.6)	(19.1)
Provincial government	57.9	5.5	11.0	4.8
Municipal government	20.6	2.0	4.1	1.8
Education	72.0	6.9	14.2	6.2
Hospitalization	43.1	4.1	14.3	6.3
Sub-totals:				
Domestic expenditure	(832.0)	(79.3)	(178.6)	(78.3)
Exports	(217.3)	(20.7)	(49.6)	(21.7)
Foreign	80.1	7.6	18.8	8.2
Canada	108.7	10.4	24.3	10.6
New Brunswick	16.8	1.6	4.0	1.8
Prince Edward Island	3.4	0.3	0.6	0.3
Newfoundland	8.3	0.8	1.9	0.8
Totals	1,049.2	100.0	228.2	100.0

TABLE 5.14E. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment, by Final Demand Categories
Model I
New Brunswick, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Personal consumption	(276.7)	(35.5)	(65.5)	(37.5)
From federal transfers	23.0	3.0	5.4	3.0
From local transfers	4.7	0.6	1.1	0.6
From rest of the world transfers	4.1	0.5	1.0	0.6
From earned income	244.9	31.4	58.0	33.3
Capital formation	79.0	10.1	16.7	9.6
Federal government	(84.7)	(10.8)	(15.8)	(9.1)
Defence	42.2	5.4	7.2	4.1
Civilian	42.5	5.4	8.6	5.0
Provincial public sectors	(155.8)	(20.1)	(36.8)	(21.0)
Provincial government	56.7	7.3	10.5	6.0
Municipal government	16.2	2.1	3.0	1.7
Education	51.2	6.6	12.0	6.9
Hospitalization	31.7	4.1	11.3	6.4
Sub-totals:				
Domestic expenditure	(596.2)	(76.5)	(134.8)	(77.2)
Exports	(182.8)	(23.5)	(40.0)	(22.8)
Foreign	92.9	11.9	19.8	11.3
Canada	67.3	8.6	15.2	8.7
Nova Scotia	15.1	2.0	3.5	2.0
Prince Edward Island	3.1	0.4	0.6	0.3
Newfoundland	4.4	0.6	0.9	0.5
Totals	779.0	100.0	174.8	100.0

TABLE 5.15. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income, by Final Demand Categories

Model I
Atlantic Provinces, 1960

Final demand categories	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region
	millions of dollars					percentages				
Personal consumption	(131.5)	(31.4)	(279.7)	(211.1)	(689.2)	(36.0)	(35.2)	(35.4)	(36.8)	(37.9)
From federal transfers	14.3	4.1	26.0	21.7	69.6	4.0	4.6	3.3	3.8	3.8
From local transfers	4.4	0.4	3.1	3.4	11.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
From rest of the world transfers	2.1	0.7	5.6	3.4	12.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
From earned income	110.7	26.2	245.0	182.6	595.5	30.3	29.5	31.0	31.8	32.8
Capital formation	47.4	7.2	76.1	51.8	187.8	13.0	8.0	9.6	9.0	10.3
Federal government	(34.5)	(13.4)	(139.5)	(53.2)	(243.8)	(9.4)	(15.0)	(17.7)	(9.3)	(13.4)
Defence	7.3	6.2	70.3	17.8	102.1	2.0	7.0	8.9	3.1	5.6
Civilian	27.2	7.2	69.2	35.4	141.7	7.4	8.0	8.8	6.2	7.8
Provincial public sectors	(55.1)	(14.6)	(133.4)	(104.5)	(312.0)	(15.0)	(16.3)	(16.9)	(18.2)	(17.2)
Provincial government	25.7	7.4	46.1	39.6	121.5	7.0	8.3	5.8	6.9	6.7
Municipal government	3.4	0.9	14.9	12.4	31.8	1.0	1.0	15.0	2.2	1.7
Education	15.5	3.8	44.8	30.9	95.7	4.2	4.2	5.7	5.4	5.3
Hospitalization	10.5	2.5	27.6	21.6	63.0	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.5
Sub-totals:										
Domestic expenditure	(268.5)	(66.6)	(628.7)	(420.6)	(1,432.8)	(73.4)	(74.7)	(79.6)	(73.3)	(78.8)
Exports	(97.4)	(22.5)	(161.6)	(153.5)	(386.6)	(26.6)	(25.3)	(20.4)	(26.7)	(21.2)
Foreign	77.6	4.1	60.2	64.2	219.5	21.3	4.6	7.6	11.2	12.0
Canada	8.1	9.7	74.0	67.2	167.1	2.2	11.0	9.4	11.7	9.2
Newfoundland	—	2.5	9.3	5.3	—	—	2.8	1.2	0.9	—
Prince Edward Island	0.3	—	3.7	3.5	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.6	—
Nova Scotia	10.8	4.2	—	13.3	—	2.9	4.7	—	2.3	—
New Brunswick	0.6	2.0	14.4	—	—	0.1	2.2	1.8	—	—
Totals	365.9	89.1	790.3	574.1	1,819.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5.16. Direct and Indirect Generation of Employment, by Final Demand Categories

Model I
Atlantic Provinces, 1960

Final demand categories	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region
	thousands					percentages				
Personal consumption	(28.6)	(7.4)	(64.4)	(44.2)	(151.9)	(34.4)	(38.0)	(34.0)	(34.3)	(36.1)
From federal transfers	3.1	1.0	6.0	4.5	15.4	3.7	5.0	3.2	3.5	3.7
From local transfers	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.7	2.6	1.1	—	0.3	0.6	0.6
From rest of the world transfers	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.7	2.7	0.6	—	0.7	0.5	0.6
From earned income	24.1	6.2	56.4	38.2	131.2	29.0	32.0	29.8	29.7	31.2
Capital formation	10.5	1.6	18.7	12.9	45.0	12.6	8.0	9.9	10.0	10.7
Federal government	(7.9)	(2.8)	(33.0)	(12.4)	(57.0)	(9.5)	(14.0)	(17.5)	(9.6)	(13.6)
Defence	1.6	1.3	16.0	3.9	23.0	1.9	6.0	8.5	3.0	5.5
Civilian	6.3	1.5	17.0	8.5	34.0	7.6	7.0	9.0	6.6	8.1
Provincial public sectors	(13.5)	(3.6)	(31.1)	(23.4)	(72.5)	(16.2)	(18.0)	(16.4)	(18.2)	(17.2)
Provincial government	5.7	1.7	10.2	8.7	26.8	6.8	8.0	5.4	6.8	6.4
Municipal government	1.0	0.3	4.1	3.0	8.6	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.0
Education	4.1	0.9	10.4	6.7	22.2	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3
Hospitalization	2.7	0.7	6.4	5.0	14.9	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.5
Sub-totals:										
Domestic expenditure	(60.5)	(15.4)	(147.2)	(92.9)	(326.4)	(72.7)	(79.8)	(77.8)	(72.1)	(77.6)
Exports	(22.7)	(3.9)	(42.0)	(35.8)	(94.0)	(27.3)	(20.2)	(22.2)	(27.9)	(22.4)
Foreign	17.3	0.8	16.4	15.2	53.5	20.9	4.1	8.7	11.8	12.7
Canada	2.1	1.7	18.8	15.8	40.5	2.5	8.8	9.9	12.3	9.7
Newfoundland	—	0.4	2.3	1.1	—	—	2.1	1.2	0.9	—
Prince Edward Island	0.1	—	0.9	0.8	—	0.1	—	0.5	0.6	—
Nova Scotia	3.0	0.6	—	2.9	—	3.6	3.1	—	2.3	—
New Brunswick	0.2	0.4	3.6	—	—	0.2	2.1	1.9	—	—
Totals	83.2	19.3	189.2	128.7	420.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The Import Content of Final Demand Expenditures

We earlier noted that the commodity (goods and non-factor service) import content of different major components of final demand varies significantly. Table 5.17 shows commodity import content and import leakage for every element of final demand expenditure, while Table 5.18 shows flows of competitive and non-competitive imports for final and intermediate uses and allocates import leakage to final demand categories on a percentage basis.

High Import Content of Capital Formation

Whereas the overall commodity import ratio for the Atlantic Region was 30.9% in 1965 the commodity import ratio of capital formation was 54.3% while import ratio of government expenditure on goods and services is typically very much lower. On a provincial basis the import ratios of capital formation were: Nova Scotia (55.6%); New Brunswick (56.8%); Newfoundland (53.7%) and Prince Edward Island (70.9%). These high import ratios derive from the fact that virtually all equipment and the greater part of construction materials are imported into the Atlantic Region. The excessively high import ratio for Prince Edward Island is due to the fact that Prince Edward Island produces virtually no construction materials at all.

Low Import Content of Government Expenditures

The commodity import content of final expenditure by the government sectors in all provinces was considerably lower than that for capital formation or personal expenditure. The ratio for (federal) defence expenditures was higher in Nova Scotia (18.4%) and Prince Edward Island (19.0%) than in New Brunswick (11.2%) and Newfoundland (10.5%). In Nova Scotia the high figure probably derives from the expenditure on imported equipment; in Prince Edward Island construction materials as well as equipment must be imported. Equipment purchases were small in New Brunswick and negligible in Newfoundland. The higher commodity import content of federal government civilian expenditures, and of provincial public sector expenditures in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland as compared to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick relates again largely to the import of construction materials in the first two provinces. For the Atlantic Region the commodity import content of federal defence spending was 16.2%, while the commodity import content of other federal expenditures was 16.0%.

Import Content of Provincial Exports

The commodity import content of foreign exports was high in Prince Edward Island (29.1%) in comparison with Nova Scotia (21.9%), New Brunswick (19.9%) and Newfoundland (20.5%). The commodity import content of provincial shipments to Central and Western Canada was significantly higher than that for foreign exports in all four provinces: 28.1% in Nova Scotia, 29.9% in New Brunswick, 30.8% in Prince Edward Island and 21.7% in Newfoundland. The high commodity import content of shipments to Central and Western Canada in the three Maritime Provinces is attributable to the direct import of material and parts in manufacturing assembly operations. The lower commodity import content of provincial exports to the Central and Western Canada of

Newfoundland reflects the fact that these shipments consist largely of primary products. The high commodity import content of shipments by Nova Scotia (28.1% to 55.5%) and New Brunswick (33.1% to 43.8%) to other Atlantic Provinces reflects the fact that these goods are almost exclusively processed or assembled consumer and intermediate products in which considerable imported materials and parts are used. The lower import content of Newfoundland exports to Nova Scotia (23.6%) are explained by the nature of these shipments – principally transfers or sales of fish for further processing. On an Atlantic regional basis, the commodity import content of foreign exports was 19.0%; and the import content of shipments to Central Canada was 25.7%.

Import Content of Personal Consumption Expenditures

One of the most useful figures yielded by the study is the commodity import content of personal consumption, which was found to be 35.5% for the Atlantic Region in 1965 (Table 5.9). As one would expect, this coefficient was highest for Newfoundland (42.6%) and lowest for New Brunswick (34.2%) reflecting factors of size and the relative strength of the agricultural base and related food processing industries. The commodity import coefficient of personal consumption expenditure for Nova Scotia was 36.5% and for Prince Edward Island, 37.2% (Table 5.17). The comparison of these provincial coefficients illustrates the fact that they are as much affected by the economic structure of an economy as by its size. Thus Prince Edward Island (\$171.2 million GDP in 1965) is much smaller than Newfoundland (\$767.8 million GDP in 1965), but has a stronger agricultural and food processing industry, while Nova Scotia (\$1,460.9 million GDP), which is of course a larger economy than Newfoundland – not to mention Prince Edward Island – has an import coefficient (36.5%) only fractionally lower than that of Prince Edward Island (37.2%). The explanations must again be sought in the relative poverty of the agricultural base of Nova Scotia, as compared with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Import Leakage Ratios

The overall commodity import ratio of the Atlantic Region was 30.9% in 1965, while the overall import leakage ratio was 35.7%. The difference consists of the estimated leakage from regional income in the form of interest, rent and profit remitted or remittable to persons non-resident in the province. Import leakage attributable to non-residential ownership was smallest in Prince Edward Island (3.3%) and largest in Newfoundland (6.9%). Estimates for Nova Scotia were 3.6% and New Brunswick, 4.7%. In 1965 the estimated overall import leakage ratio including outflow of interest and profit, on a provincial basis, was as follows: Newfoundland 41.7%; Prince Edward Island 40.3%; Nova Scotia 35.5%; and New Brunswick 36.7%. The import leakage ratio of foreign exports out of the Atlantic Region was 29.9%; Newfoundland 35.5%; Prince Edward Island 30.1%; Nova Scotia 27.4% and New Brunswick 31.2%; while the import leakage of shipments to Central and Western Canada for the Atlantic Region was 33.9%; Newfoundland 40.9%;

Prince Edward Island 33.6%; Nova Scotia 32.8% and New Brunswick 36.1%. In the Atlantic Region, 50.1% of import leakage was attributable to personal consumption expenditure, 19.0% to capital formation, 4.0% to federal purchases, 10.5% to provincial expenditures and the remaining 16.4% to the import requirements of exports (Table 5.18). Structural changes over the five-year period 1960 to 1965 are reflected in the following shifts in import ratios and coefficients in the four Atlantic Provinces.

In **Newfoundland** the portion of the import leakage attributable to personal expenditure fell from 53.6% in 1960 to 46.8% in 1965. This is partly due to lower import leakage ratios for personal expenditure (49.5% in 1960; 45.3% in 1965) and partly to the lower proportion of consumer expenditure in total final expenditure (46.6% in 1960; 43.3% in 1965). This latter shift is offset by the increasing importance of exports — 22.8% of total final expenditure in 1960 and 26.4% in 1965. Taken together with an increase in import leakage for exports from 32.9% in 1960 to 36.1% exports accounted for 23.0% of the total import leakage in 1965, as compared with 17.4% in 1960. These figures reflect the build up of Newfoundland's exports, as well as the progress of import substitution, resulting in a lower import coefficient of personal expenditure.

In **New Brunswick**, the share of imports attributable to personal consumption remained substantially unchanged between 1960 (46.3%) and 1965, (45.9%) while the portion of import leakage related to exports fell from 25.4% in 1960 to 20.9% in 1965. This drop reflects both the lower share of exports in total final expenditure and the reduction of the import leakage ratio for exports from 37.4% in 1960 to 34.5% in 1965. The offset to this was attributable mainly to the increasing amount of import leakage deriving from capital formation (17.3% in 1960 to 21.5% in 1965).

In **Prince Edward Island**, a substantially lower import leakage ratio for personal consumption (46.5% in 1960; 39.9% in 1965) contributed to a lower share of total imports relating to personal expenditure (50.8% in 1960; 47.2% in 1965). This was partly counter-balanced by a rise in the import leakage generated by exports (13.2% in 1960; 15.3% in 1965) resulting from a substantial rise in the import leakage ratio of exports (31.6% in 1960; 34.6% in 1965), the share of exports in final expenditure declining somewhat from 18.3% in 1960 and 17.7% in 1965.

Nova Scotia exhibited little structural change between 1960 and 1965. The portion of import leakage attributable to exports fell from 18.8% in 1960 to 16.4% in 1965, while import leakage attributable to capital formation declined slightly from 16.5% in 1960 to 16.1% in 1965. Some 53.0% of import leakage was attributable to personal consumption expenditure.

In conclusion, we wish again to emphasize the importance of having a measure of the magnitude of import leakages associated with each of the major categories of final expenditures — especially in view of the very large variation in these coefficients. As could be expected, on an Atlantic Region basis, these import leakage ratios range from a high of 56.2% for industrial capital formation to a low of 14.8% and 15.5% for federal government expenditures on goods and non-factor services. It is important to note that foreign exports and particularly shipments to Central and Western Canada have significant import leakages (29.9% and 33.9% respectively). The import leakage ratio of personal consumption was 38.5% for the Atlantic Region and the import leakage of local public expenditures varied from a low of 19.6% on educational expenditures to a high of 31.2% on provincial government purchases.

TABLE 5.17 A. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model I
Newfoundland, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content ¹		Domestic content		Percentage import content	
		Commodities	Import leakage	GDP	GDP less profits and rent	Commodities only (2) ÷ (1)	Import leakage (3) ÷ (1)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	millions of dollars					%	
Personal consumption	506.8	215.8	229.7	291.0	277.1	42.6	45.3
Capital formation	134.2	72.2	76.2	62.1	58.0	53.7	56.8
Federal government:							
Defence	10.0	1.0	1.2	9.0	8.8	10.5	11.5
Civilian	48.1	16.0	16.6	32.1	31.5	33.2	34.5
Provincial government	82.1	19.8	29.7	62.2	52.4	24.2	36.2
Municipal government	14.9	4.6	6.3	10.3	8.7	30.6	41.9
Education	37.5	6.1	9.4	31.4	28.1	16.2	25.0
Hospitalization	32.4	9.2	9.8	23.2	22.6	28.3	30.2
Sub-totals:							
Domestic expenditure	(866.0)	(344.7)	(378.8)	(521.3)	(487.2)	(39.8)	(43.7)
Exports	(311.0)	(64.6)	(112.2)	(246.4)	(198.8)	(20.8)	(36.1)
Foreign	259.3	53.2	92.2	206.1	167.1	20.5	35.5
Canada	42.3	9.2	17.3	33.1	25.0	21.7	40.9
Nova Scotia	9.3	2.2	2.7	7.1	6.6	23.6	29.0
New Brunswick	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,177.0	409.3	491.1	767.7	686.0	34.8	41.7

¹ For the distribution between competitive and non competitive import content, see Table 5.18.

TABLE 5.17 B. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model I
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content		Domestic content		Percentage import content	
		Commo- dities	Import leakage	GDP	GDP less profits and rent	Commodities only (2) ÷ (1)	Import leakage (3) ÷ (1)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	millions of dollars					%	
Personal consumption	129.3	48.1	51.6	81.2	77.7	37.2	39.9
Capital formation	28.6	20.3	20.6	8.3	8.0	70.9	72.0
Federal government:							
Defence	13.2	2.5	2.6	10.7	10.6	19.0	19.7
Civilian	11.4	3.0	3.0	8.4	8.4	26.1	26.5
Provincial government	22.2	6.7	8.9	15.5	13.3	30.2	40.1
Municipal government	3.3	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.8	31.3	46.1
Education	9.3	1.5	2.4	7.8	6.9	15.9	26.1
Hospitalization	6.2	2.0	2.2	4.2	4.0	32.3	34.6
Sub-totals:							
Domestic expenditure	(223.5)	(85.1)	(92.8)	(138.4)	(130.7)	(38.1)	(41.5)
Exports	(48.2)	(15.4)	(16.7)	(32.8)	(31.5)	(31.9)	(34.6)
Foreign	10.3	3.0	3.1	7.3	7.2	29.1	30.1
Canada	14.6	4.5	4.9	10.1	9.7	30.8	33.6
Nova Scotia	12.5	4.2	4.6	8.3	7.9	33.6	36.8
New Brunswick	5.7	2.0	2.1	3.7	3.6	35.1	36.8
Newfoundland	5.1	1.7	2.0	3.4	3.1	33.3	39.2
Totals	271.7	100.5	109.5	171.2	162.2	37.0	40.3

TABLE 5.17 C. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model I
Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content		Domestic content		Percentage import content	
		Commo- dities	Import leakage	GDP	GDP less profits and rent	Commodities only (2) ÷ (1)	Import leakage (3) ÷ (1)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	millions of dollars					%	
Personal consumption	1,035.6	378.1	404.9	657.5	630.7	36.5	39.1
Capital formation	212.4	118.1	122.5	94.3	89.9	55.6	57.8
Federal government:							
Defence	134.4	24.8	26.4	109.6	108.0	18.4	19.6
Civilian	106.1	12.9	14.2	93.2	91.9	12.2	13.4
Provincial government	94.4	16.0	29.2	78.4	65.2	16.9	30.9
Municipal government	31.1	5.4	7.9	25.7	23.2	17.4	25.3
Education	92.1	11.8	16.5	80.3	75.6	12.9	17.9
Hospitalization	62.0	13.5	16.0	48.5	46.0	21.7	25.8
Sub-totals:							
Domestic expenditure	(1,768.1)	(580.6)	(637.6)	(1,187.5)	(1,130.5)	(32.8)	(36.1)
Exports	(378.8)	(105.3)	(124.7)	(273.5)	(254.0)	(27.8)	(32.9)
Foreign	137.8	30.2	37.8	107.6	100.0	21.9	27.4
Canada	175.9	49.5	57.7	126.4	118.2	28.1	32.8
New Brunswick	30.2	8.5	9.7	21.7	20.4	28.2	32.2
Prince Edward Island	12.8	7.1	8.1	5.7	4.7	55.5	63.3
Newfoundland	22.1	10.0	11.4	12.1	10.7	45.2	51.6
Totals	2,146.9	686.0	762.5	1,460.9	1,384.4	32.0	35.5

TABLE 5.17 D. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model I
New Brunswick, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content		Domestic content		Percentage import content	
		Commo- dities	Import leakage	GDP	GDP less profits and rent	Commodities only (2) ÷ (1)	Import leakage (3) ÷ (1)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	millions of dollars						
Personal consumption . . .	767.0	262.6	288.7	504.4	478.3	34.2	37.6
Capital formation	232.5	132.1	135.6	100.4	96.9	56.8	58.3
Federal government:							
Defence	49.5	5.5	6.0	44.0	43.5	11.2	12.2
Civilian	50.5	5.6	6.0	44.9	44.5	11.1	11.9
Provincial government . . .	93.2	18.8	28.9	74.5	64.3	20.1	31.0
Municipal government . . .	26.0	5.3	7.6	20.7	18.3	20.5	29.6
Education	67.7	9.6	13.3	58.1	54.4	14.1	19.7
Hospitalization	44.4	10.0	11.3	34.4	33.1	22.4	25.4
Sub-totals:							
Domestic expenditure . .	(1,330.8)	(449.5)	(497.5)	(881.4)	(833.3)	(33.8)	(37.4)
Exports	(382.3)	(98.1)	(131.8)	(284.2)	(250.5)	(25.7)	(34.5)
Foreign	194.9	38.8	60.9	156.1	134.0	19.9	31.2
Canada	135.9	40.7	49.1	95.2	86.8	29.9	36.1
Nova Scotia	32.3	10.7	12.5	21.6	19.8	33.1	38.7
Prince Edward Island . . .	7.8	2.9	3.7	4.9	4.1	37.2	47.4
Newfoundland	11.4	5.0	5.6	6.4	5.8	43.8	49.1
Totals	1,713.1	547.6	629.2	1,165.6	1,084.0	32.0	36.7

TABLE 5.18 A. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model I
Atlantic Region, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Primary inputs		Total import content		Percentage distribution of import leakage in column (5)
		Non-competitive imports	Import leakage	Commo- dities (1) + (2)	Import leakage (1) + (3)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	millions of dollars					
Personal consumption	469.3	377.4	454.5	846.7	923.8	50.1
Capital formation	309.5	27.0	40.2	336.5	349.7	19.0
Federal government:						
Defence	27.3	6.4	9.1	33.7	36.4	2.0
Civilian	27.8	6.8	9.5	34.6	37.3	2.0
Provincial government	39.6	16.6	52.7	56.2	92.3	5.0
Municipal government	9.1	6.4	13.6	15.5	22.7	1.2
Education	15.6	12.2	25.1	27.8	40.7	2.2
Hospitalization	15.5	17.4	22.3	32.9	37.8	2.1
Sub-totals:						
Domestic expenditure	(913.7)	(470.2)	(627.0)	(1,383.9)	(1,540.7)	(83.6)
Exports	(111.1)	(99.0)	(191.1)	(210.1)	(302.2)	(16.4)
Foreign	64.1	50.9	117.8	115.0	181.9	9.9
Canada	47.0	48.1	73.3	95.1	120.3	6.5
Totals	1,024.8	569.2	818.1	1,594.0	1,842.9	100.0

TABLE 5.18B. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories by Province
Model I
Newfoundland, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Primary inputs		Total import content		Percentage distribution of import leakage in column (5)
		Non-competitive imports	Import leakage	Commodities (1) + (2)	Import leakage (1) + (3)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	millions of dollars					%
Personal consumption	143.4	72.4	86.3	215.8	229.7	46.8
Capital formation	61.2	11.0	15.1	72.2	76.2	15.2
Federal government:						
Defence	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.3
Civilian	14.0	2.0	2.6	16.0	16.6	3.4
Provincial government	12.7	7.1	17.0	19.8	29.7	6.0
Municipal government	3.1	1.5	3.2	4.6	6.3	1.4
Education	3.5	2.5	5.8	6.1	9.4	1.9
Hospitalization	4.9	4.2	4.9	9.2	9.8	2.0
Sub-totals:						
Domestic expenditure	(243.4)	(101.3)	(135.4)	(344.7)	(378.8)	(77.0)
Exports	(45.8)	(18.8)	(66.5)	(64.6)	(112.2)	(23.0)
Foreign	37.5	15.7	54.7	53.2	92.2	18.8
Canada	6.5	2.7	10.8	9.2	17.3	3.5
Nova Scotia	1.8	0.4	0.9	2.2	2.7	0.7
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	289.2	120.1	201.9	409.3	491.1	100.0

TABLE 5.18C. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories by Province
Model I
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Primary inputs		Total import content		Percentage distribution of import leakage in column (5)
		Non-competitive imports	Import leakage	Commodities (1) + (2)	Import leakage (1) + (3)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	millions of dollars					%
Personal consumption	29.0	19.1	22.6	48.1	51.6	47.2
Capital formation	18.1	2.2	2.5	20.3	20.6	18.8
Federal government:						
Defence	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.4
Civilian	2.3	0.7	0.7	3.0	3.0	2.7
Provincial government	4.2	2.5	4.7	6.7	8.9	8.1
Municipal government	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.4
Education	0.6	0.9	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.2
Hospitalization	0.8	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.9
Sub-totals:						
Domestic expenditure	(56.7)	(28.4)	(36.1)	(85.1)	(92.8)	(84.8)
Exports	(10.4)	(5.0)	(6.3)	(15.4)	(16.7)	(15.3)
Foreign	1.9	1.1	1.2	3.0	3.1	2.8
Canada	3.1	1.4	1.8	4.5	4.9	4.5
Nova Scotia	3.0	1.2	1.6	4.2	4.6	4.2
New Brunswick	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.9
Newfoundland	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.8
Totals	67.1	33.4	42.4	100.5	109.5	100.0

TABLE 5.18D. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories by Province
Model I
Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Primary inputs		Total import content		Percentage distribution of import leakage in column (5)
		Non-competitive imports	Import leakage	Commodities (1) + (2)	Import leakage (1) + (3)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	millions of dollars					%
Personal consumption	217.9	160.3	187.0	378.1	404.9	53.0
Capital formation	108.3	9.8	14.4	118.1	122.5	16.1
Federal government:						
Defence	20.4	4.4	6.0	24.8	26.4	3.5
Civilian	9.8	3.1	4.4	12.9	14.2	1.9
Provincial government	11.1	4.9	18.1	16.0	29.2	3.8
Municipal government	3.2	2.3	4.7	5.4	7.9	1.0
Education	6.7	5.1	9.8	11.8	16.5	2.2
Hospitalization	6.7	6.8	9.3	13.5	16.0	2.1
Sub-totals:						
Domestic expenditure	(383.9)	(196.7)	(253.7)	(580.6)	(637.6)	(83.6)
Exports	(52.0)	(53.3)	(72.7)	(105.3)	(124.7)	(16.4)
Foreign	18.1	12.1	19.7	30.2	37.8	5.0
Canada	26.2	23.3	31.5	49.5	57.7	7.6
New Brunswick	4.2	4.3	5.5	8.5	9.7	1.3
Prince Edward Island	0.9	6.2	7.2	7.1	8.1	1.1
Newfoundland	2.6	7.4	8.8	10.0	11.4	1.5
Totals	436.1	249.9	326.4	686.0	762.5	100.0

TABLE 5.18E. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories by Province
Model I
New Brunswick, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Primary inputs		Total import content		Percentage distribution of import leakage in column (5)
		Non-competitive imports	Import leakage	Commodities (1) + (2)	Import leakage (1) + (3)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	millions of dollars					%
Personal consumption	143.0	119.6	145.7	262.6	288.7	45.9
Capital formation	117.6	14.5	18.0	132.1	135.6	21.5
Federal government:						
Defence	4.1	1.4	1.9	5.5	6.0	1.0
Civilian	3.7	1.9	2.3	5.6	6.0	1.0
Provincial government	12.4	6.4	16.5	18.8	28.9	4.6
Municipal government	2.7	2.6	4.9	5.3	7.6	1.2
Education	5.2	4.4	8.2	9.6	13.3	2.1
Hospitalization	4.7	5.3	6.6	10.0	11.3	1.8
Sub-totals:						
Domestic expenditure	(293.4)	(156.1)	(204.1)	(449.5)	(497.5)	(79.1)
Exports	(39.1)	(59.0)	(92.7)	(98.1)	(131.8)	(20.9)
Foreign	20.3	18.5	40.6	38.8	60.9	9.6
Canada	13.7	27.0	35.4	40.7	49.1	7.8
Nova Scotia	3.5	7.2	9.0	10.7	12.5	2.0
Prince Edward Island	0.7	2.2	3.0	2.9	3.7	0.6
Newfoundland	0.9	4.1	4.7	5.0	5.6	0.9
Totals	332.4	215.2	296.8	547.6	629.2	100.0

V. CLOSING THE MODEL WITH RESPECT TO HOUSEHOLDS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES

Closing with Respect to Households Only (Model II)

Final expenditure flows for the closed Models II and III for Nova Scotia 1965 are shown in the Appendix.¹⁰ We recall that in Model II households are treated as another "industry" which provides factor services to other industries and to governments. The household "industry" has no direct employment and its "inputs" consist of consumer goods and services, associated indirect taxes, direct taxes and personal savings. Model II thus produces a household income multiplier. In 1965 the value of the multiplier for the Atlantic Region was 1.44. On a provincial level it was 1.428 for Nova Scotia; 1.427 for New Brunswick, 1.403 for Prince Edward Island and 1.373 for Newfoundland.¹¹

Household Income and Employment in Model II

The interpretation of the household income multiplier is that the direct generation of \$1 million of household income in the Atlantic Region in 1965 implied the further indirect generation of \$448,000 of household income in the production of consumer goods and services and associated intermediate commodities required to feed, clothe and otherwise provide for the people who delivered \$1 million in factor services. Alternatively, we might say that \$1 million of household income earned by Atlantic residents in economic activity in the Atlantic Region in 1965 generated an additional \$448,000 of household income in industries directly or indirectly supplying consumer goods and services in the Atlantic Region. To repeat, the "consumption multiplier" produced 44.8 cents of income for every dollar spent on paying wages, salaries, etc., in the Atlantic Region in 1965.

The multiplier was substantially higher in 1965 than in 1960 for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, indicating the introduction or growth of industries directly or indirectly producing consumer goods and services during the five-year period. For New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there was little change between 1960 to 1965.

Dependency on Federal Government Expenditures

In the Model II version of the system, the role of the federal government in sustaining income and employment is more starkly revealed. We observe that in 1965, 25.0% of household income and 23.0% of employment in the region was sustained by federal government expenditures on goods and services and personal transfers: (9.9% and 8.4% on defence; 10.1% and 9.4% on civilian expenditures on goods and services; 5.0% and 5.2% on federal transfer payments to persons) (see Table 5.19). The situation was more extreme in Nova Scotia, where such federal outlays accounted for 30.7% of household income and 28.3% of employment, with defence spending alone sustaining 14.2% of income

and 12.3% employment. Dependence of incomes on federal expenditure was almost as high in Prince Edward Island (28.0%). Here defence spending was almost as important as in Nova Scotia (12.2% income, 9.2% employment). The stronger resource base of New Brunswick and Newfoundland is reflected in significantly lower dependence on federal government disbursements. Income attributable to federal government expenditures was 15.2% in Newfoundland and 20.3% in New Brunswick. Federal defence expenditures contributed only 7.7% of income and 6.6% of employment in New Brunswick, and 2.3% and 1.9% in Newfoundland.

The Role of Regional Exports

Exports to foreign markets sustained 18.5% of income and 19.5% employment in the region, while shipments to Central and Western Canada accounted for an additional 12.0% of income and 12.6% of employment generated. Earnings from tourism and other miscellaneous sources added a further 2.0% of income, and 2.1% of employment. In total, the export of goods and services out of the Atlantic Region sustained 32.5% of income and 34.2% of employment.

On a provincial basis, Newfoundland was most dependent on external trade (42.0% income, 44.1% employment), and Nova Scotia least (31.7% income, 33.1% employment). Corresponding figures for Prince Edward Island were 34.9% and 41.2%; for New Brunswick, 35.6% and 35.8%. Only Newfoundland was heavily dependent on exports to foreign markets, which supplied 34.6% of income and 35.6% of employment. The weak resource base of Nova Scotia was reflected in the fact that only 10.9% of income and 11.6% of employment derived from foreign exports in that province. We thus note that federal defence spending in Nova Scotia supported substantially more income (14.2%) and employment (12.3%) than did foreign exports. New Brunswick gained a substantial portion of income (17.0%) and employment (16.7%) from foreign exports. For Prince Edward Island, foreign markets were even less important than they were for Nova Scotia (6.9% income and 8.8% employment).

Sales to Central Canada played an important role in income and employment creation in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (14.8% income, 15.2% employment in Nova Scotia; 12.3% income, 12.6% employment in New Brunswick). The significant difference between the position of these two provinces with respect to the Central Canadian market lies in the fact that most of New Brunswick sales were commercial sales or transfers of processed primary products, whereas a significant proportion of Nova Scotia sales, including coal shipments, were directly or indirectly subsidized by the federal government. Thus we note once again, the excessive dependence of Nova Scotia on special arrangements or concessions granted by Ottawa. Prince Edward Island gained 9.4% of income and 11.0% of employment from sales to Central Canada. For Newfoundland the Central Canadian market was not important (5.1% income, and 4.2% employment).

¹⁰ Flow tables on the Model II and Model III basis for the other provinces and for the region as a whole are available on file at Statistics Canada.

¹¹ This multiplier is found on the intersection of the row "household services" and the column "household industry" in the appropriate inverse matrices.

The Role of Private Investment Spending

The stronger resource bases of Newfoundland and New Brunswick were reflected in the higher proportion of income and employment generated by private investment expenditures in these two provinces, in comparison with Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island. Thus, private capital formation contributed 13.0% income and 11.6% employment in Newfoundland; 14.5% income and 14.1% employment in New Brunswick, compared with 10.4% income and 10.3% employment for Nova Scotia and a mere 7.8% income and 6.7% employment for Prince Edward Island.

The Provincial Public Sectors

Income and employment created by outlays of the provincial public sectors are similar in the four provinces, ranging, for income, from 29.8% in Newfoundland to 27.2% in Nova Scotia; for employment, from 31.1% in New Brunswick to 28.3% in Prince Edward Island and also in Nova Scotia. When we combine federal and provincial public sector expenditures, we note that 54.5% of Atlantic regional income and 53.4% of regional employment were sustained by government spending. This should be compared with corresponding figures of 13.0% income and 12.4% employment deriving from private capital investment spending. When we take into account the fact that these private investment expenditures include expenditures of publicly-owned utilities and other industries, as well as residential housing — directly affected by the terms on which mortgage money is made available — we observe that governmental and public sector policies potentially have a very great leverage in affecting income and employment creation in the Atlantic Region.

Import Content on the Model II Basis

In Model II the large volume of imports associated with personal consumption (which has now become an intermediate sector) is contained in the import content of the final demand categories of the model. Thus the overall ratio of imports to exogenous final expenditure (column 5 of Table 5.20) was .51 for the Atlantic Region, and varied from .59 in Prince Edward Island to .51 in New Brunswick; both Nova Scotia and New-

foundland having a ratio of .54. Nova Scotia showed the highest ratio of Gross Domestic Product to exogenous final expenditure (1.22), followed by New Brunswick (1.15), Newfoundland (1.07) and Prince Edward Island (1.05). In columns (8) and (9) the import content and GDP content of total supply requirements are shown. (These, of course, add to one for each category of expenditure.) All these ratios reflect the direct and indirect imports generated through the induced personal consumption expenditures. Thus, although Newfoundland has the second lowest commodity import content of foreign exports on a Model I basis (Table 5.17 A), its ratio of imports to total supply requirements resulting from foreign exports on a Model II basis of .28 was higher than both Nova Scotia (.27) and New Brunswick (.24) due to the very high commodity import content of total personal expenditure (42.6% on the Model I basis). This fact is of course reflected in Newfoundland having the lowest household income multiplier in 1965.

Direct and indirect import generation including income leakages abroad is shown in Tables 5.20 and 5.21. These figures reflect both the different distributions of final expenditure patterns, and the varying direct and indirect total import leakage content ratios (commodity imports plus income leakages). Thus on a Model II basis, federal government expenditures (including transfers to persons) account for 24.0% of the total import leakage in Nova Scotia, 21.3% in Prince Edward Island and 14.5% in Newfoundland and 14.3% in New Brunswick.

Exports account for 40.2% of imports in Newfoundland, 36.6% in New Brunswick, 32.9% in Nova Scotia and 31.7% in Prince Edward Island. The share of the total import leakage attributable to expenditures by provincial public sectors (including provincial and municipal transfers to persons) was 25.6% in Prince Edward Island, 24.8% in Newfoundland, 22.4% in Nova Scotia and 22.3% in New Brunswick. Capital formation generated a considerably higher proportion of total import leakage in New Brunswick (26.8%) than in Prince Edward Island (21.4%), Nova Scotia (20.7%) or Newfoundland (20.5%).

TABLE 5.19A. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model II
Atlantic Region, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Federal government	(612.4)	(25.0)	(127.6)	(28.0)
Personal transfers ¹	122.0	5.0	29.0	5.2
Goods and services:				
Defence	241.0	9.9	46.5	8.4
Civilian	249.4	10.1	52.1	9.4
Exports	(796.1)	(32.5)	(190.3)	(34.2)
Foreign	454.0	18.5	108.3	19.5
Canada	292.3	12.0	70.2	12.6
Tourists and other rest of world income ¹	49.8	2.0	11.8	2.1
Provincial public sectors	(719.8)	(29.5)	(169.3)	(30.4)
Education	225.7	9.3	52.7	9.5
Hospitalization	145.0	5.9	44.7	8.0
Municipal:				
Goods and services	66.5	2.7	14.0	2.5
Transfers ¹	4.2	0.2	1.0	0.1
Provincial:				
Goods and services	253.5	10.4	50.9	9.2
Transfers ¹	24.9	1.0	6.0	1.1
Capital formation	319.2	13.0	68.7	12.4
Totals	2,447.5	100.0	555.9	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.19B. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment,
by Final Expenditure Categories
Model II
Newfoundland, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Federal government	(76.4)	(15.2)	(16.6)	(13.8)
Personal transfers ¹	23.9	4.8	5.9	4.9
Goods and services:				
Defence	11.7	2.3	2.3	1.9
Civilian	40.8	8.1	8.4	7.0
Exports	(210.8)	(42.0)	(52.9)	(44.1)
Foreign	173.5	34.6	42.6	35.6
Canada	25.5	5.1	5.1	4.2
Atlantic Provinces	7.7	1.5	4.2	3.5
Tourists and other rest of world income ¹	4.1	0.8	1.0	0.8
Provincial public sectors	(149.2)	(29.8)	(36.6)	(30.5)
Education	36.9	7.4	11.0	9.2
Hospitalization	29.3	5.8	8.7	7.2
Municipal:				
Goods and services	10.2	2.1	2.2	1.8
Transfers ¹	—	—	—	—
Provincial:				
Goods and services	64.1	12.8	12.6	10.5
Transfers ¹	8.7	1.7	2.1	1.8
Capital formation	65.3	13.0	13.9	11.6
Totals	501.7	100.0	120.0	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.19C. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment,
by Final Expenditure Categories
Model II
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Federal government	(32.9)	(28.0)	(7.8)	(23.8)
Personal transfers ¹	7.4	6.3	2.2	6.7
Goods and services:				
Defence	14.3	12.2	3.0	9.2
Civilian	11.2	9.5	2.6	7.9
Exports	(41.0)	(34.9)	(13.5)	(41.2)
Foreign	8.1	6.9	2.9	8.8
Canada	11.1	9.4	3.6	11.0
Atlantic Provinces	16.6	14.1	5.5	16.8
Tourists and other rest of world income ¹	5.2	4.5	1.5	4.6
Provincial public sectors	(34.5)	(29.3)	(9.3)	(28.3)
Education	9.3	7.9	2.4	7.3
Hospitalization	5.4	4.6	2.2	6.7
Municipal:				
Goods and services	2.2	1.9	0.6	1.8
Transfers ¹	—	—	—	—
Provincial:				
Goods and services	16.4	13.9	3.8	11.6
Transfers ¹	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.9
Capital formation	9.2	7.8	2.2	6.7
Totals	117.6	100.0	32.8	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.19D. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment,
by Final Expenditure Categories
Model II
Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Federal government	(321.7)	(30.7)	(64.4)	(28.3)
Personal transfers ¹	47.4	4.5	10.7	4.7
Goods and services:				
Defence	148.7	14.2	28.0	12.3
Civilian	125.6	12.0	25.7	11.3
Exports	(332.4)	(31.7)	(75.6)	(33.1)
Foreign	114.3	10.9	26.5	11.6
Canada	155.1	14.8	34.8	15.2
Atlantic Provinces	40.8	3.9	9.3	4.1
Tourists and other rest of world income ¹	22.2	2.1	5.0	2.2
Provincial public sectors	(285.7)	(27.2)	(64.6)	(28.3)
Education	102.8	9.8	21.2	9.3
Hospitalization	61.5	5.8	18.5	8.1
Municipal:				
Goods and services	29.4	2.8	6.2	2.7
Transfers ¹	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Provincial:				
Goods and services	82.7	7.9	16.6	7.3
Transfers ¹	7.2	0.7	1.6	0.7
Capital formation	109.5	10.4	23.6	10.3
Totals	1,049.2	100.0	228.2	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.19E. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment,
by Final Expenditure Categories
Model II
New Brunswick, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Federal government	(158.1)	(20.3)	(33.2)	(19.0)
Personal transfers ¹	37.3	4.8	8.8	5.0
Goods and services:				
Defence	60.2	7.7	11.5	6.6
Civilian	60.6	7.8	12.9	7.4
Exports	(277.7)	(35.6)	(62.5)	(35.8)
Foreign	132.6	17.0	29.2	16.7
Canada	96.0	12.3	22.0	12.6
Atlantic Provinces	32.3	4.1	7.3	4.2
Tourists and other rest of world income ¹	16.8	2.2	4.0	2.3
Provincial public sectors	(230.3)	(29.6)	(54.4)	(31.1)
Education	73.1	9.4	17.1	9.8
Hospitalization	45.3	5.8	14.5	8.3
Municipal:				
Goods and services	23.1	3.0	4.7	2.7
Transfers ¹	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Provincial:				
Goods and services	80.8	10.4	16.2	9.3
Transfers ¹	5.8	0.7	1.4	0.8
Capital formation	112.9	14.5	24.7	14.1
Totals	779.0	100.0	174.8	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.20A. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model II
Atlantic Region, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content (commodities only)	Domestic content	Total supply requirements (2) + (3)	Ratios ¹				
					(2) ÷ (1)	(3) ÷ (1)	(4) ÷ (1)	(2) ÷ (4)	(3) ÷ (4)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
millions of dollars									
Federal government	(658.7)	(324.0)	(893.5)	(1,217.5)	(.49)	(1.36)	(1.85)	(.27)	(.73)
Personal transfers ²	235.5	119.8	227.0	346.8	.51	.96	1.47	.35	.65
Goods and services:									
Defence	207.1	100.7	326.3	427.0	.49	1.58	2.06	.24	.76
Civilian	216.1	103.5	340.2	443.7	.48	1.57	2.05	.23	.77
Exports	(1,067.3)	(480.4)	(1,313.2)	(1,793.6)	(.45)	(1.23)	(1.68)	(.27)	(.73)
Foreign	602.2	246.8	769.7	1,016.5	.41	1.28	1.69	.24	.76
Canada	368.8	184.7	450.8	635.5	.50	1.22	1.72	.29	.71
Other (tourism, etc.) ²	96.3	48.9	92.7	141.6	.51	.96	1.47	.35	.65
Provincial public sectors	(774.9)	(364.6)	(1,067.5)	(1,432.1)	(.47)	(1.38)	(1.85)	(.25)	(.75)
Education	206.6	94.8	317.8	412.6	.46	1.54	2.00	.23	.77
Hospitalization	145.0	75.7	201.7	277.4	.52	1.39	1.91	.27	.73
Municipal:									
Goods and services	75.3	35.1	100.8	135.9	.47	1.34	1.80	.26	.74
Transfers ²	8.3	4.1	7.8	11.9	.50	.95	1.45	.34	.66
Provincial:									
Goods and services	291.9	130.4	393.0	523.4	.45	1.35	1.79	.25	.75
Transfers ²	47.8	24.5	46.4	70.9	.51	.96	1.47	.35	.65
Capital formation	607.7	424.9	474.0	898.9	.70	.78	1.48	.47	.53
Totals	3,108.6	1,594.0	3,748.4	5,342.4	.51	1.21	1.72	.30	.70

¹ Ratios in columns 5 to 9 calculated from unrounded data.

² The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

Note: Column 5: Imports generated per dollar of final expenditure

Column 6: GDP generated per dollar of final expenditure.

Column 7: Total supply requirements per dollar of final expenditure.

Column 8: Import content of total supply requirements.

Column 9: GDP content of total supply requirements.

TABLE 5.20B. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model II
Newfoundland, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content (commodities only)	Domestic content	Total supply requirements (2) + (3)	Ratios ¹				
					(2) ÷ (1)	(3) ÷ (1)	(4) ÷ (1)	(2) ÷ (4)	(3) ÷ (4)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
millions of dollars									
Federal government	(112.2)	(67.5)	(114.9)	(182.4)	(.60)	(1.02)	(1.63)	(.37)	(.63)
Personal transfers ²	54.1	31.6	44.4	76.0	.58	.82	1.40	.42	.58
Goods and services:									
Defence	10.0	5.3	15.5	20.8	.53	1.55	2.08	.25	.75
Civilian	48.1	30.6	55.0	85.6	.64	1.14	1.78	.36	.64
Exports	(320.2)	(144.3)	(369.9)	(514.2)	(.45)	(1.16)	(1.61)	(.28)	(.72)
Foreign	259.3	115.6	303.3	418.9	.45	1.17	1.62	.28	.72
Canada	42.3	18.3	47.4	65.7	.43	1.12	1.55	.28	.72
Atlantic Provinces	9.4	5.0	11.6	16.6	.53	1.23	1.77	.30	.70
Other (tourism, etc.) ²	9.2	5.4	7.6	13.0	.59	.83	1.41	.42	.58
Provincial public sectors	(186.7)	(101.7)	(222.4)	(324.2)	(.54)	(1.19)	(1.74)	(.31)	(.69)
Education	37.5	19.3	52.1	71.4	.51	1.39	1.90	.27	.73
Hospitalization	32.4	19.7	39.7	59.5	.61	1.23	1.84	.33	.67
Municipal:									
Goods and services	14.9	8.2	16.1	24.3	.55	1.08	1.63	.34	.66
Transfers ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial:									
Goods and services	82.1	42.9	98.2	141.1	.52	1.20	1.72	.30	.70
Transfers ²	19.8	11.6	16.3	27.9	.59	.82	1.41	.42	.58
Capital formation	134.2	95.7	98.7	194.4	.71	.74	1.45	.49	.51
Totals	753.4	409.3	805.9	1,215.2	.54	1.07	1.61	.34	.66

See footnotes Table 5.20 A.

TABLE 5.20C. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model II
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content (commodities only)	Domestic content	Total supply requirements (2) + (3)	Ratios ¹				
					(2) ÷ (1)	(3) ÷ (1)	(4) ÷ (1)	(2) ÷ (4)	(3) ÷ (4)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
millions of dollars									
Federal government	(40.3)	(21.8)	(49.1)	(70.9)	(.54)	(1.22)	(1.76)	(.31)	(.69)
Personal transfers ²	15.7	8.2	14.4	22.6	.52	.92	1.44	.36	.64
Goods and services:									
Defence	13.2	7.0	19.4	26.4	.53	1.47	2.00	.27	.73
Civilian	11.4	6.6	15.3	21.9	.58	1.34	1.92	.30	.70
Exports	(59.2)	(32.2)	(64.6)	(96.8)	(.54)	(1.09)	(1.64)	(.33)	(.67)
Foreign	10.2	5.5	12.2	17.7	.54	1.20	1.74	.31	.69
Canada	14.6	8.0	16.9	24.9	.55	1.16	1.71	.32	.68
Atlantic Provinces	23.4	13.0	25.5	38.5	.56	1.09	1.65	.34	.66
Other (tourism, etc.) ²	11.0	5.7	10.0	15.7	.52	.91	1.43	.36	.64
Provincial public sectors	(43.5)	(23.3)	(52.4)	(75.7)	(.54)	(1.20)	(1.74)	(.31)	(.69)
Education	9.3	4.4	13.5	17.9	.47	1.45	1.92	.25	.75
Hospitalization	6.2	3.8	7.4	11.2	.62	1.21	1.84	.34	.66
Municipal:									
Goods and services	3.3	1.7	3.6	5.3	.52	1.09	1.61	.32	.68
Transfers ²	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	.52	.92	1.44	.36	.64
Provincial:									
Goods and services	22.2	12.0	25.5	37.5	.54	1.14	1.68	.32	.68
Transfers ²	2.4	1.3	2.3	3.6	.54	.96	1.50	.36	.64
Capital formation	28.6	23.2	13.8	37.0	.81	.48	1.29	.63	.37
Totals	171.6	100.5	179.9	280.4	.59	1.05	1.63	.36	.64

See footnotes Table 5.20 A.

TABLE 5.20D. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model II
Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content (commodities only)	Domestic content	Total supply requirements (2) + (3)	Ratios ¹				
					(2) ÷ (1)	(3) ÷ (1)	(4) ÷ (1)	(2) ÷ (4)	(3) ÷ (4)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
millions of dollars									
Federal government	(333.6)	(170.2)	(457.3)	(627.5)	(.51)	(1.37)	(1.88)	(.27)	(.73)
Personal transfers ²	93.1	48.5	87.9	136.4	.52	.94	1.47	.36	.64
Goods and services:									
Defence	134.4	70.3	199.9	270.2	.52	1.49	2.01	.26	.74
Civilian	106.1	51.4	169.5	220.9	.48	1.60	2.08	.23	.77
Exports	(422.4)	(223.2)	(502.9)	(726.1)	(.53)	(1.19)	(1.72)	(.31)	(.69)
Foreign	137.8	65.3	177.0	242.3	.47	1.29	1.76	.27	.73
Canada	175.9	97.0	220.7	317.7	.55	1.26	1.81	.31	.69
Atlantic Provinces	65.1	38.2	64.0	102.2	.59	.98	1.57	.37	.63
Other (tourism, etc.) ²	43.6	22.7	41.2	63.9	.52	.94	1.47	.36	.64
Provincial public sectors	(297.7)	(140.9)	(417.8)	(558.7)	(.47)	(1.40)	(1.88)	(.25)	(.75)
Education	92.1	43.4	142.7	186.1	.47	1.55	2.02	.23	.77
Hospitalization	62.0	32.3	85.9	118.2	.52	1.39	1.91	.27	.73
Municipal:									
Goods and services	31.1	14.4	43.5	57.9	.46	1.40	1.86	.25	.75
Transfers ²	4.0	2.1	3.8	5.9	.53	.95	1.48	.36	.64
Provincial:									
Goods and services	94.4	41.3	128.6	169.9	.44	1.36	1.80	.24	.76
Transfers ²	14.1	7.4	13.3	20.7	.52	.94	1.47	.36	.64
Capital formation	212.4	151.7	160.7	312.4	.71	.76	1.47	.49	.51
Totals	1,266.1	686.0	1,538.7	2,224.7	.54	1.22	1.76	.31	.69

See footnotes Table 5.20 A.

TABLE 5.20 E. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model II
New Brunswick, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content (commodities only)	Domestic content	Total supply requirements (2) + (3)	Ratios ¹				
					(2) ÷ (1)	(3) ÷ (1)	(4) ÷ (1)	(2) ÷ (4)	(3) ÷ (4)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
millions of dollars									
Federal government	(172.6)	(80.9)	(234.7)	(315.6)	(.47)	(1.36)	(1.83)	(.26)	(.74)
Personal transfers ²	72.6	35.5	70.8	106.3	.49	.98	1.46	.33	.67
Goods and services:									
Defence	49.5	22.6	81.4	104.0	.46	1.64	2.10	.22	.78
Civilian	50.5	22.8	82.5	105.3	.45	1.63	2.09	.22	.78
Exports	(414.8)	(188.2)	(477.9)	(666.1)	(.45)	(1.15)	(1.61)	(.28)	(.72)
Foreign	194.9	76.5	238.3	314.8	.39	1.22	1.62	.24	.76
Canada	135.9	67.9	154.9	222.8	.50	1.14	1.64	.30	.70
Atlantic Provinces	51.5	27.9	52.9	80.8	.54	1.03	1.57	.35	.65
Other (tourism, etc.) ²	32.5	15.9	31.8	47.7	.49	.98	1.47	.33	.67
Provincial public sectors	(246.9)	(114.3)	(340.9)	(455.2)	(.46)	(1.38)	(1.84)	(.25)	(.75)
Education	67.7	30.3	103.4	133.7	.45	1.53	1.97	.23	.77
Hospitalization	44.4	22.8	62.6	85.4	.51	1.41	1.92	.27	.73
Municipal:									
Goods and services	26.0	11.9	35.0	46.9	.46	1.35	1.81	.25	.75
Transfers ²	4.2	2.1	4.2	6.3	.50	1.00	1.50	.33	.67
Provincial:									
Goods and services	93.2	41.7	124.6	166.3	.45	1.34	1.78	.25	.75
Transfers ²	11.4	5.5	11.1	16.6	.48	.97	1.46	.33	.67
Capital formation	232.5	164.2	170.5	334.7	.71	.73	1.44	.49	.51
Totals	1,066.8	547.6	1,224.0	1,771.6	.51	1.15	1.66	.31	.69

See footnotes Table 5.20 A.

TABLE 5.21 A. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model II
Atlantic Region, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Non-competitive imports including profit, etc., leakage	Total import content includes profit, etc., leakage	Percentage distribution of import content
millions of dollars				%
Federal government	(195.5)	(167.9)	(363.4)	(19.3)
Personal transfers ¹	68.7	63.4	132.1	7.0
Goods and services:				
Defence	63.2	51.0	114.2	6.1
Civilian	63.6	53.5	117.1	6.2
Exports	(260.4)	(352.9)	(613.3)	(32.5)
Foreign	137.8	197.0	334.8	17.8
Canada	94.5	130.0	224.5	11.9
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	28.1	25.9	54.0	2.8
Provincial public sectors	(210.3)	(247.7)	(458.0)	(24.3)
Education	53.6	63.7	117.3	6.2
Hospitalization	39.7	47.0	86.7	4.6
Municipal:				
Goods and services	20.1	25.0	45.1	2.4
Transfers ¹	2.4	2.2	4.6	0.2
Provincial:				
Goods and services	80.5	96.9	177.4	9.5
Transfers ¹	14.0	12.9	26.9	1.4
Capital formation	358.6	91.6	450.2	23.9
Totals	1,024.8	860.1	1,884.9	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.21 B. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model II
Newfoundland, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Non-competitive imports including profit, etc., leakage	Total import content including profit, etc., leakage	Percentage distribution of import content
	millions of dollars			%
Federal government	(48.2)	(24.1)	(72.3)	(14.5)
Personal transfers ¹	21.0	12.9	33.9	6.8
Goods and services:				
Defence	3.4	2.3	5.7	1.1
Civilian	23.8	8.9	32.7	6.6
Exports	(98.7)	(100.4)	(199.1)	(40.2)
Foreign	78.9	81.3	160.2	32.3
Canada	12.6	14.7	27.3	5.5
Atlantic Provinces	3.6	2.2	5.8	1.2
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	3.6	2.2	5.8	1.2
Provincial public sectors	(65.5)	(57.2)	(122.7)	(24.8)
Education	12.4	11.5	23.9	4.8
Hospitals	11.9	9.4	21.3	4.3
Municipal:				
Goods and services	5.5	24.7	10.2	2.1
Transfers ¹	—	—	—	—
Provincial:				
Goods and services	28.0	26.9	54.9	11.1
Transfers ¹	7.7	4.7	12.4	2.5
Capital formation	76.7	25.1	101.8	20.5
Totals	289.2	206.9	496.1	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.21 C. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model II
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Non-competitive imports including profit, etc., leakage	Total import content including profit, etc., leakage	Percentage distribution of import content
	millions of dollars			%
Federal government	(13.4)	(10.3)	(23.7)	(21.3)
Personal transfers ¹	4.9	4.0	8.9	8.0
Goods and services:				
Defence	4.0	3.7	7.7	6.9
Civilian	4.5	2.6	7.1	6.4
Exports	(20.4)	(15.0)	(35.4)	(31.7)
Foreign	3.4	2.6	6.0	5.4
Canada	5.2	3.6	8.8	7.9
Atlantic Provinces	8.4	6.0	14.4	12.9
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	3.4	2.8	6.2	5.6
Provincial public sectors	(13.5)	(15.0)	(28.5)	(25.6)
Education	2.4	3.4	5.8	5.2
Hospitals	1.9	2.2	4.1	3.7
Municipal:				
Goods and services	0.9	1.4	2.3	2.1
Transfers ¹	0.1	—	0.1	—
Provincial:				
Goods and services	7.4	7.4	14.8	13.3
Transfers ¹	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.3
Capital formation	19.8	4.1	23.9	21.4
Totals	67.1	44.4	111.5	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.21 D. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model II
Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Non-competitive imports including profit, etc., leakage	Total import content including profit, etc., leakage	Percentage distribution of import content
	millions of dollars			%
Federal government	(106.5)	(80.6)	(187.1)	(24.0)
Personal transfers ¹	27.9	24.7	52.6	6.8
Goods and services:				
Defence	46.6	30.7	77.3	9.9
Civilian	32.0	25.2	57.2	7.3
Exports	(120.0)	(135.8)	(255.8)	(32.9)
Foreign	38.4	38.7	77.1	9.9
Canada	53.6	57.3	110.9	14.3
Atlantic Provinces	14.9	28.2	43.1	5.5
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	13.1	11.6	24.7	3.2
Provincial public sectors	(81.9)	(92.5)	(174.4)	(22.4)
Education	24.9	26.8	51.7	6.6
Hospitals	17.5	19.5	37.0	4.7
Municipal:				
Goods and services	8.3	9.6	17.9	2.3
Transfers ¹	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.3
Provincial:				
Goods and services	25.7	31.8	57.5	7.4
Transfers ¹	4.3	3.8	8.1	1.1
Capital formation	127.6	32.5	160.1	20.7
Totals	436.1	341.4	777.5	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.21 E. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model II
New Brunswick, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Non-competitive imports including profit, etc., leakage	Total import content including profit, etc., leakage	Percentage distribution of import content
	millions of dollars			%
Federal government	(45.9)	(47.0)	(92.9)	(14.3)
Personal transfers ¹	19.3	20.6	39.9	6.2
Goods and services:				
Defence	13.5	12.9	26.4	4.0
Civilian	13.1	13.5	26.6	4.1
Exports	(88.1)	(149.8)	(237.9)	(36.6)
Foreign	40.8	64.8	105.6	16.3
Canada	28.5	53.0	81.5	12.5
Atlantic Provinces	10.1	22.7	32.8	5.1
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	8.7	9.3	18.0	2.8
Provincial public sectors	(63.3)	(81.4)	(144.7)	(22.3)
Education	16.4	21.6	38.0	5.9
Hospitals	11.6	14.9	26.5	4.1
Municipal:				
Goods and services	6.3	9.2	15.5	2.4
Transfers ¹	1.1	1.2	2.3	0.3
Provincial:				
Goods and services	24.9	31.3	56.2	8.6
Transfers ¹	3.0	3.2	6.2	1.0
Capital formation	135.1	38.6	173.7	26.8
Totals	332.4	316.8	649.2	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

Closing with Respect to Households and Local Government Revenues (Model III) Household Income and Employment in Model III

In Model III, the revenues and associated expenditure patterns of provincial government sectors become endogeneous to the system. The relative differences among the provinces of the share of household income deriving from federal government outlays is somewhat less than in Model II, because of the almost greater importance of services and federal government transfers to provincial public sectors in New Brunswick and Newfoundland, which have the lowest share of household income deriving from federal government expenditures on goods and services. Thus, in Nova Scotia 29.4% of household income is generated by federal government expenditures in goods and services, and 10.9% by federal transfers to provincial public sectors. The respective figures for the other provinces are: New Brunswick 17.3% and 13.9%; Newfoundland 11.3% and 18.5%; Prince Edward Island 23.7% and 15.1%.

When we close the input-output system with respect to provincial public sectors as in Model III, the household income multiplier rises. Leakages from the personal income stream are reduced because taxes paid by industrial sectors and by households to local governments now stay within the system and induce expenditures by public sectors. The exogenous sectors in Model III are reduced to export revenues, federal government purchases and transfers to persons and local public sectors, private capital formation and net public sector borrowing. As a result, the household income multiplier for Nova Scotia becomes 1.614; for New Brunswick 1.608; for Newfoundland 1.509 and for Prince Edward Island 1.553. (These may be compared with 1960 income multipliers of 1.565, 1.603, 1.515 and 1.476 respectively.)

In this model the proportion of provincial personal income deriving from federal government spending rises to 43.2% for the Atlantic Region, 46.5% in Nova Scotia and 47.1% in Prince Edward Island, compared with 37.7% in Newfoundland and 35.9% in New Brunswick (see Table 5.22). These disbursements include the purchase of goods and services by federal departments, estimated transfers to local public sectors (including the functional categories of education and hospitalization); and federal transfers to persons. The dependence of employment on federal disbursements is very similar; Atlantic Region 41.6%; Nova Scotia 44.8%; Prince Edward Island 42.1%; Newfoundland 33.9% and New Brunswick 37.3%.

Exports to foreign and Central Canadian markets on a Model III basis account for 38.3% of income and 40.4% of employment in the Atlantic Region; total exports, including exports to other Atlantic Regions account for 42.4% of income and 42.9% of employment in New Brunswick; 47.0% of income and 50.1% of employment in Newfoundland; 37.4% of income and

39.2% of employment in Nova Scotia and 39.9% of income and 46.6% of employment in Prince Edward Island. Exports to other Atlantic Provinces generate roughly 5% of income and employment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Only in Prince Edward Island are they a significant source of income and employment; 15.8% and 18.6% respectively.

Private capital formation generated 14.5% of income in Newfoundland, 12.0% in Nova Scotia, 16.9% in New Brunswick and 9.0% in Prince Edward Island. Corresponding employment figures are 13.4%; 12.0%; 16.8% and 7.6%.

Import Content on the Model III Basis

Total federal expenditures of \$972.7 million in all the Atlantic Provinces in 1965 generate imports into the region of \$641.0 million (34.0% of imports). It is not known what proportion of these imports originated in Quebec, Ontario or the Western Provinces, but it is likely to have been considerable. From Tables 5.23 and 5.24 we observe that the \$435.0 million of federal funds transferred to or spent in Nova Scotia in 1965 generate imports of goods and services into the province of \$288.1 million. This amount constitutes 66.2% of federal expenditures in Nova Scotia. Percentages for other provinces are similar.

The ratios of total commodity imports, GDP and total supply requirements, to final expenditures are, of course, consistently higher than in Model II. The percentage distribution of total import content (including income leakages) by final expenditure categories is shown in the last column of Table 5.23. The differences among the provinces reflect for the most part, structural differences already discussed. In particular, we note that the share of total import leakage attributable to federal government transfers to provincial public sectors is higher in Newfoundland (13.9%) and Prince Edward Island (12.4%) than in Nova Scotia (8.7%) or New Brunswick (7.0%).

In economies as open to trade as the Atlantic Provinces, where import leakages of consumption expenditures are in excess of 30% and import leakages of investment expenditures well in excess of 50%, commodity trade flows and federal government transfers and expenditures are more important to an understanding of the macro-economics of the system than the volume of local savings. The difficulty of making annual estimates of provincial imports leave a provincial planning agency in a fog of vagueness concerning the likely effects of projected or planned development expenditures. In spite of the structural changes which may have taken place in the Atlantic economies in recent years, the relationships between expenditures, incomes, employment and imports as revealed by the input-output study for 1965 should prove of assistance to economic planning agencies concerned with the development of the Atlantic Provinces.

TABLE 5.22 A. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model III
Atlantic Region, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Federal government	(1,080.8)	(43.2)	(231.1)	(41.6)
Transfers to government	355.4	14.2	79.5	14.3
Transfers to persons ¹	167.8	6.7	38.8	7.0
Goods and services:				
Defence	273.2	10.9	53.4	9.6
Civilian	284.4	11.4	59.4	10.7
Capital formation	376.2	15.0	80.8	14.5
Exports	(958.2)	(38.3)	(224.5)	(40.4)
Foreign	542.4	21.7	127.0	22.8
Canada	347.3	13.9	81.7	14.7
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	68.5	2.7	15.8	2.9
Public sector borrowing	88.5	3.5	19.5	3.5
Totals	2,503.7	100.0	555.9	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.22 B. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model III
Newfoundland, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Federal government	(186.8)	(35.9)	(40.7)	(33.9)
Transfers to government	96.7	18.5	21.2	17.7
Transfers to persons ¹	31.6	6.1	7.5	6.2
Goods and services:				
Defence	13.0	2.5	2.6	2.2
Civilian	45.5	8.8	9.4	7.8
Capital formation	75.8	14.5	16.1	13.4
Exports	(245.2)	(47.0)	(60.2)	(50.1)
Foreign	201.2	38.6	48.5	40.4
Canada	29.7	5.7	6.0	5.0
Atlantic Provinces	8.9	1.7	4.4	3.7
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	5.4	1.0	1.3	1.0
Public sector borrowing	13.7	2.6	3.1	2.6
Totals	521.5	100.0	120.1	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.22 C. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model III
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Federal government	(56.6)	(47.1)	(13.8)	(42.1)
Transfers to government	18.1	15.1	4.7	14.3
Transfers to persons ¹	10.0	8.3	2.8	8.5
Goods and services:				
Defence	15.9	13.2	3.4	10.4
Civilian	12.6	10.5	2.9	8.9
Capital formation	10.8	9.0	2.5	7.6
Exports	(47.9)	(39.9)	(15.3)	(46.6)
Foreign	9.3	7.7	3.2	9.7
Canada	12.6	10.6	4.0	12.2
Atlantic Provinces	19.0	15.8	6.1	18.6
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	7.0	5.5	2.0	6.1
Public sector borrowing	4.8	4.0	1.2	3.7
Totals	120.1	100.0	32.8	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.22D. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment,
by Final Expenditure Categories
Model III
Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Federal government	(495.5)	(46.5)	(102.2)	(44.8)
Transfers to government	116.5	10.9	25.9	11.3
Transfers to persons ¹	66.2	6.2	14.6	6.4
Goods and services:				
Defence	169.4	15.9	32.3	14.2
Civilian	143.4	13.5	29.4	12.9
Capital formation	128.4	12.0	27.5	12.0
Exports	(399.6)	(37.4)	(89.4)	(39.2)
Foreign	136.2	12.8	31.0	13.6
Canada	184.0	17.2	40.7	17.8
Atlantic Provinces	48.4	4.5	10.9	4.8
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	31.0	2.9	6.8	3.0
Public sector borrowing	43.9	4.1	9.1	4.0
Totals	1,067.4	100.0	228.2	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.22E. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment,
by Final Expenditure Categories
Model III
New Brunswick, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$'000,000	%	'000	%
Federal government	(299.5)	(37.7)	(65.2)	(37.3)
Transfers to government	110.2	13.9	25.3	14.5
Transfers to persons ¹	52.0	6.5	12.0	6.8
Goods and services:				
Defence	68.2	8.6	13.2	7.6
Civilian	69.1	8.7	14.7	8.4
Capital formation	134.6	16.9	29.3	16.8
Exports	(336.7)	(42.4)	(75.0)	(42.9)
Foreign	160.0	20.1	35.0	20.0
Canada	115.4	14.5	26.1	14.9
Atlantic Provinces	38.3	4.8	8.6	5.0
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	23.0	2.9	5.3	3.0
Public sector borrowing	23.8	3.0	5.3	3.0
Totals	794.6	100.0	174.8	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.23A. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model III
Atlantic Region, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content (commodities only)	Domestic content	Total supply requirements (2) + (3)	Ratios				
					(2) ÷ (1)	(3) ÷ (1)	(4) ÷ (1)	(2) ÷ (4)	(3) ÷ (4)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
millions of dollars									
Federal government	(972.7)	(545.2)	(1,537.6)	(2,082.8)	(.56)	(1.58)	(2.14)	(.26)	(.74)
Transfers to government . .	314.0	168.2	488.8	657.0	.54	1.56	2.09	.26	.74
Transfers to persons ¹ . . .	235.5	141.0	290.1	431.1	.60	1.23	1.83	.33	.67
Goods and Services:									
Defence	207.1	116.0	370.6	486.6	.56	1.79	2.35	.24	.76
Civilian	216.1	120.0	388.1	508.1	.56	1.80	2.35	.24	.76
Capital formation	607.7	451.8	552.4	1,004.2	.74	.91	1.65	.45	.55
Exports (subsidies deducted)	(1,067.3)	(556.6)	(1,535.9)	(2,092.5)	(.52)	(1.44)	(1.96)	(.27)	(.73)
Foreign	602.2	288.3	891.1	1,179.4	.48	1.48	1.96	.24	.76
Canada	368.8	210.6	526.3	736.9	.57	1.43	2.00	.29	.71
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹ . . .	96.3	57.7	118.5	176.2	.60	1.23	1.83	.33	.67
Public sector borrowing . .	76.1	40.4	122.6	163.0	.53	1.61	2.14	.25	.75
Totals	2,723.8	1,594.0	3,748.4	5,342.4	.59	1.38	1.96	.30	.70

¹The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

Note: Column 5: Imports generated per dollar of final expenditure.

Column 6: GDP generated per dollar of final expenditure.

Column 7: Total supply requirements per dollar of final expenditure.

Column 8: Import content of total supply requirements.

Column 9: GDP content of total supply requirements.

TABLE 5.23B. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model III
Newfoundland, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content (commodities only)	Domestic content	Total supply requirements (2) + (3)	Ratios				
					(2) ÷ (1)	(3) ÷ (1)	(4) ÷ (1)	(2) ÷ (4)	(3) ÷ (4)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
millions of dollars									
Federal government	(208.1)	(133.2)	(259.8)	(393.0)	(.64)	(1.25)	(1.89)	(.34)	(.66)
Transfers to government . .	95.9	57.3	126.7	184.0	.60	1.32	1.92	.31	.69
Transfers to persons ¹ . . .	54.1	36.3	54.7	91.0	.67	1.01	1.68	.40	.60
Goods and services:									
Defence	10.0	6.1	17.2	23.3	.61	1.72	2.33	.26	.74
Civilian	48.1	33.5	61.2	94.7	.70	1.27	1.97	.35	.65
Capital formation	134.2	102.1	112.5	214.6	.76	.84	1.60	.48	.52
Exports	(320.2)	(165.4)	(415.0)	(580.4)	(.52)	(1.30)	(1.81)	(.28)	(.72)
Foreign	259.3	132.6	339.9	472.5	.51	1.31	1.82	.28	.72
Canada	42.3	20.9	52.9	73.8	.49	1.25	1.74	.28	.72
Atlantic Provinces	9.4	5.7	13.0	18.7	.61	1.38	1.99	.30	.70
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹ . . .	9.2	6.1	9.3	15.4	.66	1.01	1.67	.40	.60
Public sector borrowing . .	14.1	8.5	18.6	27.1	.60	1.32	1.92	.31	.69
Totals	676.6	409.3	805.9	1,215.2	.60	1.19	1.80	.34	.66

See footnote Table 5.23 A.

TABLE 5.23C. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model III
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content (commodities only)	Domestic content	Total supply requirements (2) + (3)	Ratios				
					(2) ÷ (1)	(3) ÷ (1)	(4) ÷ (1)	(2) ÷ (4)	(3) ÷ (4)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
millions of dollars									
Federal government	(59.3)	(36.7)	(82.4)	(119.1)	(.62)	(1.39)	(2.01)	(.31)	(.69)
Transfers to government	19.0	11.4	25.5	36.9	.60	1.34	1.94	.31	.69
Transfers to persons ¹	15.7	9.8	18.0	27.8	.62	1.15	1.77	.35	.65
Goods and services:									
Defence	13.2	8.1	21.7	29.8	.61	1.64	2.26	.27	.73
Civilian	11.4	7.4	17.2	24.6	.65	1.51	2.16	.30	.70
Capital formation	28.6	24.3	16.0	40.3	.85	.56	1.41	.60	.40
Exports	(59.1)	(36.6)	(74.6)	(111.2)	(.62)	(1.26)	(1.88)	(.33)	(.67)
Foreign	10.2	6.2	13.9	20.1	.61	1.36	1.97	.31	.69
Canada	14.6	9.0	19.1	28.1	.62	1.31	1.92	.32	.68
Atlantic Provinces	23.3	14.6	29.0	43.6	.63	1.24	1.87	.33	.67
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	11.0	6.8	12.6	19.4	.62	1.15	1.76	.35	.65
Public sector borrowing	5.1	2.9	6.9	9.8	.57	1.35	1.92	.30	.70
Totals	152.1	100.5	179.9	280.4	.66	1.18	1.84	.36	.64

See footnote Table 5.23 A.

TABLE 5.23D. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model III
Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content (commodities only)	Domestic content	Total supply requirements (2) + (3)	Ratios				
					(2) ÷ (1)	(3) ÷ (1)	(4) ÷ (1)	(2) ÷ (4)	(3) ÷ (4)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
millions of dollars									
Federal government	(435.0)	(251.7)	(696.6)	(948.3)	(0.58)	(1.60)	(2.18)	(0.27)	(0.73)
Transfers to government	101.3	55.0	160.8	215.7	.54	1.59	2.13	.25	.75
Transfers to persons ¹	93.1	57.1	113.6	170.7	.61	1.22	1.83	.33	.67
Goods and services:									
Defence	134.5	79.9	228.3	308.2	.59	1.70	2.29	.26	.74
Civilian	106.1	59.7	193.9	253.6	.56	1.83	2.39	.24	.76
Capital formation	212.4	160.4	186.7	347.1	.76	.88	1.63	.46	.54
Exports	(422.3)	(254.2)	(595.0)	(849.2)	(.60)	(1.41)	(2.01)	(.29)	(.71)
Foreign	137.7	75.4	207.0	282.4	.55	1.50	2.05	.27	.73
Canada	175.9	110.3	260.2	370.5	.63	1.48	2.11	.29	.71
Atlantic Provinces	65.1	41.7	74.6	116.3	.64	1.15	1.79	.36	.64
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	43.6	26.8	53.2	80.0	.61	1.22	1.83	.34	.67
Public sector borrowing	36.6	19.7	60.3	80.0	.54	1.65	2.19	.25	.75
Totals	1,106.3	686.0	1,538.7	2,224.7	.62	1.40	2.02	.31	.69

See footnote Table 5.23 A.

TABLE 5.23E. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Model III
New Brunswick, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content (commodities only)	Domestic content	Total supply requirements (2) + (3)	Ratios				
					(2) ÷ (1)	(3) ÷ (1)	(4) ÷ (1)	(2) ÷ (4)	(3) ÷ (4)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
millions of dollars									
Federal government	(270.4)	(147.2)	(430.6)	(577.8)	(0.54)	(1.59)	(2.14)	(0.25)	(.75)
Transfers to government	97.8	51.9	152.9	204.8	.53	1.56	2.09	.25	.75
Transfers to persons ¹	72.6	42.2	91.0	133.8	.58	1.25	1.83	.32	.68
Goods and services:									
Defence	49.5	26.4	92.4	118.8	.53	1.87	2.40	.22	.78
Civilian	50.5	26.7	94.3	121.0	.53	1.87	2.40	.22	.78
Capital formation	232.5	174.2	200.5	374.7	.75	.86	1.61	.46	.54
Exports	(414.8)	(215.6)	(559.6)	(775.2)	(.52)	(1.35)	(1.87)	(.28)	(.72)
Foreign	194.9	89.2	276.2	365.4	.46	1.42	1.87	.24	.76
Canada	135.9	76.7	181.4	258.7	.56	1.33	1.90	.30	.70
Atlantic Provinces	51.5	30.9	61.5	92.4	.60	1.19	1.79	.33	.67
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	32.5	18.8	40.5	59.3	.58	1.25	1.82	.32	.68
Public sector borrowing	20.3	10.6	33.2	43.8	.52	1.64	2.16	.24	.76
Totals	938.0	547.6	1,224.0	1,771.6	.58	1.30	1.89	.31	.69

See footnote Table 5.23 A.

TABLE 5.24A. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model III
Atlantic Region, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Non-competitive imports including profit, etc., leakage	Total import content including profit, etc., leakage	Percentage distribution of import content
	millions of dollars			%
Federal government	(323.0)	(318.0)	(641.0)	(34.0)
Transfers to governments	96.7	114.1	210.8	11.2
Transfers to persons ¹	81.1	78.0	159.1	8.4
Goods and services:				
Defence	72.0	61.3	133.3	7.1
Civilian	73.2	64.6	137.8	7.3
Capital formation	374.1	109.9	484.0	25.7
Exports	(304.5)	(404.7)	(709.2)	(37.6)
Foreign	161.9	225.3	387.2	20.5
Canada	109.5	147.6	257.1	13.6
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	33.1	31.8	64.9	3.5
Public sector borrowing	23.2	27.5	50.7	2.7
Totals	1,024.8	860.1	1,884.9	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.24B. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model III
Newfoundland, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Non-competitive imports including profit, etc., leakage	Total import content including profit, etc., leakage	Percentage distribution of import content
	millions of dollars			%
Federal government	(90.2)	(61.1)	(151.3)	(30.5)
Transfers to governments	36.7	32.2	68.9	13.9
Transfers to persons ¹	24.0	15.6	39.6	8.0
Goods and services:				
Defence	3.9	2.8	6.7	1.3
Civilian	25.6	10.5	36.1	7.3
Capital formation	81.0	28.8	109.8	22.1
Exports	(112.4)	(112.1)	(224.5)	(45.3)
Foreign	90.0	90.9	180.9	36.5
Canada	14.3	16.2	30.5	6.2
Atlantic Provinces	4.0	2.4	6.4	1.3
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	4.1	2.6	6.7	1.3
Public sector borrowing	5.5	4.8	10.3	2.1
Totals	289.2	206.9	496.1	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.24C. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model III
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Non-competitive imports including profit, etc., leakage	Total import content including profit, etc., leakage	Percentage distribution of import content
	millions of dollars			%
Federal government	(24.6)	(22.0)	(46.6)	(41.8)
Transfers to governments	6.5	7.3	13.8	12.4
Transfers to persons ¹	8.5	7.3	15.8	14.2
Goods and services:				
Defence	4.6	4.4	9.0	8.1
Civilian	5.0	3.0	8.0	7.1
Capital formation	20.5	4.7	25.2	22.6
Exports	(20.3)	(15.7)	(36.0)	(32.3)
Foreign	3.8	3.1	6.9	6.2
Canada	5.8	4.3	10.1	9.1
Atlantic Provinces	9.3	7.0	16.3	14.6
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	1.4	1.3	2.7	2.4
Public sector borrowing	1.7	2.0	3.7	3.3
Totals	67.1	44.4	111.5	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.24 D. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model III
Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Non-competitive imports including profit, etc., leakage	Total import content including profit, etc., leakage	Percentage distribution of import content
	millions of dollars			%
Federal government	(153.9)	(134.2)	(288.1)	(37.1)
Transfers to government	31.8	36.2	68.0	8.7
Transfers to persons ¹	33.0	30.4	63.4	8.2
Goods and services:				
Defence	52.3	37.0	89.3	11.5
Civilian	36.8	30.6	67.4	8.7
Capital formation	132.7	38.2	170.9	22.0
Exports	(138.2)	(156.0)	(294.2)	(37.8)
Foreign	44.3	45.3	89.6	11.5
Canada	61.4	66.0	127.4	16.4
Atlantic Provinces	17.0	30.5	47.5	6.1
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	15.5	14.2	29.7	3.8
Public sector borrowing	11.4	12.8	24.2	3.1
Totals	436.1	341.4	777.5	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 5.24 E. Direct and Indirect Import Generation, by Final Expenditure Categories
Model III
New Brunswick, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Non-competitive imports including profit, etc., leakage	Total import content including profit, etc., leakage	Percentage distribution of import content
	millions of dollars			%
Federal government	(84.0)	(94.1)	(178.1)	(27.4)
Transfers to government	19.9	25.4	45.3	7.0
Transfers to persons ¹	33.3	36.8	70.1	10.8
Goods and services:				
Defence	15.5	15.6	31.1	4.8
Civilian	15.3	16.3	31.6	4.8
Capital formation	140.7	45.8	186.5	28.7
Exports	(102.0)	(169.5)	(271.5)	(41.8)
Foreign	47.9	73.9	121.8	18.8
Canada	33.4	59.3	92.7	14.3
Atlantic Provinces	11.8	24.9	36.7	5.6
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	8.9	11.4	20.3	3.1
Public sector borrowing	5.8	7.5	13.3	2.1
Totals	332.4	316.8	649.2	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

VI. THE INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES

In this section we present a summary of the industrial distribution of direct household income and employment in the Atlantic Region and in each of the four Atlantic Provinces. Tables 5.25 to 5.29 are taken from the base-year flow accounts for 1965 found in Chapter 3 of Volume 1.¹² In subsequent sections we will show the industrial distribution of household income and employment directly and indirectly attributable to regional exports and personal consumption expenditures.

Distribution of Direct Employment

The 555,900 persons estimated to have been employed in the Atlantic Provinces in 1965 were engaged in the following major economic activities (see Table 5.25): primary production, i.e., agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining: 86,900 persons (15.6% of total employment); manufacturing, including the processing of primary fish and forest products, 70,500 persons (12.7%); construction, 56,300 persons (10.1%); transportation and communication, 74,800 persons (13.5%); distribution and utilities 77,900 persons (14.0%); finance and business services 18,400 persons (3.3%) and personal services 47,100 persons (8.5%). We note that 431,000 jobs (77.7% of employment) were related to the production and distribution of marketed goods and services. The remaining 124,000 jobs (22.3%) resulted from the provision of public services: education and hospitalization employed 58,000 persons (10.5%); provincial and municipal governments 16,900 persons (3.0%) and the federal government 48,800 persons (8.8%).

It should be noted that these data pertain to direct employment. Thus, the employment associated with the provision of public sector or "non-marketed" services excludes the employment of persons engaged in production of goods and non-factor services purchased by governments, either on current or on capital account. Persons engaged in producing goods or non-factor services are shown under the industries which are producing these commodities. It should be noted further that persons employed by government-owned enterprises classified as industries are of course also excluded from employment in public sector services.

Primary Sector Employment

The variation in the pattern or composition of employment between the four Atlantic Provinces was marked and significant. Employment in primary activity was relatively highest in Prince Edward Island (26.2%); all of it in farming (20.1%) and primary fishing (6.1%).

Primary sector employment was almost as important in Newfoundland (22.5%), although its composition was very different. In Newfoundland, agricultural employment was insignificant (1.6%) while the primary fishery accounted for 12.5% of the employed labour force; the mining industry for 5.5% and the forestry industry for 2.9%. It should be noted however, that a very considerable portion of the 6,600 persons engaged in Newfoundland's mining industry were in fact employed in Labrador and many of them, while technically residents of Newfoundland did not originate from Newfoundland nor any of the other Atlantic Provinces. Next in order of relative dependence on primary activity was Nova Scotia. Here 10,800 persons (4.7%) were engaged in agriculture; 9,000 in the primary fishery (4.2%) and 7,400 (3.2%) in mining — mostly coal mining. The overall dependence of New Brunswick on primary sector employment (21,400 persons; 12.2%) was only fractionally lower than that of Nova Scotia (29,900 persons; 13.1%) although its composition was different. In New Brunswick, agriculture (10,400 persons; 5.9%) and forestry (6,000 persons; 3.4%) were the two leading primary activities. Mining employed (2,000 persons; 1.1%) and employment in the primary fishery was 3,000 (1.8%).

In summary, a review of the industrial distribution of primary employment in the four Atlantic Provinces reveals the concentration of Prince Edward Island on agriculture; the concentration of employment in the primary fishery in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, with 57% of Atlantic fishery employment in the former and 32% in the latter province; the location of primary forestry employment in Newfoundland and New Brunswick, with 30% of Atlantic forestry employment in the former and 52% in the latter province. As for mining employment, 41% of persons engaged in the Atlantic Region were in Newfoundland and 46% in Nova Scotia. Newfoundland mining was however, almost exclusively metal mining with relatively high growth rates and high average earnings, while Nova Scotia mining was basically coal mining, with all its well known problems of economic viability.

Manufacturing Employment

As one would expect, manufacturing employment in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island engaged relatively few people. In Newfoundland, total manufacturing accounted for 10,800 persons (9.0%) compared with 27,000 engaged in primary activity; in Prince Edward Island, 2,200 persons (6.7%) compared with 8,600 (26.1%) in primary activity. Moreover, an examination of the structure of the manufacturing industries in the two provinces reveals that 82% of manufacturing employment in Newfoundland and 71% in Prince Edward Island was in food processing, or wood and paper products.

¹² The definitions of sectors are conventional and are described in detail in the Appendix to Chapter 3, as well as in Chapter 6.

In the larger Maritime Provinces, some 14% of the employed labour force was engaged in manufacturing: Nova Scotia 32,300 (14.2%) and New Brunswick 25,200 (14.4%). The manufacturing industries of Nova Scotia were however considerably more diversified than those of New Brunswick. In the latter province 70% of manufacturing employment was found in industries processing agricultural, fishery or wood products. In Nova Scotia primary processing activities occupied only 48% of persons engaged in manufacturing. The remaining 52% of manufacturing employment was found in the textile and clothing industry (2,400 persons or 7%); primary iron and steel (3,700 persons or 11%); metal, electrical and other products (10,700 persons or 34%).

Employment in Marketed Services

Employment in the service sectors – other than public administration, educational and hospital care – accounted for 39.3% of total employment in the Atlantic Region. An examination of the flow tables reproduced in Volume I of this study enables the reader to obtain further detail. There appear to be no significant variations among the four provinces.

Employment in the Public Sector

The offsetting factor to the greater dependence of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island on primary employment is their relatively lesser dependence on employment in the sector producing public goods. We have already commented on the high dependence of the Atlantic Region in general (8.8%) and of Nova Scotia particularly (12.0%) on federal government employment. We note that 12.0% of persons employed in Nova Scotia in 1965 were directly employed by the federal government compared with 7.7% in New Brunswick, 8.0% in Prince Edward Island and 4.4% in Newfoundland. Employment by educational institutes and hospitals accounted for 10.5% of total Atlantic employment, compared with only 3.0% for employment by provincial and municipal governments. We repeat that the figures in this section relate to direct employment by sector and should not be confused with the data pertaining to direct and indirect employment attributable to final purchases of goods and services by government.

Distribution of Direct Household Income

The sectoral distribution of household incomes shown in Table 5.26 reflects that of employment. It can readily be observed that the portion of Atlantic household income earned in primary activity (12.1%) is less than the corresponding portion of Atlantic employment in primary industry (15.6%), reflecting the fact that average household income in the primary sectors was below the provincial average for all industries. The reverse is the case for manufacturing industries which accounted for 14.2% of household income, compared with 12.7% of employment and to a lesser degree also for construction activity which accounted for 10.9% of

income but only 10.1% of employment. In the service sectors we may note that distribution and utilities employed 14.0% of the labour force but only generated 12.8% of income, whereas finance, dwelling and business services generated only 3.3% employment but 6.9% of income. It should be noted here that household income includes imputed income of owner-occupied dwellings, which does not generate any direct employment. Personal services, on the other hand, clearly include a number of low income occupations, as these employ 8.5% of the working population, but only generate 5.8% of household income.

Among the most interesting results obtained from a comparison of Tables 5.25 and 5.26 are those relating to the direct employment and household income by the sectors providing public services. We note that education and hospital administration generate relatively more employment (10.0%) than household income (8.2%), whereas provincial, municipal and especially the federal government generated relatively less employment than household income. Thus provincial and municipal governments employed 3.0% of persons while generating 4.2% of household income; whereas the federal government employed 8.8% of persons and generated 11.2% of household income. This implies that average earnings of persons employed in provincial and municipal government were substantially lower than average earnings of persons employed by the federal government.

Employment and Income in Resource Based and Residuary Industry

In order to make the sectoral distribution of employment and household income more meaningful, we have divided the conventional sectors described above into a set of "resource-based" industries and a set of "residuary" industries. As indicated, the former include virtually all of the regional exports to foreign as well as Canadian markets. The results are presented in Tables 5.27 and 5.28.

With the exception of the primary iron and steel industry of Nova Scotia and a handful of miscellaneous manufacturing activities in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, shipments out of the Atlantic Region consist almost exclusively of raw or crudely processed products. The primary and secondary resource industries of the region thus serve both the external market and the local market. All other industries – both those producing goods and those producing services – are basically related to the requirements of the local Atlantic market, and may be designated as residuary.

We observe that 22.1% of Atlantic employment and 18.8% of Atlantic regional income derives from the extraction and processing of the region's agricultural, forestry, fishery and mining products. To obtain these figures we have added employment and income generated in the meat, poultry, dairy, fish and vegetable

processing industries to employment and income generated in agriculture; and have similarly aggregated sawmills, pulp and paper mills and other industries processing forest products to primary forestry; and the fish processing industry with the primary fishery. If there were metal smelters or refineries in the region, these would have been added to metal mining. In point of fact, no processing of locally mined minerals was undertaken in the Atlantic Region in 1965.

The addition of processing activities to the primary activity raised employment in resource-based industry in Newfoundland to 29.1% and household income to 24.9%; in Prince Edward Island employment rose to 30.8% and income to 23.0%; in Nova Scotia employment rose to 18.6% and income to 15.3%; and in New Brunswick employment rose to 20.3% and income to 19.2%.

Average Household Income Per Person Employed

Estimates of average household income per person employed implicit in Tables 5.27 and 5.28 are shown in Table 5.29. Here we note that, average household incomes in agricultural and related activities (\$2,921) and in primary and secondary fishing (\$2,311) were less than half of average incomes in the more highly capital intensive forestry and wood industries (\$5,585) or mining industries (\$5,629).

These differentials manifest themselves at the provincial level. They are more extreme in New Brunswick than in Nova Scotia, and are most striking in Newfoundland where 6,600 persons engaged in the mining industry earned average household incomes of \$6,743. These average incomes were higher than the Atlantic regional average for mining (\$5,629) and were four times as high as the average household incomes of the 19,300 persons engaged in the Newfoundland fishery (\$1,560). Average incomes of the 6,900 persons engaged in the Newfoundland forestry, sawmills and pulp and paper industries (\$5,982) were substantially higher than average incomes in the same industry in any of the other Atlantic Provinces, including New Brunswick. The structure of employment and income in Newfoundland is typically that of underdeveloped dual economies, where low-earning traditional activities coexist with modern, capital intensive industries, dominated by a handful of large corporations extracting natural resources. The same pattern can be observed in New Brunswick, although the differentials are not quite as marked as in Newfoundland. It should be noted that Nova Scotia, the most prosperous of the Atlantic Provinces, shows the lowest average incomes in agriculture and food processing, reflecting the weakness of agriculture in that province compared with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. We also note the lower average incomes in the forestry and wood processing industries of Nova Scotia (\$5,115) compared with either New Brunswick (\$5,624) or Newfoundland (\$5,982). The relatively higher average incomes in the

fish and fish processing industries of Nova Scotia are due to the fact that Nova Scotia processed considerable quantities of Newfoundland fish, and that average household income in fish processing plants was significantly higher than average incomes in the primary fishery in Newfoundland.

Secondary manufacturing, i.e., manufacturing other than the processing of primary products, accounted for 6.2% of Atlantic employment and 7.5% of Atlantic incomes. As indicated in Tables 5.27 and 5.28, secondary manufacturing virtually did not exist in Newfoundland (2.4% employment, 3.5% income) or Prince Edward Island (2.1% employment, 2.5% income). In Nova Scotia, secondary manufacturing provided 8.7% of employment and 9.8% of household income; and in New Brunswick 6.4% employment and 7.8% of income. On the Atlantic regional level, average income in secondary manufacturing (\$5,330) was somewhat lower than average income in the forestry (\$5,585) or mining sectors (\$5,629), but higher than average incomes in construction (\$4,721) or the provision of services other than those provided by public administration (\$4,390).

Average incomes in secondary manufacturing were lowest in Prince Edward Island (\$4,055) and higher in Newfoundland (\$6,315) than in Nova Scotia (\$5,163) or New Brunswick (\$5,463). A provincial comparison of average household income earned in the construction industry showed the same pattern. The higher average household income figures for the construction industry in Newfoundland are probably explained by the character of mineral and hydro-electric resource developments in Labrador, as well as by the construction of an oil refinery on Prince Edward Island — activities which typically pay relatively higher wage rates. It should be noted that Newfoundland gained relatively more employment (11.2%) and income (13.3%) from construction activity than did any of the other three Atlantic Provinces in 1965.

Average household incomes earned in the production of services for sale (marketed services) was \$4,390 on an Atlantic regional basis, and the corresponding provincial figures conform to the general ranking of the provinces in terms of their overall average household income. Thus Prince Edward Island showed the lowest average household income earned in the service sector (\$3,658) and Nova Scotia the highest (\$4,610), New Brunswick (\$4,310) and Newfoundland (\$4,302) showing somewhat similar averages.

In the public administration and services sectors, we note relatively high average incomes for persons employed by the federal government (\$5,597) — an average surpassed in magnitude only by average earnings in the mining industry. Moreover, we may observe once again the relatively high wages and salaries paid by the federal government throughout the region. Provincial differentials are small and random, with Prince Edward Island showing higher average household incomes

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ERRATA

Page 118

New Brunswick

Demand cwt.

should read

Processors	440,000
Totals	7,101,500

Page 270

New Brunswick, 1975 should read New Brunswick, 1965.

(\$5,707) from federal employment than any of the other Atlantic Provinces. Average household income deriving from employment in provincial and municipal government was \$6,094 for the region. On a provincial basis, it was highest in Newfoundland (\$6,612) and lowest in Prince Edward Island (\$5,286). We note that average household income received by provincial and municipal government employees was higher than that associated with any of the other sectors including federal government employment. This was due to the fact that the majority of these employees are found in professional and white collar occupations. The contrast between the high average incomes earned in provincial and municipal administration (\$6,094) and the very much lower average incomes earned by persons

employed in educational institutions and hospitals (\$3,444) is striking. Provincial differentials in these public services accord with the general ranking of the provinces, with the lowest average household incomes found in Prince Edward Island (\$2,979) and Newfoundland (\$2,885) and relatively higher incomes in New Brunswick (\$3,379) and Nova Scotia (\$3,441). Considering the large number of persons engaged in providing education and hospital services (10.5% of total Atlantic employment), there are clearly many people receiving very low incomes in these occupations. Indeed, only the agricultural and food processing industries and the primary and secondary fisheries show lower overall average household incomes than did the sector providing educational and hospital services.

TABLE 5.25. Sectoral Distribution of Employment
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

Sector	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region
	numbers employed in thousands					percentages				
Primary	(27.0)	(8.6)	(29.9)	(21.4)	(86.9)	(22.5)	(26.2)	(13.1)	(12.2)	(15.6)
Agriculture	1.9	6.6	10.8	10.4	29.7	1.6	20.1	4.7	5.9	5.3
Forestry	3.5	—	2.2	6.0	11.7	2.9	—	1.0	3.4	2.1
Fishing	15.0	2.0	9.5	3.0	29.5	12.5	6.1	4.2	1.8	5.3
Mining	6.6	—	7.4	2.0	16.0	5.5	—	3.2	1.1	2.9
Manufacturing	(10.8)	(2.2)	(32.3)	(25.2)	(70.5)	(9.0)	(6.7)	(14.2)	(14.4)	(12.7)
Food processing	4.3	0.6	5.4	3.6	13.9	3.6	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.5
Other foods, beverages	1.2	1.0	5.3	5.5	13.0	1.0	3.1	2.3	3.1	2.3
Clothing and textiles	0.2	0.1	2.4	1.0	3.7	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8
Wood and paper products	3.4	0.1	4.8	8.5	16.8	2.8	0.3	2.1	4.9	3.0
Iron and steel	—	—	3.7	—	3.7	—	—	1.7	—	0.7
Metal and electrical products	0.5	0.2	7.9	3.9	12.5	0.4	0.6	3.4	2.2	2.2
All other manufacturing industry	1.2	0.2	2.8	2.7	6.9	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.2
Construction	13.4	2.8	21.0	19.1	56.3	11.2	8.5	9.2	10.9	10.1
Marketed services	(47.2)	(12.7)	(88.1)	(70.2)	(218.2)	(39.3)	(38.8)	(38.6)	(40.2)	(39.3)
Transportation and communication	17.2	3.6	28.2	25.8	74.8	14.3	11.0	12.4	14.8	13.5
Distribution and utilities	18.2	4.6	31.8	23.3	77.9	15.2	14.0	13.9	13.3	14.0
Finance, dwelling and business services	2.3	1.3	8.3	6.5	18.4	1.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.3
All personal services	9.5	3.2	19.8	14.6	47.1	7.9	9.8	8.7	8.4	8.5
Sub-totals:										
Marketed goods and services	(98.4)	(26.3)	(171.3)	(135.9)	(431.9)	(82.0)	(80.2)	(75.1)	(77.7)	(77.7)
Government services	(21.7)	(6.5)	(56.9)	(38.9)	(124.0)	(18.0)	(19.8)	(24.9)	(22.3)	(22.3)
Education and hospitalization	13.0	2.9	22.6	19.8	58.3	10.8	8.8	9.9	11.3	10.5
Provincial and municipal governments	3.4	1.0	6.8	5.7	16.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0
Federal government	5.3	2.6	27.5	13.4	48.8	4.4	8.0	12.0	7.7	8.8
Totals	120.1	32.8	228.2	174.8	555.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**TABLE 5.26. Sectoral Distribution of Household Income
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

Sector	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Atlantic Region	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Atlantic Region
	millions of dollars					percentages				
Primary	(88.8)	(21.8)	(106.5)	(80.5)	(297.6)	(17.7)	(18.5)	(10.1)	(10.3)	(12.1)
Agriculture	5.1	18.0	27.0	29.1	79.1	1.1	15.5	2.6	3.7	3.2
Forestry	19.3	—	12.8	32.0	64.2	3.8	—	1.2	4.1	2.6
Fishing	17.3	3.3	27.3	5.5	53.4	3.4	2.8	2.6	0.7	2.2
Mining	47.1	0.5	39.4	13.9	100.9	9.4	0.2	3.7	1.8	4.1
Manufacturing	(53.4)	(8.2)	(156.2)	(130.0)	(347.8)	(10.6)	(7.0)	(14.9)	(16.7)	(14.2)
Fish processing	12.7	1.3	21.2	11.4	46.6	2.5	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.9
Other food and beverage . . .	9.1	4.3	25.3	26.8	65.5	1.8	3.7	2.4	3.4	2.7
Clothing and textiles	0.5	0.4	8.0	3.1	12.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5
Wood and paper products . . .	21.8	0.3	22.8	49.3	94.2	4.3	0.3	2.2	6.4	3.8
Iron and steel	—	—	22.9	—	22.9	—	—	2.2	—	0.9
Metal and electrical products	2.4	0.8	38.2	21.1	62.5	0.5	0.7	3.6	2.7	2.6
All other manufacturing . . .	6.9	1.1	17.8	18.3	44.1	1.4	0.9	1.7	2.3	1.8
Construction	66.8	12.5	97.5	89.2	266.0	13.3	10.6	9.3	11.4	10.9
Marketed services	(203.8)	(46.1)	(406.3)	(302.6)	(958.8)	(40.6)	(39.2)	(38.7)	(38.9)	(39.2)
Transportation and communi- cation	83.6	14.8	126.8	109.8	335.0	16.6	12.6	12.1	14.2	13.7
Distribution and utilities . . .	69.6	16.4	133.7	92.9	312.6	13.9	13.9	12.7	11.9	12.8
Finance, dwelling and business services	30.5	7.1	79.4	52.0	169.0	6.1	6.0	7.6	6.7	6.9
All personal services	20.1	7.8	66.4	47.9	142.2	4.0	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.8
Sub-totals:										
Marketed goods and services	(412.8)	(88.6)	(766.5)	(602.3)	(1,870.2)	(82.2)	(75.3)	(73.0)	(77.3)	(76.4)
Government services	(88.9)	(29.0)	(282.6)	(176.7)	(577.1)	(17.8)	(24.7)	(27.0)	(22.7)	(23.6)
Education and hospitalization	37.5	8.6	87.8	66.9	200.8	7.5	7.3	8.4	8.6	8.2
Provincial and municipal gov- ernments	22.5	5.6	38.8	36.4	103.2	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.7	4.2
Federal government	28.9	14.8	156.0	73.4	273.1	5.8	12.6	14.9	9.4	11.2
Totals	501.7	117.6	1,049.2	779.0	2,447.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5.27. A Comparison of Resource Based and Residentiary Employment
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

Industry	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region
	thousands of employees					percentages				
Resource and export based	(34.9)	(10.1)	(42.4)	(35.5)	(122.9)	(29.1)	(30.8)	(18.6)	(20.3)	(22.1)
Agriculture, meat, dairy and fruit processing	2.1	7.4	13.1	12.4	35.0	1.7	22.6	5.7	7.1	6.3
Forestry, wood and paper industries	6.9	0.1	7.0	14.5	28.5	5.7	0.3	3.1	8.3	5.1
Fish and secondary processing	19.3	2.6	14.9	6.6	43.4	16.1	7.9	6.6	3.8	7.8
Mining	6.6	...	7.4	2.0	16.0	5.5	—	3.2	1.1	2.9
Residentiary	(85.2)	(22.7)	(185.8)	(139.3)	(433.0)	(70.9)	(69.2)	(81.4)	(79.7)	(77.9)
Manufacturing	2.9	0.7	19.8 ¹	11.1 ¹	34.5 ¹	2.4	2.1	8.7	6.4	6.2
Construction ²	13.4	2.8	21.0	19.1	56.3	11.1	8.5	9.2	10.9	10.1
Services (marketed)	47.2	12.7	88.1	70.2	218.2	39.3	38.7	38.6	40.2	39.3
Services (governmental)	21.7	6.5	56.9	38.9	124.0	18.1	19.9	24.9	22.2	22.3
Totals	120.1	32.8	228.2	174.8	555.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Commodities, including construction	51.2	13.6	83.2	65.7	213.7	42.6	41.4	36.5	37.6	38.4
Services, including electricity	68.9	19.2	145.0	109.1	342.2	57.4	58.6	63.5	62.4	61.6

¹ Includes some manufacturing industries producing for external markets.

² Includes some construction activity related to resource-based industries.

TABLE 5.28. A Comparison of Resource Based and Residentiary Household Income
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

Industry	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region
	millions of dollars					percentages				
Resource and export based	(124.5)	(27.1)	(160.2)	(149.6)	(461.4)	(24.9)	(23.0)	(15.3)	(19.2)	(18.8)
Agriculture, meat, dairy and fruit processing	6.3	21.7	36.6	37.5	102.1	1.3	18.5	3.5	4.8	4.2
Forestry, wood and paper industries	41.1	0.3	35.7	81.3	158.4	8.2	0.2	3.4	10.4	6.5
Fish and secondary processing	30.0	4.6	48.5	16.9	100.0	6.0	3.9	4.6	2.2	4.1
Mining	47.1	0.5	39.4	13.9	100.9	9.4	0.4	3.8	1.8	4.1
Residentiary	(377.2)	(90.5)	(889.0)	(629.4)	(1,985.9)	(75.1)	(77.0)	(84.7)	(80.8)	(81.2)
Manufacturing	17.7	2.9	102.6	60.9	184.0	3.5	2.5	9.8	7.8	7.5
Construction	66.8	12.5	97.5	89.2	266.0	13.3	10.6	9.3	11.5	10.9
Services (marketed)	203.8	46.1	406.3	302.6	958.8	40.6	39.2	38.7	38.8	39.2
Services (governmental)	88.9	29.0	282.6	176.7	577.1	17.7	24.7	26.9	22.7	23.6
Totals	501.7	117.6	1,049.2	779.0	2,447.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5.29. Direct Household Income Per Person Employed
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

Industry	New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region
	dollars				
Resource based	(3,579)	(2,686)	(3,786)	(4,221)	(3,762)
Agriculture, meat, dairy and fruit processing	3,011	2,914	2,801	3,037	2,921
Forestry, wood and paper industries	5,982	4,155 ²	5,115	5,624	5,585
Fish and secondary processing	1,560	1,759	3,269	2,567	2,311
Mining ¹	6,743	—	4,756	5,120	5,629
Residentiary	(4,424)	(3,977)	(4,782)	(4,515)	(4,583)
Manufacturing	6,315	4,055	5,163	5,463	5,330
Construction	4,989	4,425	4,641	4,664	4,721
Services (marketed)	4,302	3,638	4,610	4,310	4,390
Services (governmental):					
Federal government	5,451	5,707	5,674	5,474	5,597
Provincial and municipal governments	6,612	5,286	5,718	6,380	6,094
Education and hospitalization	2,885	2,979	3,441	3,379	3,444
Totals	4,178	3,580	4,597	4,458	4,402

¹ Excluding quarries.

² Sawmills only. Forestry and paper industries insignificant.

VII. INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS OF THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE REGION

Summary of Composition of Atlantic Regional Trade

The regional export data contained in the flow tables in the Appendix to Volume I have been summarized in Tables 5.30 and 5.31 in order to separate resource based from other exports. In 1965, \$748.2 million or 75.9% of total Atlantic exports of \$986.4 million were resource based, while only \$238.2 million, or 24.1% consisted of secondary manufactures and services. The major categories of resource-based exports were forest products including pulp and paper (\$296.2 million, 30.0% total exports); mineral ores and coal (\$251.4 million, 25.5% total exports); and fish products (\$157.4 million, 16.0% total exports). Exports of crude or processed agricultural products were very small (\$43.2 million, 4.4% total exports). Atlantic exports of secondary manufactures and services (\$238.2 million, 24.1% total exports) were composed of primary iron and steel products from the province of Nova Scotia (\$60.2 million, 5.2% of total exports); machinery and equipment from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (\$57.0 million, 5.8% total exports); and a variety of other manufactured products (\$67.9 million, 6.9% total exports). Exported services amounted to (\$61.3 million, 6.2% of total exports), consisting principally of transportation and related activity associated with Maritime port activity and coal movements. The resource exports of the region were destined mainly for foreign markets (\$563.4 million, 57.1% of total exports) while exports of secondary manufactures and services were destined mainly for Central and Western Canada (\$199.4 million, 20.2% of total exports). Looked at another way, 75.3% of resource-based exports were destined to foreign markets, while 83.7% of exported secondary manufactures and services were destined to Central and Western Canada.

With the exception of agriculture, the region's resource-based industries were strongly export-oriented. Thus, 66.5% of forest, wood and paper products, 56.8% of fish products and 86.3% of mineral products produced in the region were exported. With the exception of the primary iron and steel industry, which had its major market in Central Canada, secondary manufacturing basically served the local requirements of the Atlantic regional market. Thus, \$57.0 million of machinery and equipment exports amounted to only 32.3% of Atlantic production of machinery and equipment, and these shipments were almost exclusively destined for Canadian markets (\$48.5 million), with foreign exports a mere \$8.5 million. A similar situation was found for all remaining secondary manufacturing, where the \$67.9 million regional exports constituted 15.9% of regional production, with \$62.0 million of these exports destined for Central or Western Canada, compared with only \$5.9 million exports to foreign countries. We may conclude that, on a regional basis, 94% of foreign exports are resource-based products compared with 48% for regional shipments to Central and Western Canada.

Export Activity of Each of the Four Provinces

In the province of **Newfoundland**, virtually all exports were resource based. Thus \$308.7 million of Newfoundland's \$311.0 million exports or 99.2% consisted of mineral, forest or fish products. The value of mineral exports alone — including the value of transportation relating to the measurements of ore for Labrador to Sept-Îles was \$181.5 million or 58.4% of Newfoundland's exports. Next in order of magnitude was \$79.1 million of forest products (24.5% of Newfoundland exports) followed by \$46.4 million fish products (14.9%). Of these \$308.7 million resource-based exports, \$259.2 million or 84.0% went to foreign markets, the remainder going to Canada (\$41.0 million; 13.3%) and Nova Scotia (\$8.3 million; 2.7%). Altogether, 85.4% of Newfoundland's resource-based production was shipped out as provincial exports.

The provincial exports of **Prince Edward Island** (\$48.2 million) were also composed almost exclusively of resource-based products: (95.7%), principally agricultural products (\$37.6 million, 78.0% total provincial exports), and fish products of \$7.9 million (16.4%), principally lobster and other shellfish.

For **Prince Edward Island**, the Atlantic regional market was of greater significance (\$23.3 million) than either the foreign (\$10.2 million) or the Central and Western Canadian market (\$14.6 million). Prince Edward Island sold 26% of its total provincial exports to Nova Scotia alone, while the total Atlantic market contributed 48.3% of Prince Edward Island's export sales.

The structure of external trade of **Nova Scotia** is significantly different from that of the other Atlantic Provinces. The major portion (\$201.5 million, 51.3% of Nova Scotia's total exports of \$392.8 million) consisted of secondary manufactures and services, while only \$191.3 million (48.7%) were resource-based exports. The primary market for these resource-based exports was foreign (55.2%), with shipments of \$62.7 million to Central Canada — principally coal (\$24.1 million) and fish products (\$26.5 million); and shipments of \$22.8 million of resource-based products to the Atlantic regional market. The primary market for Nova Scotia's \$201.5 million exports of manufactured products was Central and Western Canada (\$127.3 million, 63% of the total exports of secondary manufactures and services); the principal items being primary iron and steel (\$38.7 million); machinery equipment, including transportation equipment (\$35.9 million) and transportation and related services (\$31.6 million). The Atlantic regional market accounted for 21% of Nova Scotia's exports of secondary manufactures and services, composed of a miscellaneous assortment of products.

The exports of New Brunswick were more clearly resource based than those of Nova Scotia with 70.3% of that province's total exports of \$383.3 million consisting of primary materials or their processed products. The most important resource-based export products were forest based (\$168.5 million, 43.9% of total exports), followed by fish products (\$38.9 million; 10.1%); mineral products (\$37.7 million; 9.8%) and agricultural products (\$24.8 million; 6.5%). The \$113.8 million (29.7%) of New Brunswick exports composed of secondary manufactures and services consisted of machinery and equipment \$28.7 million (7.0%); miscellaneous manufactures (\$64.4 million, 16.8%) and services (\$22.7 million, 5.9%). Once again we find that the majority of resource-based exports are destined for foreign markets: \$188.3 million or 68% of total resource-based exports of \$269.9 million, with \$67.0 million (25%) going to Central and Western Canada. Exports of secondary manufactures and services from New Brunswick were \$113.8 million, destined primarily for the Central Canada market, (\$70.4 million; 62%), with most of the remainder going to the local regional market (\$51.5 million; 32%). Shipments of secondary manufactures from New Brunswick to foreign markets were negligible.

Intra-regional Trade

It is evident that inter-provincial trade within the Atlantic Region was significant only for Prince Edward

Island. From Table 5.31 we observe that 48.3% of shipments out of Prince Edward Island were destined for the local Atlantic regional market, with 20.5% of imported supplies entering Prince Edward Island originating in other Atlantic Provinces. For Prince Edward Island shipments to the Atlantic regional market equal 13.6% of Prince Edward Island's GDP. Nova Scotia found 16.6% of total provincial export markets within the region, and New Brunswick 13.4%. These inter-provincial exports however constituted a mere 4.5% of provincial GDP for Nova Scotia. Total Newfoundland exports to other Atlantic Provinces were only \$9.4 million, or 1.2% of Newfoundland's GDP. While Newfoundland was slightly more integrated with the other Atlantic Provinces through its commodity imports, the province obtained 90.6% of its total import requirements from Central and Western Canada and foreign sources, with only 9.4% originating in the Maritime Provinces. The picture which emerges is that the Atlantic provincial economies are tied by trade links to Central and Western Canada on the one hand and foreign countries on the other, total inter-regional trade accounting for only 4.2% of Atlantic GDP and 13.4% of total provincial exports. Only the smallest of the four Atlantic Provinces, Prince Edward Island, was significantly integrated into the Atlantic regional economy.

TABLE 5.30. Summary of Composition of Exports (to All Destinations)
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

Commodities exported	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns-wick	Atlantic Region ¹	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns-wick	Atlantic Region
	millions of dollars					percentages				
Resource based	(308.7)	(46.1)	(191.3)	(269.9)	(748.2)	(99.2)	(95.7)	(48.7)	(70.3)	(75.9)
Agriculture, meat, dairy and fruit products	1.7	37.6	13.5	24.8	43.2	0.5	78.0	3.4	6.5	4.4
Forestry, wood and paper products	79.1	0.6	55.1	168.5	296.2	25.4	1.3	14.0	43.9	30.0
Fish and secondary fish products	46.4	7.9	82.5	38.9	157.4	14.9	16.4	21.0	10.1	16.0
Mineral products	181.5 ²	—	40.2	37.7	251.4	58.4	—	10.2	9.8	25.5
All other exports	(2.3)	(2.1)	(201.5)	(113.8)	(238.2)	(0.8)	(4.3)	(51.3)	(29.7)	(24.1)
Primary iron and steel	—	—	60.2	—	52.0	—	—	15.3	—	5.2
Machinery and equipment	—	—	48.6	28.7	57.0	—	—	12.4	7.0	5.8
All other manufacturing	1.2	1.8	50.9	64.4	67.9	0.4	3.7	13.0	16.8	6.9
Services (excluding profits)	1.1	0.3	41.8	22.7	61.3	0.4	0.6	10.6	5.9	6.2
Totals	311.0	48.2	392.8	383.8	986.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Exports from the Atlantic Region are not the sum of exports from the four provinces, since the provincial figures include inter-regional trade which is netted out for the region as a whole.

² Including transportation specifically related to the movement of iron ore from Labrador.

TABLE 5.31. Exports of the Atlantic Provinces, by Type and Destination, 1965

Province of origin	Destination of shipments							Total exports	Total production	Inter-regional as % total exports	Exports as % production
	Foreign	Canada	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw-ick	Inter-regional Atlantic				
	millions of dollars									%	
Newfoundland											
Resource-based exports	(259.2)	(41.0)	—	—	(8.3)	—	(8.3)	(308.7)	(361.5)	(2.7)	(85.4)
Agriculture, meat, dairy and fruit products	0.3	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	15.1	—	11.2
Forestry, wood and paper products	78.4	0.6	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	79.1	105.5	—	75.0
Fish and secondary fish products	38.6	1.5	—	—	6.3	—	6.3	46.4	71.5	13.6	64.9
Mineral products	141.9	37.7	—	—	1.9	—	1.9	181.5	169.4	—	94.8
All other exports	—	1.2	—	—	1.0	0.1	1.1	2.3	656.7	47.8	—
Totals	259.3	42.2	—	—	9.3	0.1	9.4	311.0	1,018.2	3.0	30.5
Prince Edward Island											
Resource-based exports	(10.2)	(14.1)	(4.9)	—	(12.2)	(4.7)	(21.8)	(46.1)	(80.1)	(47.3)	(57.6)
Agriculture, meat, dairy and fruit products	5.6	13.5	4.9	—	11.5	2.0	18.4	37.6	63.7	49.1	59.0
Forestry, wood and paper products	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.9	—	31.6
Fish and secondary fish products	4.0	0.6	—	—	0.7	2.7	3.4	7.9	13.9	43.0	56.8
Mineral products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—
All other exports	—	0.5	0.2	—	0.3	1.0	1.5	2.1	156.0	—	—
Totals	10.2	14.6	5.1	—	12.5	5.7	23.3	48.2	236.1	48.3	20.4
Nova Scotia											
Resource-based exports	(105.7)	(62.7)	(8.3)	(1.3)	—	(13.2)	(22.8)	(191.3)	(403.1)	(11.9)	(47.5)
Agriculture, meat, dairy and fruit products	4.8	2.2	4.6	0.1	—	1.8	6.5	13.5	104.1	48.1	13.0
Forestry, wood and paper products	42.0	9.9	1.7	0.7	—	0.8	3.2	55.1	93.7	6.3	58.8
Fish and secondary fish products	48.0	26.5	0.5	—	—	7.5	8.0	82.5	136.2	9.7	60.6
Mineral products	10.9	24.1	1.5	0.5	—	3.1	5.1	40.2	69.1	12.7	58.2
All other exports	(32.1)	(127.2)	(13.8)	(11.5)	—	(17.0)	(42.3)	(201.5)	(1,468.4)	(21.0)	(13.7)
Iron and steel (primary)	13.3	38.7	0.5	—	—	7.7	8.2	60.2	65.8	13.6	91.3
Machinery and equipment	6.5	35.9	1.9	1.0	—	3.2	6.1	48.6	113.6	12.6	42.8
All other manufacturing	3.3	21.0	11.4	10.5	—	4.8	26.7	50.9	187.3	52.5	27.2
Services (marketed)	9.0	31.6	—	—	—	1.2	1.2	41.8	1,101.7	—	3.8
Totals	137.8	189.9	22.1	12.8	—	30.2	65.1	392.8	1,871.5	16.6	21.0
New Brunswick											
Resource-based exports	(188.3)	(67.0)	(3.3)	(1.8)	(9.5)	—	(14.6)	(269.9)	(460.9)	(5.4)	(58.5)
Agriculture, meat, dairy and fruit products	6.1	9.5	1.5	1.0	6.7	—	9.2	24.8	108.8	37.1	22.8
Forestry, wood and paper products	121.2	43.5	1.2	0.5	2.1	—	3.8	168.5	244.6	2.2	68.9
Fish and secondary fish products	25.3	13.0	—	—	0.6	—	0.6	38.9	55.4	—	70.2
Mineral products	35.7	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	—	1.0	37.7	52.1	—	72.3
All other exports	(6.6)	(70.4)	(8.1)	(6.0)	(22.7)	—	(36.8)	(113.8)	(1,148.3)	(32.3)	(9.9)
Machinery and equipment	2.9	17.1	0.7	0.7	5.3	—	6.7	26.7	53.3	25.1	50.0
All other manufacturing	1.7	36.2	7.4	5.3	13.8	—	26.5	64.4	185.3	41.1	34.7
Services (marketed)	2.0	17.1	—	—	3.6	—	3.6	22.7	909.7	15.9	2.5
Totals	194.9	137.4	11.4	7.8	32.3	—	51.5	383.8	1,609.2	13.4	23.8
Atlantic Region											
Resource-based exports	(563.4)	(184.8)	—	—	—	—	—	(748.2)	(1,305.6)	—	(57.3)
Agriculture, meat, dairy and fruit products	16.8	26.4	—	—	—	—	—	43.2	291.7	—	1.5
Forestry, wood and paper products	242.2	54.0	—	—	—	—	—	296.2	445.6	—	66.5
Fish and secondary fish products	115.8	41.6	—	—	—	—	—	157.4	277.0	—	56.8
Mineral products	188.6	62.8	—	—	—	—	—	251.4	291.3	—	86.3
All other exports	(38.8)	(199.4)	—	—	—	—	—	(238.2)	(3,429.6)	—	(6.9)
Iron and steel (primary)	13.3	38.7	—	—	—	—	—	52.0	65.8	—	79.0
Machinery and equipment	8.5	48.5	—	—	—	—	—	57.0	176.2	—	32.3
All other manufacturing	5.9	62.0	—	—	—	—	—	67.9	425.9	—	15.9
Services (marketed)	11.1	50.2	—	—	—	—	—	61.3	2,761.7	—	2.2
Totals	602.2	384.2	—	—	—	—	—	986.4	4,735.2	—	20.8

**TABLE 5.32. Matrix of Total Inter-regional Trade
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

Destination Origin	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Total	Balances	Gross Domestic Product
	millions of dollars						
Newfoundland	—	—	9.3	0.1	9.4	- 29.2	767.8
Prince Edward Island	5.1	—	12.5	5.7	23.3	+ 2.7	171.2
Nova Scotia	22.1	12.8	—	30.2	65.1	+ 11.0	1,460.8
New Brunswick	11.4	7.8	32.3	—	51.5	+ 15.5	1,165.6
Totals	38.6	20.6	54.1	36.0	149.3	—	3,565.5

**Summary of Inter-dependence by Trade
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages			
Imports originating in other Atlantic Provinces as a proportion of total imports	9.4	20.5	7.9	6.6
Exports destined to other Atlantic Provinces as a proportion of total exports	3.0	48.3	16.6	13.4
Exports to other Atlantic Provinces as a proportion of provincial GDP	1.2	13.6	4.5	4.4

Direct and Indirect Impact of Atlantic Regional Exports

We now demonstrate how the input-output model can estimate employment and household incomes which derive from production for export markets, taking into account both the direct and the indirect requirements associated with the backward linkage effects of direct requirements. In 1965, Atlantic exports of \$986.4 million generated 124,265 jobs and \$525.6 million household incomes (Tables 5.33 and 5.34). The three most important types of export products accounted for \$322.9 million or 61.4% of all household income generated, directly or indirectly, by exports out of the region: pulp and paper \$124.1 million (23.6%); fish products \$104.9 million (20.0%); and crude minerals \$93.9 million (17.9%). As would be expected, these three major resource exports accounted for \$126.5 million, or 84.0% of incomes generated by export activity in Newfoundland; compared with 51.5% in New Brunswick and 43.6% in Nova Scotia.

The capacity of different export products to generate regional household incomes and employment is a function of the input structure of the export activity

and the implicit backward linkages, as well as the ownership structure. For every dollar of exported pulp and paper products, for example, 52 cents of regional household income are generated. In the case of exported mineral ores, a dollar of exports generates only 35 cents of total income. The difference, in this case, is due to the absence of local backward linkages in mineral mining as compared with pulp and paper mills.

Whereas Table 5.33 shows direct and indirect household income generated by major groups of export commodities, Tables 5.34 and 5.35 refer to the industrial sector in which the economic activity is generated. It should be noted that these two cross-classifications are distinct and different, although both derive from Model I of our input-output analysis. Here we note that exports to foreign countries from the Atlantic Region generated total incomes of \$316.1 million and sustained 74,798 jobs, while shipments to Central and or Western Canada generated \$209.5 million and sustained 49,471 persons in employment.

Table 5.34 aggregates the results shown in detail in Table 5.35. Income and employment generated by foreign export activity is shown separately from income

and employment generated by the set of shipments to Central Canada. From Table 5.34, we note that although 75.9% of total Atlantic regional exports were resource based (see Table 5.31) only \$316.7 million or 60.3% of total household income generated by the production of Atlantic regional exports was earned by persons employed in the resource-based industries; similarly, only 79,644 (64.1%) of the total 124,265 persons employed as a result of export production were directly employed in the resource-based industries.

The difference is explained by the activity stimulated in industries producing residentiary services and

other commodities associated with the indirect requirements of resource-based exports. In spite of this, however, the industries principally affected by foreign exports remain the resource-based areas. Thus \$225.8 million (71%) of total income generated by exports to foreign countries was earned by 55,656 persons (74% of employment) engaged in resource-based industries. By contrast, only \$90.1 million (43%) of total income generated by Atlantic shipments to Central and Western Canada was earned by 23,988 persons (48.5%) engaged in resource-based industries. Table 5.35 shows industrial detail on a 34-sector basis.

**TABLE 5.33. Household Income Generated by Major Exports
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

Exported commodities	Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Atlantic Region	
	Exports	Household income generated	Exports	Household income generated	Exports	Household income generated	Exports	Household income generated	Exports	Household income generated
millions of dollars										
Agricultural products . .	1.7	1.0	25.6	14.1	7.8	4.7	16.5	10.0	37.9	23.1
Base metals	147.6	52.8	—	—	—	—	35.5	7.5	181.2	63.1
Non-metal minerals . . .	12.9	6.2	—	—	14.2	7.3	1.2	0.9	26.1	14.5
Coal	—	—	—	—	26.0	19.3	1.0	0.6	23.1	16.3
Meat, dairy, fruit . . .	—	—	12.3	5.8	5.7	2.8	8.3	4.3	5.3	2.8
Secondary fish products	40.4	27.3	5.1	3.0	77.0	48.6	38.9	19.5	157.4	104.9
Miscellaneous food including sugar . . . . .	...	...	—	—	8.5	3.5	48.9	14.6	36.6	12.6
Sawmill products . . .	0.7	0.4	—	—	10.5	7.4	24.8	16.2	32.3	21.8
Pulp and paper	73.7	40.2	—	—	38.3	19.6	129.3	65.7	238.0	124.1
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	60.2	32.4	—	—	52.0	29.3
Transportation equipment	—	—	...	...	35.9	17.9	13.3	6.8	43.9	21.6
Transportation	20.9	13.4	—	—	23.0	14.0	18.3	11.4	58.9	37.0
Sub-totals	(297.9)	(141.3)	(43.0)	(22.9)	(307.1)	(177.5)	(336.0)	(157.5)	(892.7)	(471.1)
All other products . . .	13.1	9.3	5.2	2.8	85.7	39.8	47.8	25.3	93.7	54.5
Totals	311.0	150.6	48.2	25.7	392.8	217.3	383.8	182.8	986.4	525.6

TABLE 5.34. Household Income and Employment Generated in Resource Based and Residentiary Industries,
by Total Provincial Exports
Atlantic Region, 1965

Industry	Household income generated by exports			Employment generated by exports		
	To foreign countries	To rest of Canada	Total	To foreign countries	To rest of Canada	Total
	millions of dollars			number of employees		
Resource based:						
Agriculture, meat, dairy, fruit processing	9.4	12.3	21.7	3,446	4,500	7,946
Forestry, wood and paper industries	106.8	26.3	133.1	18,558	4,685	23,243
Fish and secondary processing	62.3	22.5	84.8	26,736	9,641	36,377
Mining	47.3	29.8	77.1	6,916	5,162	12,078
Sub-totals	(225.8)	(90.9)	(316.7)	(55,656)	(23,988)	(79,644)
Residentiary:						
Manufacturing	16.0	53.3	69.3	2,880	10,914	13,794
Construction	4.2	2.9	7.1	883	611	1,494
Services	70.1	62.4	132.5	15,377	13,956	29,333
Sub-totals	(90.3)	(118.6)	(208.9)	(19,140)	(25,481)	(44,621)
Totals	316.1	209.5	525.6	74,796	49,469	124,265

TABLE 5.35. Household Income and Employment Generated in Each Industry, by Total Provincial Exports
Atlantic Region, 1965

Industry No.	Industries in which income is generated	Household income generated by exports		Employment generated by exports	
		To foreign countries	To rest of Canada	To foreign countries	To rest of Canada
		thousands of dollars		number of employees	
1	Agriculture	8,961	11,619	3,340	4,331
2	Forestry	45,860	11,286	8,354	2,056
3	Primary fishing	32,357	11,667	17,865	6,442
4	Metal mining	37,868	6,239	5,611	924
5	Coal mining	3,161	16,443	677	3,521
6	Non-metal, quarries	6,228	7,107	628	717
7	Meat, dairy and fruit	448	711	106	169
8	Secondary fishing	29,978	10,810	8,871	3,199
9	Miscellaneous foods, n.e.s.	715	8,329	151	1,757
10	Beverages	21	24	03	03
11	Textiles, clothing	703	6,011	221	1,891
12	Sawmills, wood products	10,671	4,213	2,421	956
13	Pulp and paper products	50,301	10,811	7,783	1,673
14	Printing	1,266	1,288	219	222
15	Iron and steel mills	5,000	13,841	820	2,269
16	Metals fabricating	2,115	3,002	405	575
17	Machinery and equipment	859	367	154	66
18	Transportation and equipment	1,363	15,264	285	3,192
19	Electrical equipment	1,716	2,427	342	484
20	Non-metal mineral products	354	402	58	65
21	Petroleum refineries	1,270	627	112	56
22	Fertilizer, paint and soap	343	385	54	61
23	Miscellaneous manufacturing	275	1,344	56	273
24	Construction	4,170	2,883	883	611
25	Transportation, travel	31,629	30,770	6,928	6,740
26	Radio, telephone, telegraph	4,084	3,281	830	667
27	Electric power, water	6,087	2,836	852	397
28	Distribution	14,100	12,778	3,695	3,348
29	Auto operation	2,701	2,329	676	583
30	Finance, insurance, real estate	6,201	4,658	1,087	816
31	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—
32	Hotels, restaurants	618	601	216	211
33	Personal services	505	431	165	141
34	Business services	4,176	4,738	930	1,055
	Totals	316,104	209,522	74,798	49,471

Direct and Indirect Import Content of Final Expenditures

On an overall basis there was little change in the openness of the Atlantic regional economy as measured by the ratio of commodity imports to GDP (44.5% in 1960; 44.7% in 1965). On a provincial basis, however, all the provinces experienced some decline in import ratios, indicating a reduction in the relative importance of inter-provincial trade between 1960 and 1965. As would be expected, Prince Edward Island had the highest overall import ratio (68.2% in 1960; 58.7% in 1965) and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the lowest (Nova Scotia 47.7% in 1960; 47.0% in 1965 and New Brunswick 49.5% in 1960; 47.0% in 1965). The overall import ratio for Newfoundland was 55.3% in 1960 and 53.3% in 1965.

The overall import content of domestic expenditure for the region as a whole increased from 48.6% in 1960 to 49.4% in 1965, with increases in personal consumption from 52.9% in 1960 to 55.1% in 1965 and in capital formation from 73.0% in 1960 to 118.8% in 1965. The import content of regional exports, however, declined somewhat from 28.4% in 1960 to 27.5% in 1965.

Whereas Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island showed a significantly higher import content of domestic expenditure than the two larger provinces, both in 1960 and in 1965, the trend in the smaller provinces was towards a reduction in reliance on imports, whereas in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the opposite was the case. In Newfoundland, the import content of personal consumption declined from a very high level of 81.3% in 1960 to 74.2% in 1965, and in Prince Edward Island it declined from 78.2% in 1960 to 59.2% in 1965. For Nova Scotia the import content of personal consumption was considerably lower, but the trend was upward, from 55.9% in 1960 to 57.5% in 1965. New Brunswick had the lowest import ratio for personal consumption of any of the four Atlantic Provinces at 50.3% in 1960 increasing to 52.1% in 1965.

The import content of capital formation increased in all four provinces, from 73.0% in 1960 to 118.8% in 1965, on a regional basis. Variation in import content between the four provinces are systematic and conform to expectations. The reduction in the very heavy reliance on imports to meet the requirements of personal consumption in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island correspond with the rapid rates of growth in manufacturing industries serving the provincial domestic market in these provinces. In the two larger provinces, final expenditures whose commodity composition is relatively stable, such as personal expenditure, or various types of public sector expenditures did not manifest large changes in their import coefficients over the five-year period. The import content of the set of export commodities, however, was more variable, partly

because of changes in the commodity composition of the set of exports, partly on account of internal structural changes within the provincial economies over the five-year period. Comparison between 1960 and 1965 yields an indication of the relative magnitude and stability of these coefficients, which is undoubtedly useful in the building of macro-economic models and the projection of import coefficients.

Import Content of a Typical Dollar of Domestic Final Use in the Atlantic Region, 1960 and 1965

Table 5.36 shows the import content of a typical dollar of domestic final use for each of the 34 commodities in each of the four provinces, in 1965.

When a commodity is demanded for domestic final use, a portion of domestic demand may be met by competitive imports. In addition, domestic production requires direct and indirect imported inputs. The import coefficients shown in these two tables combine both effects, i.e., the portion of domestically demanded supply met by competitive imports of final goods and the import content of intermediate goods and services required for the production of domestically delivered output. Where there are no competitive imports, as is the case in almost all our service sectors, the import content refers to imported inputs only. The same is the case for commodities supplied only from local production, such as primary fishery products, or construction activity. Thus, if the import ratio of agricultural products for Nova Scotia is .345, then 34.5 cents of every dollar of agricultural products required for final use will be supplied by competitive imports. Because domestic production of agricultural products has an imported input coefficient of .241, the total import content of one dollar of domestic final demand for agricultural products will be 34.5 cents plus $.241 \times 65.5$ cents, i.e., 50.3 cents on the dollar, yielding a coefficient of .503.¹³

An examination of these coefficients for the Atlantic Region as a whole shows that every manufactured product group, with the exception of fish products, beverages, pulp and paper and printing and publishing has an import content in excess of 50%. Important consumer commodities such as clothing have virtually no domestic content at all (92.1 cents direct and indirect import content of final or intermediate goods; 7.9 cents local GDP content); one dollar of machinery and equipment has an import content of 96.4 cents (local GDP content 3.6 cents); transportation equipment has import content of 83.1 cents, petroleum products 76.5 cents, etc. Even the import content of processed meat, dairy and fruit and vegetable products is high at 60.1 cents.

¹³ For a discussion of the calculation of these coefficients see Section II and Table 4.12, of Chapter 4, Volume I of this study.

On a provincial basis, import content is of course even higher. We note that Newfoundland shows import content for agricultural products of 65.4 cents, for processed meat, dairy and fruit of 93.0 cents, and miscellaneous food products 77.0 cents, while all non-food manufactured foods have an import content well in excess of that for the Atlantic Provinces as a whole. Prince Edward Island shows much lower provincial import content for agricultural and food products, but even higher ones for all other manufactures.

The heavy dependence of Nova Scotia on imported food shows in an import content of 50.3 cents for crude agricultural products, compared with 35.7 cents for New Brunswick and 44.5 cents for Prince Edward Island; Nova Scotia also shows an import content of 67.1 cents for meat, dairy and fruit products compared with 57.5 cents in New Brunswick and 49.6 cents in Prince Edward Island.

One of the more significant results of this tabulation relates to the import content of construction activity. This was found to be 29 cents for the region as a whole. For Prince Edward Island it was 42.6 cents; for Newfoundland 34.8 cents, for New Brunswick 29.8 cents and for Nova Scotia 28.4 cents, all in the form of imported building and construction materials. The import content of services is of course much smaller than that for goods, because the material input to service industries is normally small compared with wages, salaries, profits and other non-commodity inputs. We find that the import content of service commodities ranged from a high of 28.9 cents for automobile operation to a low of 5.5 cents for distribution and 5.9 cents for personal services.

The high import content of domestic final use reflects on the skewed nature of the economies of the Atlantic Provinces — heavily weighted towards resource exploitation on the one hand, and service activity on the other. These import ratios also account for the low consumption multiplier and weak backward linkage from consumer expenditure to regional commodity producing sectors described in Section VIII of this chapter.

Household Income and Employment Generated by a Million Dollars of Atlantic Exports to Foreign Countries, 1965

One million dollars of typical Atlantic regional export commodities shipped to foreign markets in 1965 generated \$524,940 household income and sustained 124 people in employment on a Model I basis. Tables 5.37 and 5.38 show the industrial distribution of this income and employment.

The industries in which household income was earned as a result of Atlantic regional exports to foreign countries were the following: pulp and paper (\$84,000);

primary forestry (\$76,000); metal mining (\$63,000); transportation (\$53,000); primary fishery (\$54,000); fish processing (\$50,000); and distribution (\$23,000). In terms of employment, the industries in which a substantial number of jobs were sustained were: primary fishing (30); fish processing (15); primary forestry (14); pulp and paper (13); transportation (12) and metal mining (9).

When we take into consideration the re-spending of household incomes in the Atlantic Region (Model II), \$1 million of typical Atlantic exports to foreign countries generated \$757,000 of household income and sustained 179 persons in employment. The largest impact was again that on the pulp and paper industry (\$84,000) followed by distribution (\$80,000); transportation (\$79,000); primary forestry (\$78,000); metal mining (\$63,000); primary fishery (\$56,000); fish processing (\$51,000); agriculture (\$30,000); personal services (\$28,000) and automobile operation (\$20,000). In terms of employment, the largest impact remained in primary fishing (31); followed by distribution (21); transportation (17); forestry (14); pulp and paper industries (13) and agriculture (11).

On a Model III basis, where revenues received by local governments are assumed to be re-spent together with household incomes, \$1 million of typical Atlantic exports to foreign countries generated \$904,000 household income and sustained 210 jobs. We note that the largest household income impact was in distribution (\$94,000), and transportation (\$90,000). Household income accruing in the pulp and paper industry (\$85,000); primary forestry (\$78,000); metal mining (\$63,000); primary fishing (\$57,000) and fish processing (\$52,000) was in all cases, less than household income accruing in these two major service industries. In terms of employment, the impact was greatest in primary fishing (31), followed by distribution (25); transportation (20); forestry (14); pulp and paper (13); agriculture (12) and personal services (11).

It is clear that both the household income and the employment impact of a given set of final expenditure — in this case, foreign exports — is seen to fall increasingly on the service sectors, the greater the degree of interdependence taken into account in the calculation. Thus, on a Model I basis 77.9% of household income and 74.2% of employment was generated in the commodity-producing sectors.¹⁴ On a Model II basis, 61.2% of household income and 62.6% of employment was generated in these same commodity-producing sectors; while on a Model III basis the percentage of household income (54.9%) and employment (56.2%) shown as generated in commodity-producing sectors was even less. This confirms the widely held "rule of thumb"

¹⁴ Commodities are here defined inclusive of construction activity.

that a dollar of income in the commodity-producing sectors indirectly generates almost a dollar of derived income in the service sectors when feedback from consumer expenditure and local government revenues is taken into account.

In an economy less open to commodity imports, the stimulation of the service sectors would, of course, be relatively less important.

It should be noted that the re-spending of government revenues accruing locally generates substantial activity in the public sectors. Thus household income accruing in education (\$24,000), hospital services (\$9,000), provincial government services (\$24,000) and municipal government services (\$9,000) as a result of \$1 million of typical foreign exports exceeded incomes generated in the primary fishery (\$57,000), in metal mining (\$63,000), or in fish processing (\$52,000).

TABLE 5.36. Import Content¹ of a Dollar of Finally Delivered Product
Model I
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

Commodity	Imported input content of a dollar of final sales of domestically produced commodities				Total import content of a typical dollar of domestic final use				
	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region
Agricultural products . . . . .	.316	.298	.241	.206	.654	.445	.503	.357	.384
Forestry products . . . . .	.079	.281	.081	.073	.098	.281	.087	.121	.105
Primary fish . . . . .	.232	.274	.194	.198	.232	.274	.296	.580	.210
Metals . . . . .	.262	—	—	.101	.262	—	—	.101	.612
Coal	—	—	.151	.250	—	—	.341	.433	.318
Non-metals, quarry products . . . . .	.135	.048	.136	.091	.329	.439	.147	.163	.117
Meat, dairy, fruit . . . . .	.360	.359	.369	.307	.930	.496	.671	.575	.601
Secondary fish products . . . . .	.195	.278	.224	.361	.482	.305	.318	.553	.220
Miscellaneous food products . . . . .	.462	.560	.462	.506	.770	.897	.748	.652	.650
Beverages . . . . .	.205	.303	.264	.248	.357	.801	.528	.413	.443
Textiles, clothing . . . . .	.447	.552	.436	.364	.981	.938	.933	.906	.921
Sawmill, wood products . . . . .	.253	.263	.143	.130	.899	.922	.687	.551	.669
Pulp and paper products . . . . .	.134	.356	.222	.211	.803	.973	.605	.392	.468
Printing . . . . .	.168	.262	.165	.164	.496	.500	.394	.370	.374
Iron and steel	—	—	.336	—	—	—	.765	—	.711
Fabricated metal products . . . . .	.463	.522	.344	.352	.865	.968	.597	.793	.689
Machinery and equipment . . . . .	.213	.398	.304	.240	.981	.992	.962	.965	.964
Transportation equipment . . . . .	.219	.468	.358	.353	.993	.895	.751	.921	.831
Electrical equipment	—	—	.209	.278	—	—	.892	.685	.842
Non-metal mineral products . . . . .	.205	.291	.195	.210	.686	.958	.746	.652	.664
Petroleum products . . . . .	.782	—	.727	.745	.950	—	.727	.748	.765
Fertilizer, chemicals . . . . .	.359	.644	.423	.362	.758	.833	.787	.601	.649
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	.431	.105	.156	.294	.704	.811	.584	.455	.401
Construction . . . . .	.348	.426	.285	.298	.348	.426	.284	.298	.290
Transportation travel . . . . .	.166	.212	.114	.136	.166	.212	.132	.136	.130
Radio, telephone, telegraph . . . . .	.090	.138	.053	.056	.090	.138	.053	.056	.063
Electric power, water . . . . .	.078	.227	.134	.136	.078	.227	.139	.175	.121
Distribution . . . . .	.069	.095	.051	.052	.069	.095	.052	.052	.055
Auto operation . . . . .	.276	.376	.285	.289	.276	.376	.285	.289	.289
Finance, insurance, real estate . . . . .	.143	.107	.052	.065	.176	.107	.052	.065	.083
Dwelling services . . . . .	.099	.125	.050	.054	.099	.125	.050	.054	.059
Hotels, restaurants . . . . .	.279	.129	.094	.122	.279	.129	.094	.122	.129
Personal services . . . . .	.066	.072	.058	.060	.066	.072	.058	.060	.059
Business services . . . . .	.138	.221	.133	.115	.138	.221	.133	.115	.123

¹ Commodity inputs only.

TABLE 5.37. Household Income Generated in Each Industry Per Million Dollars of Exports to Foreign Countries
Models I, II, III
Atlantic Region, 1965

Industry No.	Industries in which income is generated	Household Income		
		Model I	Model II	Model III
		thousands of dollars		
1	Agriculture	15	30	33
2	Forestry	76	78	78
3	Primary fishing	54	56	57
4	Metal mining	63	63	63
5	Coal mining	5	8	8
6	Non-metal mining	10	11	12
7	Meat, dairy, fruit	1	6	7
8	Fish processing	50	51	52
9	Miscellaneous food manufacturing	1	6	7
10	Beverages	—	4	5
11	Textiles, clothing	1	3	3
12	Sawmills, wood products	18	19	20
13	Pulp and paper products	84	84	85
14	Printing	2	4	6
15	Iron and steel mills	8	8	9
16	Metal fabrication	4	4	5
17	Machinery and equipment	1	2	2
18	Transportation equipment	2	5	6
19	Electrical equipment	3	3	3
20	Non-metal mineral products	1	1	1
21	Petroleum refining	2	3	4
22	Fertilizers, chemicals	1	1	1
23	Miscellaneous manufacturing	—	1	1
24	Construction	7	12	28
25	Transportation, travel	53	79	90
26	Radio, telephone	7	15	17
27	Electric power, water	10	14	16
28	Distribution	23	80	94
29	Auto operation	4	20	23
30	Finance, insurance, real estate	10	19	23
31	Dwelling services	—	19	22
32	Hotels, restaurants	1	9	11
33	Personal services	1	28	34
34	Business services	7	10	12
35	Household industry	—	—	—
36	Education	—	—	24
37	Hospitalization	—	—	9
38	Provincial government	—	—	24
39	Municipal government	—	—	9
	Totals ¹	525	757	904

¹ Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 5.38. Employment Generated in Each Industry Per Million Dollars of Exports to Foreign Countries
Models I, II, III
Atlantic Region, 1965

Industry No.	Industries in which income is generated	Employment		
		Model I	Model II	Model III
		number employed		
1	Agriculture	6	11	12
2	Forestry	14	14	14
3	Primary fishing	30	31	31
4	Metal mining.	9	9	9
5	Coal mining	1	2	2
6	Non-metal mining	1	1	1
7	Meat, dairy, fruit	—	1	2
8	Fish processing	15	15	15
9	Miscellaneous food manufacturing	—	1	1
10	Beverages	—	1	1
11	Textiles, clothing	—	1	1
12	Sawmills, wood products	4	4	5
13	Pulp and paper products	13	13	13
14	Printing	—	1	1
15	Iron and steel mills	1	1	1
16	Metal fabrication	1	1	1
17	Machinery and equipment	—	—	—
18	Transportation equipment	—	1	1
19	Electrical equipment	1	1	1
20	Non-metal mineral products	—	—	—
21	Petroleum refining	—	—	—
22	Fertilizers, chemicals	—	—	—
23	Miscellaneous manufacturing	—	—	—
24	Construction	1	3	6
25	Transportation, travel	12	17	20
26	Radio, telephone	1	3	3
27	Electric power, water	1	2	2
28	Distribution	6	21	25
29	Auto operation	1	5	6
30	Finance, insurance, real estate	2	3	4
31	Dwelling services	—	—	—
32	Hotels, restaurants	—	3	4
33	Personal services	—	9	11
34	Business services	2	2	3
35	Household industry	—	—	—
36	Education	—	—	6
37	Hospitalization	—	—	3
38	Provincial government	—	—	2
39	Municipal government	—	—	1
	Totals ¹	124	179	210

¹ Totals may not add due to rounding.

VIII. THE CONSUMPTION MULTIPLIER: THE IMPACT OF PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

In the pages which follow we trace the impact of a million dollars in personal consumption expenditures on household income, employment, imports, taxes and savings in the Atlantic Region in 1965. We shall see that personal expenditures in the region stimulate primarily the regional service industries, and generate more manufacturing activity in Central and Western Canada than in the Atlantic Provinces.

It should be noted that the regional feedback of one dollar of personal consumption expenditure is fractionally larger than that associated with the creation of one dollar of household "income", because a portion of the latter is assumed to have been set aside as personal savings or paid out as income tax. We have chosen to explore the impact of personal consumption expenditure because the user can make his own initial conversion from income to consumption expenditure. (In the case of personal transfer payments, it might, for example, be assumed that the total amount received as income is spent on consumption, with no initial personal savings and no initial income tax leakage.)

The Open Model I

We assume the expenditure of \$1 million on personal consumption on goods and services, and associated indirect taxes. Below we show how the million dollars are resolved into constituent components.

	Dollars
Expenditure	1,000,000
Of which:	
Imports	(378,809)
Competitive	192,424
Non-competitive and property incomes	186,385
Taxes	(187,337)
Federal	73,147
Provincial	73,946
Municipal	32,682
Education and hospitalization ...	7,562
Savings (depreciation only)	68,004
Household income	365,850

Thus \$1 million expenditure on consumer goods and services creates local income of \$365,850, imports of \$378,809 and local employment of 87 persons. The sectoral distribution of regional household income and employment is shown in Tables 5.39 and 5.40.

We note that in 1965, a consumer expenditure of \$11,494 sustained one person in employment in regional

industries producing these consumer goods and services and related (indirect) inputs, and that this "average" person earned \$4,205 per annum. The remaining \$7,289 leaked out of the Atlantic income stream by way of imported commodities, taxes paid to all levels of government, capital consumption allowances, and profits, interest and rent remitted out of the region. The volume of imports associated with the million dollar expenditure (\$378,809) exceeded the locally generated income of \$365,850 and various governments received \$187,337 in revenues.

We note the strong concentration of income and employment in the service sectors of the economy. Insofar as the physical location of the industries producing the services directly and indirectly required for personal consumption tend to coincide with the physical location of the person or communities making the consumption expenditures, one may infer that the economic incidence of an increase — or a reduction — in personal expenditures will tend to be felt most severely in the immediate geographic proximity of the affected area.

The economic impact of consumption expenditures on the industries of the region and the industries of the rest of Canada, and on the revenues of federal and provincial governments has a direct relevance to the policy maker. It appears that three quarters of locally generated income and employment is concentrated in the service industries, that the impact on regional secondary manufacturing is very small, and that the fiscal revenues of all levels of government are significant.

As stated, \$1 million of expenditure on personal goods and services sustained 87 persons in employment in the Atlantic Provinces in 1965. Of these, 64.0 persons were engaged in the production of marketed services, defined as all activities other than commodity production, construction or public services provided by provincial and municipal governments or educational institutions and hospitals. The 64.0 persons employed in these "marketed" or "private" services were engaged in the following activities: transportation and communication 11.7; distribution 23.4; motor vehicle servicing 5.9; personal services including hotels and restaurants 18.4; finance, insurance, business and other services 4.6. Only 16.0 persons were employed in the primary and secondary food industries and 3.9 persons were engaged in other secondary manufacturing. In this type of open service economy, consumer expenditures sustained more employment in gas stations and motor vehicle repair (5.9) than the total of persons employed in producing clothes; consumer durables or household articles (5.4).

The retailing and wholesaling of consumer goods employed 23.4 persons, compared with 15.7 persons employed in industries producing and processing food, forestry or mining products required for personal consumption.

A breakdown of incomes earned by providing the goods and services associated with one million of consumption expenditure, shows commodity imports and profit leakages out of the region of \$378,809 compared with household incomes in the commodity-producing sectors (excluding construction) of \$78,940. Thus the demand for imported commodities associated with consumption expenditures in the region is almost five times as great as household incomes generated in the region in producing commodities. While we cannot distinguish the foreign content of the region's imports of \$378,809 from their Canadian content, it is nevertheless clear that consumer expenditure in the Atlantic Region provides significantly more stimulation to commodity-producing sectors in Central and Western Canada than to local ones. We also note that federal revenues of \$73,660 arising from consumer expenditures of \$1 million are of the same order of magnitude as the sum of regional incomes earned in the primary and secondary resource industries (\$49,043) and in all other manufacturing industries (\$29,901).

In order to gain a perspective on the impact of one million of consumer expenditure, we note that these outlays generate \$365,850 in regional household incomes, \$114,190 in revenues to finance public services within the region, and that \$451,956 leaks out of the region in the form of imports (\$378,809) and federal taxes (\$73,147). Furthermore, 76% of locally generated income is concentrated in service sectors, \$130,767 in distribution and transportation alone, and a further \$14,150 in finance and insurance. These sums are to be compared with household earnings of \$38,748 in agriculture, fishing and food processing, \$10,295 in forest- and mineral-based activity and \$29,901 in all other forms of manufacturing.

Clearly the Atlantic economy is basically a service economy, in which backward linkages of consumption expenditure stimulate commodity-producing sectors in the more prosperous region of Canada, more than they stimulate the local regional economy. For this reason the real cost of equalization or transfer payments from richer regions to the Atlantic Provinces is much lower than the apparent cost. These results would also indicate that, in the absence of other measures, the stimulation of consumer expenditures in the Atlantic Region, whether by federal transfer payments or easier consumer credit cannot reasonably be expected to have much impact either on primary or secondary commodity producing sectors in the region.

Model Closed with Respect to Households (Model II)

If we take into account the direct and indirect consumption requirements of all persons earning incomes as a result of an initial expenditure of \$1 million on personal goods and services, we must turn to Model II.

Here we observe that the expenditure of \$1 million on personal goods and services creates \$527,789 in household income and a total of 125.6 jobs. The distribution of this income and employment over the 34 industrial sectors is shown in Tables 5.39 and 5.40.

	Dollars
Expenditure	1,000,000
Of which:	
Imports	(554,713)
Competitive	277,693
Non-competitive and property incomes	277,020
Taxes	(307,791)
Federal	136,085
Provincial	113,746
Municipal	47,101
Education and hospitalization	10,819
Personal and business savings	137,496
Household income	527,789

We see that on the Model II basis, an expenditure of \$7,962 on a typical set of consumption goods can sustain one unit of employment, with average income of \$4,202.

If we assume that the initial expenditure of one million was made from an initial income of one million, we might express the result as a multiplier of 1.528. This is to be compared with the Atlantic household income multiplier of 1.442. The reason why the income generating capacity of one dollar of consumption expenditure exceeds that of one dollar of household income is because the former is not subjected to initial income tax and personal savings leakage, whereas the latter is.¹⁵

We note that there is an induced income of \$161,939, or a 44.3% increase over the indirect income of \$365,850 of Model I. Induced employment is 38.6 units, an increase of 44.6% over the (indirect) employment of 87.0 units; while induced imports are \$175,904, an increase of 46.4% over Model I imports.

¹⁵ Note that the ratio between household income generated in Models I and II conforms to the value of the household income multiplier 1.442, found on the intersection of the (commodity) row representing household services and the (industry) column representing the household industry.

It should be noted that the \$1 million expenditure generates \$136,085 in federal revenues, and \$171,706 in revenues of provincial and municipal governments and fees for schools and hospitals. While the direct expenditure of \$1 million on consumer goods does not directly yield income taxes, the subsequent rounds of income generated are subject to personal and corporate income tax and also generate personal as well as business savings. When calculating the fiscal cost of income and employment creation by an increase in personal transfer payments, government revenues generated should be taken into account, as should the incomes accruing to residents of Central and Western Canada as a result of the activity generated in supplying imports to the Atlantic Region — and the taxes which accrue to government from these incomes. Tables 5.39 and 5.40 show the industrial distribution of income and employment generated by the consumption expenditure of \$1 million in a model closed with respect to households. The comments made with respect to Model I apply with equal or greater force with respect to the closed Model II. We note that local household income of \$527,789 remains less than the leakage by way of imports of \$554,713 even when local incomes generated by induced rounds of re-spending are added to incomes calculated on the Model I basis. Federal revenues derived from the region (\$136,085) exceed regional income generated in all commodity producing sectors (resource based \$70,880; manufacturing \$43,129; construction \$12,569) without taking into account federal revenues arising from activity induced in Central and Western Canada as a result of the feedback implicit in the large volume of imports into the Atlantic Region.¹⁶

Model Closed with Respect to Households and Local Government Revenues (Model III)

Model III closes the economy with respect to the revenue and expenditure accounts of provincial and municipal governments. Although the assumptions underlying Model III are even cruder than those of Model II, Model III takes into account the substantial portion of household income which is spent on public goods, through the intermediation of the local fiscal system. In Model III, leakages from the income stream are reduced to imports, federal taxes paid and savings. Taxes paid to provincial and municipal governments are assumed to be spent by these governments in accordance with base-year patterns. The result is the introduction into the system of new "industries", providing educational, hospitalization, provincial and municipal government services. On the Model III basis we observe that \$1 million of consumption goods and services generates \$725,206 household income and creates 167.6 units of employment, while imports on the Model III basis are \$670,071.

¹⁶ Note that these are federal revenues arising in the Atlantic Region only. They do not include federal revenues arising from activity generated in other parts of Canada.

	Dollars
Expenditure	1,000,000
Of which:	
Imports	(670,071)
Competitive	330,035
Non-competitive including profits	340,036
Federal taxes	161,501
Personal and business savings	168,428
Household income	725,206

When the model is closed with respect to provincial and municipal governments, \$5,966 expenditure on consumer goods and services sustains one unit of employment, and the average income rises somewhat to \$4,327.

The increase in household income over Model II levels is \$197,417 or 37%; the increase in employment is 42.0 units, or 33%; and the increase in imports \$115,358 or 20.8%. We note that on a Model III basis, local household income exceeds the value of imported commodities, whereas the Model II basis gave inverse results. The reason is to be found in the fact that Model III transforms service sectors producing public goods into endogenous industries. These sectors have a very low commodity input content and even lower import content. As a result, Model III generates a substantial increase in household income.

Tables 5.39 and 5.40 show the industrial distribution of household income and employment on a Model III basis. We note that, for each one million of consumption expenditure, \$90,317 of income is generated in the production of public services, exceeding the \$82,187 generated in primary and secondary agricultural and other resource-based industries, and the \$51,971 income generated in secondary manufacturing. Federal revenues are \$161,501 and import leakages \$670,071. On the Model III basis, 167.6 persons are employed; 26 in resource-based industries; 9.4 in secondary manufacturing; 7.1 in construction, 107.2 in marketed or private services and 17.7 in the provision of public services.

The reader should note, however, that even on the Model III basis, the expenditure of a dollar on the purchase of consumer goods and services generates only 72.5 cents of local household incomes. On the Model II basis 52.8 cents and Model I basis, only 36.6 cents. These figures should be a sobering reminder of the openness of the Atlantic economy, and a warning to the unwary against the careless use of misleadingly large multipliers. They are, of course, also a useful aid to the "back of the envelope" planner who wishes to make allowances for the operation of the consumption multiplier in the Atlantic Region.

**TABLE 5.39. Household Income and Employment Generated in Each Industry Per Million Dollars
of Personal Consumption Expenditure
Models I, II, III
Atlantic Region, 1965**

Industry No.	Industries in which income is generated	Household income			Employment		
		Model I	Model II	Model III	Model I	Model II	Model III
		thousands of dollars			number employed		
1	Agriculture	24.2	34.9	39.3	9.0	13.0	14.6
2	Forestry	2.5	3.7	4.6	0.4	0.7	0.8
3	Primary fishing	3.7	5.4	6.0	2.0	3.0	3.3
4	Metal mining	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Coal mining	3.7	5.3	6.2	0.7	1.1	1.3
6	Non-metal quarries	0.7	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.2
7	Meat, dairy, fruit	8.6	12.4	13.9	2.0	2.9	3.3
8	Secondary fishing	2.3	3.3	3.7	0.7	0.9	1.1
9	Miscellaneous foods n.e.s.	7.2	10.4	11.7	1.5	2.2	2.5
10	Beverages	6.5	9.4	10.5	0.8	1.1	1.3
11	Textiles, clothing	2.1	3.0	3.4	0.7	0.9	1.1
12	Sawmills, wood products	2.0	2.9	4.1	0.5	0.7	0.9
13	Pulp and paper products	1.3	1.9	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
14	Printing	3.4	4.9	7.0	0.6	0.9	1.2
15	Iron and steel mills	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
16	Metal fabricating	0.9	1.4	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
17	Machinery and equipment	0.2	0.2	0.4	—	0.1	0.2
18	Transportation equipment	4.5	6.4	7.3	0.9	1.3	1.5
19	Electrical equipment	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
20	Non-metal mineral products	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
21	Petroleum refineries	2.0	2.9	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
22	Fertilizer, chemicals	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
23	Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
24	Construction	8.7	12.6	33.6	1.8	2.7	7.1
25	Transportation, travel	41.4	59.7	74.1	9.1	13.1	16.2
26	Radio, telephone	12.6	18.1	21.4	2.6	3.7	4.3
27	Electric power, water	6.7	9.7	11.8	0.9	1.4	1.7
28	Distribution	89.4	129.3	147.8	23.4	33.9	38.7
29	Auto operation	23.7	34.2	39.1	5.9	8.5	9.8
30	Finance, insurance	14.1	20.4	25.3	2.5	3.6	4.4
31	Dwelling services	29.5	42.5	47.6	—	—	—
32	Hotels, restaurants	12.4	17.8	20.1	4.3	6.2	7.0
33	Personal services	43.4	62.4	70.4	14.1	20.3	22.9
34	Business services	5.0	7.2	9.4	1.1	1.6	2.1
35	Households	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Education	—	—	33.4	—	—	7.9
37	Hospitalization	—	—	13.5	—	—	5.1
38	Provincial government	—	—	31.1	—	—	3.0
39	Municipal government	—	—	12.3	—	—	1.8
	Totals	365.8	527.8	725.2	87.0	125.6	167.6

**TABLE 5.40. Household Income and Employment Generated in Resource Based and Residiary Industries
Per Million Dollars of Personal Consumption Expenditure
Models I, II, III
Atlantic Region, 1965**

Industry	Household income			Employment		
	Model I	Model II	Model III	Model I	Model II	Model III
	thousands of dollars			number employed		
Resource-based:						
Agriculture, meat, dairy, fruit processing	32.7	47.3	53.3	11.0	16.0	18.0
Forestry, wood, paper industries	5.9	8.6	10.9	1.1	1.6	2.1
Fish and secondary processing	6.0	8.7	9.7	2.7	3.9	4.4
Mining	4.4	6.3	8.2	0.8	1.2	1.5
Sub-totals	(49.0)	(70.9)	(82.2)	(15.7)	(22.8)	(26.0)
Residiary:						
Manufacturing	29.9	43.1	52.0	5.4	7.9	9.5
Construction	8.7	12.6	33.6	1.8	2.6	7.1
Services (marketed)	278.2	401.2	467.1	64.0	92.3	107.3
Services (governmental)	—	—	90.3	—	—	17.7
Sub-totals	(316.8)	(456.9)	(643.0)	(71.3)	(102.8)	(141.6)
Totals	365.8	527.8	725.2	87.0	125.6	167.6

IX. SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME MULTIPLIERS

At the “micro” level, input-output tables yield measures of backward linkage associated with each of the sectors contained in the system. The multipliers indicate the induced employment, income, etc., associated with a given initial employment or with final sales of given value. These micro-measures of the direct and indirect impact of the expansion — or contraction — of industrial activity on employment, incomes, tax yield, import requirements, etc., are probably the most familiar and commonly used applications of input-output analysis. For this reason we do not consider it necessary to supplement the tabular material presented in this section with any elaborate commentary.

Tables 5.41, 5.42 and 5.43 show induced employment and total income generated by the direct employment of 1,000 persons in each of the industrial activities in the system on the Model I, Model II and Model III basis respectively. Tables 5.44, 5.45 and 5.46 show household income and employment generated per million dollars of final sales of domestic production, on the Model I, Model II and Model III basis respectively. Results are shown for the Atlantic Region as a whole on a 71-sector basis and for each of the four provinces on a 34-sector basis.

These tables also record average income per worker directly and indirectly employed in each of the activities. Table 5.47 summarizes the key sectoral multipliers for the region and for each of the individual provinces on a Model I basis, i.e., the output, input, household income, factor income and employment multipliers. (Similar summaries for Models II and III can be compiled by the user from the industry inverse, the direct coefficient matrices, and the information in Tables 5.44 and 5.46.)

Employment and Income Multipliers

Model I Basis

In Table 5.41 backward employment linkage is calculated on the open Model I basis for the Atlantic Region and for each of the four provinces. We note that initial employment in industries processing locally produced agricultural, fish or forestry products induced considerable employment in addition to that directly created in the processing industries. Thus for example, employment of 1,000 workers in poultry processing factories generated additional employment of 3,909 persons, principally in the agricultural sector. Expansion of meat processing by the employment of an initial 1,000 workers sustained employment of an additional 2,546 persons; while initial expansion of dairy factories sustained additional employment of 1,812 persons. As would be expected, similar results were found for fish processing in an additional 2,630 jobs in the lobster

fishery or 1,485 jobs in the rest of the primary fishery. In the industries processing forest products backward linkage was also evident. Thus, initial employment of 1,000 workers in sawmills, pulp and paper mills and in the miscellaneous wood products industries yielded additional employment of 912, 874 and 1,101 respectively.

At the other end of the spectrum, we find secondary manufacturing industries using chiefly imported materials, and a range of service sectors. Thus, initial employment of 1,000 workers in industries such as petroleum refineries typically produced a low volume of indirect employment (113); shoe factories (144); sugar refineries (167); cotton mills (176); aircraft and parts manufacturers (198); communications equipment (206); breweries (228); iron foundries (236); chemical products (243) or appliance manufacturing (244).

Backward employment linkage resulting from the initial employment of 1,000 workers in services industries were radio, telephone, telegraph (211); distribution (270); automobile operation (163); finance, insurance and real estate (166); and personal services (157). Indirect employment in the construction industry was significantly higher: residential construction (481) and non-residential construction (768).

Similar data are presented on a provincial level, however the comparison for all but large and homogeneous sectors is affected by differences in the commodity output mix of industries between the four provinces. In the construction industry which is large and reasonably homogeneous, initial employment of 1,000 workers induced additional employment of 511 (Nova Scotia); 563 (New Brunswick); 434 (Newfoundland) and 460 (Prince Edward Island).

Table 5.44 shows direct, indirect and total household income generated per million dollars of final production in each of the industries of the system. By dividing total income by direct income we obtain the multiplier shown in Table 5.47. Table 5.44 also shows direct, indirect and total employment sustained by \$1 million of final production in each of the industries of the system. We note that the activity yielding the largest amount of employment per dollar value of gross output was the primary fishery, with 336 persons employed per million dollars of sales in lobster fishery, and 328 persons in the general fishery. Direct employment greatly exceeded indirect, and average income per worker was low (\$1,832 and \$2,121). Variations within the region were considerable, ranging from the highest employment of 538 and lowest average incomes of \$1,253 in Newfoundland, to the lowest employment (214) and highest average income (\$3,065) in Nova Scotia. For

Prince Edward Island employment per million dollars of final sales was 313; average income \$1,809; while for New Brunswick employment was 309 and average income \$2,063. As a result of the inverse relationship between the number of persons directly or indirectly engaged in primary fishing and the average income, the differences between the four provinces in terms of total household income generated per million dollars of final sales is small, ranging from a high of \$674 for Newfoundland to a low of \$566 in Prince Edward Island.

It is interesting to compare the employment and income generating capacity of a million dollars of primary fish products with that of a million dollars of processed fish products. The latter sustained 363 jobs in Newfoundland; 280 in Prince Edward Island; 180 in Nova Scotia and 172 in New Brunswick at average incomes of \$1,861; \$2,068; \$3,497 and \$2,912 respectively. In the case of fish processing, the greater part of employment was indirectly, rather than directly generated: 265 in Newfoundland, 193 in Prince Edward Island, 118 in Nova Scotia and 92 in New Brunswick. Once again we find that the inverse relationship between employment and average income results in the fact that there is little difference between the four provinces in terms of total direct and indirect household income generated per million dollars of final production of processed fish products (Newfoundland \$676; Prince Edward Island \$578; Nova Scotia \$631 and New Brunswick \$500).

The differences between the four provinces with respect to fisheries stand in contrast to the absence of any marked differences in industries where essentially the same technique was employed in all four provinces. We choose two examples: the forest-based industries and construction. We note that primary forestry yielded slightly more employment per million dollars of final sales in Newfoundland (145) than in Nova Scotia (133) or New Brunswick (133). The differences are small and not clearly related to differences in average income per worker which is highest in Nova Scotia (\$5,738), and lowest in New Brunswick (\$5,284). Average income per worker in Newfoundland was \$5,498. When we turn to the direct and indirect effects of \$1 million of sales of the pulp and paper industry, we note that average incomes per worker were: Newfoundland \$5,980; New Brunswick \$5,599; and Nova Scotia \$5,058. This reflects the fact that workers in the pulp and paper industry of Newfoundland were more highly paid than those of the two Maritime Provinces. Correspondingly, the more capital intensive character of the Newfoundland pulp and paper industry offset the effects of the somewhat more labour intensive primary forestry industry of that resulting province in the following direct and indirect employment created by a million dollars of final sales of pulp and paper: Newfoundland 91; Nova Scotia 101; and New Brunswick 91. Corresponding direct and indirect household incomes per million dollars of final sales were Newfoundland \$545; Nova Scotia \$513 and New Brunswick \$508.

In the construction industry, Newfoundland showed the highest average incomes per worker (\$4,974); and Prince Edward Island lowest (\$4,327). Nova Scotia incomes were \$4,707; New Brunswick \$4,690. The technology used, as measured by employ-

ment per million dollars of final sales, appeared invariant to differences in average earnings, with direct employment of 72 persons per million dollars value of output both in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Direct employment in Nova Scotia (82) and New Brunswick (75) was higher. Total direct and indirect employment resulting from a million dollars of final sales of construction activity was significantly lower in Newfoundland (103) than in Nova Scotia (124) or New Brunswick (117), in part because of the differences referred to above, in part because indirect employment in industries producing construction materials, etc., was substantially larger in the Maritime Provinces than in Newfoundland.

In general, it would appear that the industries generating the largest amount of direct and indirect employment per million dollars of final sales were primary fishery (336 and 328); secondary fishery (294 and 243); personal services (269); hotels and restaurants (200); agriculture (203); leather products (191); distribution (187); iron foundries (176); woollen mills (172). The activities generating least the smallest amount of direct and indirect employment were: petroleum refining (19); sugar refineries (32); fertilizer manufacturing (42); electric wire manufacturing (45); breweries (55); automobile assembly (58).

Industries generating the largest volume of direct and indirect income per million dollars final sales were: personal services (\$853,000); primary forestry (\$741,000); distribution (\$740,000); poultry processors (\$708,000); iron foundries (\$715,000); water and gas utilities (\$708,000) and coal mining (\$704,000). The activities generating the least direct and indirect income per million dollars of sales were petroleum refining (\$124,000); sugar refining (\$168,000); distilleries (\$286,000); automobile assembly (\$260,000); electric wire manufacturing (\$241,000) and fertilizer manufacturing (\$214,000); cotton mills (\$368,000); feed and flour mills (\$318,000) and metal mining (\$348,000).

Model II Basis

When the system is closed with respect to household income (Tables 5.42 and 5.45) induced income and employment rise. Thus in Table 5.42, initial employment of 1,000 persons gives rise to induced employment in industries producing the consumer goods and services and associated intermediates purchased by workers and other income earners in the system. On a Model II basis we thus observe that initial employment of 1,000 persons in meat packing creates an additional 5,724 jobs; poultry processing 4,704; lobster processing 4,675; pulp and paper mills 3,056, etc. Table 5.45 shows direct and indirect employment and income generated per million dollars of final domestic production on a Model II basis. Here it can be seen that the most labour-intensive industries in terms of local employment associated with a million dollars of sales are primary fishing (400); secondary fishing (362 for shellfish; 312 for other fish products); personal services (358); hotels and restaurants (267); agriculture (266); distribution (263); leather products (254); iron foundries (250). Average income per worker respectively is: primary fishing (\$2,209 and \$2,495); secondary fishery (\$2,603 and \$3,083); personal services (\$3,422); hotels and restaurants (\$3,453); agriculture (\$3,288); distribution (\$4,027); leather products (\$3,461). Because industries with lower average

earnings tend to employ relatively more people than those with higher average earnings, the effect of closing the model with respect to households **increases** the average income per worker in **low** earning industries such as agriculture from \$3,005 on a Model I basis to \$3,288 on a Model II basis; or secondary fishing from \$2,235 and \$2,765 on a Model I basis to \$2,603 and \$3,083 on a Model II basis. For industries characterized by high average earnings the opposite happens. Thus earnings on a Model I and Model II basis respectively are primary forestry (\$5,438 and \$4,992); metal mining (\$5,720 and \$5,155); breweries (\$9,427 and \$6,847); pulp and paper mills (\$5,633 and \$5,105), etc. On a Model II basis, among industries generating the largest volume of direct and indirect household income per million dollars of final sales are: personal services (\$1,224,000); primary forestry (\$1,062,000); distribution (\$1,060,000); coal mining (\$1,009,000) and printing (\$1,075,000).

Model III Basis

Tables 5.43 and 5.46 show direct and indirect income and employment on a Model III basis. **Household income** per million dollars of final sales is greatest in personal services (\$1,401,000); primary forestry (\$1,279,000); distribution (\$1,240,000); sawmills (\$1,181,000); iron foundries (\$1,183,000); printing (\$1,177,000); primary fishing (\$1,173,000); coal mining (\$1,165,000). **Employment** generated per million dollars of final sales is greatest in primary fishing (483 and 437); fish processing (376 and 346); personal services (395); hotels and restaurants (312); agriculture (302); distribution (301); iron foundries (285); leather products (283); woollen mills (268); forestry (258); sawmills (259); coal mining (255). Average incomes per worker in the above industries, taking into account all indirect effects on a Model III basis vary from a low of \$2,404 for primary shellfishing and \$2,788 for processed shellfishing to a high of \$4,559 (sawmills) and \$4,568 (coal mining).

It should be noted that the variation in average income per worker reduces as we move from Model I to Model II, to the Model III basis. This is due to the fact that higher average incomes on the Model I basis tend to be correlated with lower total income. Consequently the effects of closing the model with respect to household incomes and expenditures and with respect to the revenues and outlays of local governments tends to reduce average income per worker for the high-wage industries and tends to increase it for the low-wage ones.

Three Caveats

The user is well advised to note the inverse relationship between total (direct and indirect) income and total (direct and indirect) employment on one hand, and the corresponding multipliers on the other. Charts 5.1 and 5.2 illustrate the relationship between total (direct and indirect) household income and the household income multipliers, and between total (direct and indirect) employment and the employment multipliers for Nova Scotia on a 33-sector basis. If we divide these charts into four quadrants, the sectors fall into four sets. Clearly those in the upper right quadrant are more favourable to income and employment creation – other things being equal – than those in the lower left-hand quadrant. We particularly notice that industries No. 6 (meat, dairy and fruit processing), No. 7 (fish pro-

cessing) and No. 12 (pulp and paper mills) have strong backward linkage and also generate relatively large total income and employment effects. By contrast, industry No. 20 (petroleum refineries) has a high multiplier, but generates substantially less total income or employment per dollar of sales than any other industry.

Among the set found in the lower left-hand quadrant, denoting values less than average for total income, employment and for multipliers, are metal mining, miscellaneous food processing, textiles, clothing, electrical equipment, automobile operation and finance, insurance and real estate. It should be remembered that these micro-measures relate to the structure of the Atlantic Provinces in 1965 and are not necessarily attributes of these industries as such. Specifically, the figures shown here embody import leakages typical of the Atlantic Provinces in 1965. To the degree that local content were to be raised, total income, employment and multipliers might be higher.

The second caveat to the user refers to the interpretation of data deriving from Models II and III. Here we must bear in mind the fact that the higher values yielded by Models II and III derive from the estimated effects of the re-spending of household income and public sector revenues. Insofar as persons not presently employed in these activities would be receiving incomes from transfers or other sources, it should be borne in mind that every dollar spent from such incomes generates an identical set of derived income and employment of the Model II (or III) type, as a dollar spent from income earned in new industrial activity.

Care should thus be taken in using micro-data on the Model II and Model III basis. Multipliers or other measures of impact on a Model II (or III) basis are best compared with alternatives also calculated on a Model II (or III) basis. Where an argument is made for a certain set of expenditures on a Model II or Model III basis, the implicit assumption should accompany the presentation of the argument in order to avoid misunderstanding and exaggeration. Specifically, the user should at all times be aware of the fact that impact estimates on a Model II or Model III basis are valid only where the people to be engaged in an industry or activity would otherwise receive and spend no income at all.

The third caveat derives from the inverse relationship between the employment and income impact of sectoral expenditures and the associated average incomes per worker. Labour intensive industries which create high levels of employment, tend to pay low wages. Here then, we have another illustration of the fact that the data and derived coefficients and multipliers presented in this section should not be taken as conclusive policy indicators; but should be weighed against policy objectives. These latter are rarely simple and singular, and thus information yielded by input-output analysis can never be a substitute for the responsibility of policy makers to exercise social choice in trading off plural objectives. The careless or irresponsible use of sectoral multipliers as a justification of policy decisions can be seriously misleading if not accompanied by an understanding of the limitations of excessive reliance on multipliers without reference to other measures of economic impact.

Chart - 5.1

Relationship between Household Income generated
and Household Income Multipliers
Nova Scotia, 1965

Household
Income
Multiplier
2.6

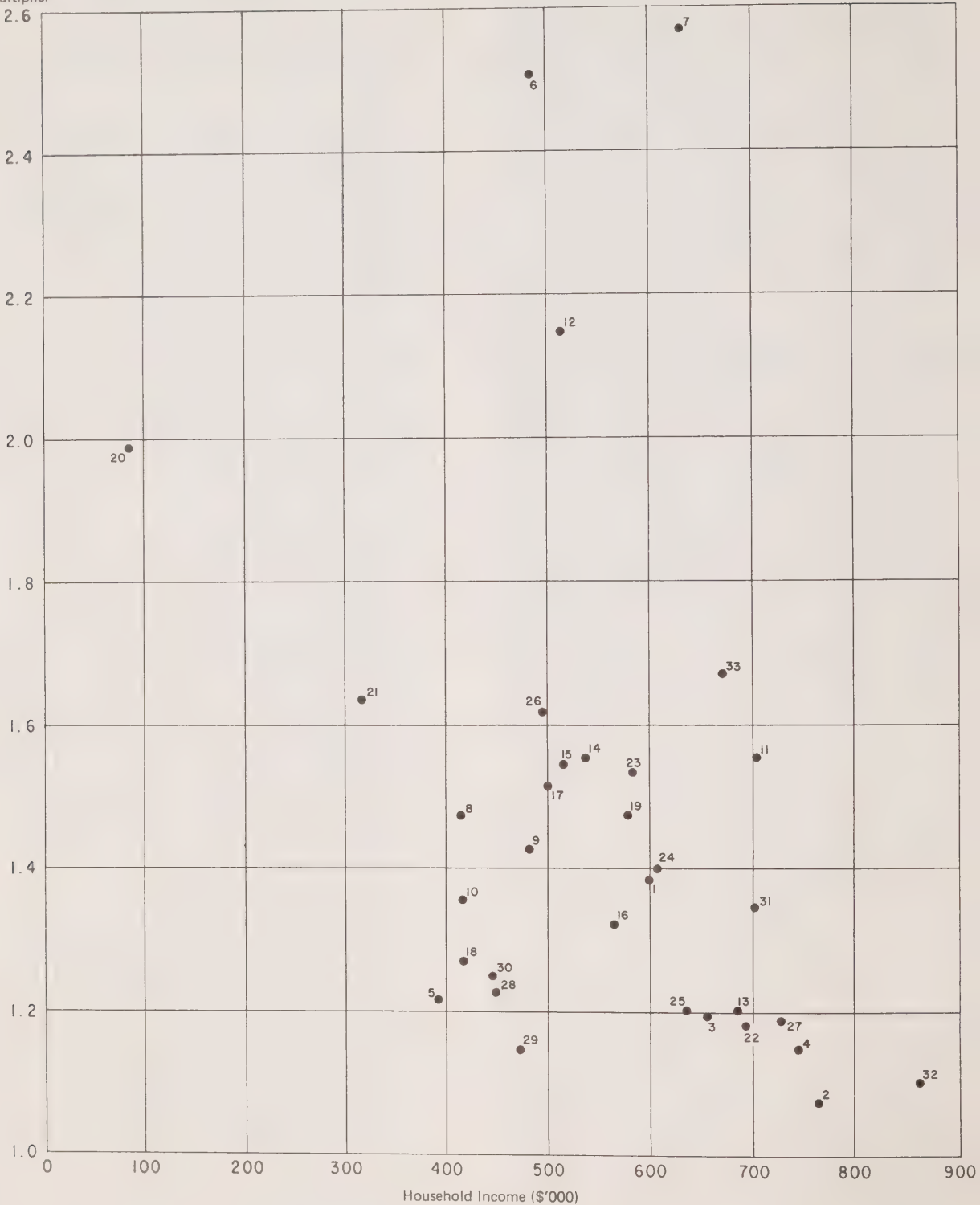


Chart - 5.2

Relationship between Employment generated and Employment Multipliers Nova Scotia, 1965

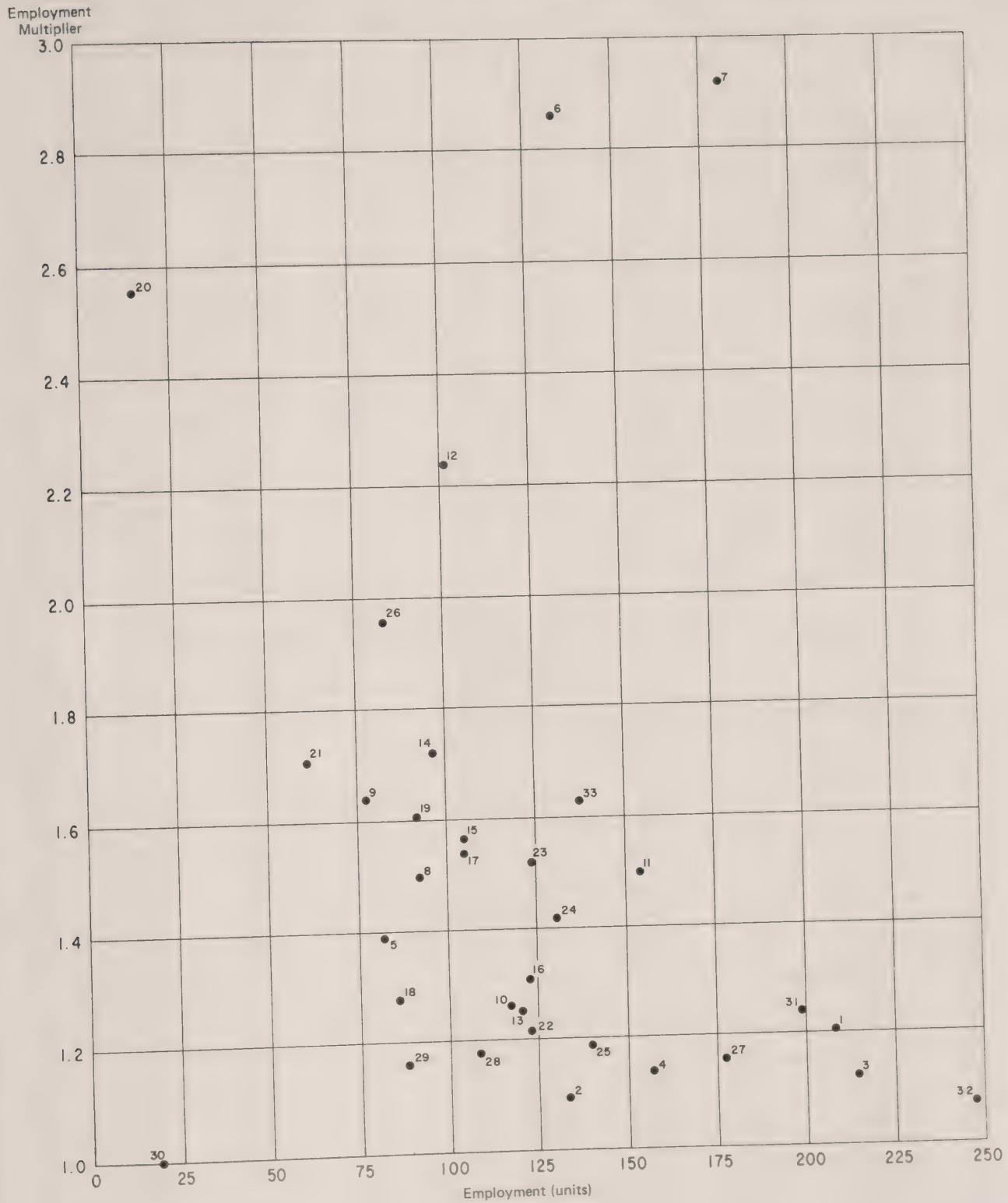


TABLE 5.41 A. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons

Model I
Atlantic Region, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	\$
1	Agriculture	1,000	739	1,739	5,225	3,005
2	Forestry	1,000	104	1,104	6,007	5,438
3	Primary fishing, shell	1,000	376	1,376	2,521	1,832
4	Primary fishing, other	1,000	324	1,324	2,809	2,121
5	Metal mining	1,000	304	1,304	7,461	5,720
6	Coal mining	1,000	225	1,225	5,771	4,712
7	Non-metal mining	1,000	239	1,239	6,346	5,122
8	Quarries and sandpits ¹	—	—	—	—	—
9	Meat products	1,000	2,546	3,546	13,155	3,709
10	Poultry processors	1,000	3,909	4,909	15,752	3,209
11	Dairy products	1,000	1,812	2,812	10,589	3,766
12	Shellfish products	1,000	2,630	3,630	8,113	2,235
13	Other fish products	1,000	1,485	2,485	6,870	2,765
14	Fruit and vegetables	1,000	1,627	2,627	9,390	3,574
15	Feed and flour	1,000	454	1,454	6,010	4,134
16	Bakeries	1,000	270	1,270	6,116	4,817
17	Confectionery	1,000	395	1,395	5,404	3,874
18	Sugar refineries	1,000	167	1,167	6,067	5,201
19	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	445	1,445	6,684	4,624
20	Soft drinks	1,000	518	1,518	8,257	5,439
21	Distilleries	1,000	332	1,332	5,870	4,407
22	Breweries	1,000	228	1,228	11,579	9,427
23	Shoe factories	1,000	144	1,144	3,669	3,208
24	Leather products	1,000	271	1,271	4,088	3,216
25	Cotton mills	1,000	176	1,176	4,675	3,977
26	Woollen mills	1,000	720	1,720	6,127	3,562
27	Cordage and canvas	1,000	248	1,248	5,799	4,646
28	Clothing industries	1,000	565	1,565	5,000	3,196
29	Sawmills — Sash	1,000	912	1,912	8,962	4,687
30	Miscellaneous wood products	1,000	1,101	2,101	10,083	4,800
31	Furniture	1,000	526	1,526	6,477	4,310
32	Pulp and paper	1,000	874	1,874	10,557	5,633
33	Paper products	1,000	691	1,691	8,521	5,040
34	Printing and publishing	1,000	270	1,270	7,183	5,656
35	Iron and steel mills	1,000	777	1,777	9,902	5,573
36	Iron foundries	1,000	236	1,236	5,016	4,060
37	Structural metal fabrication	1,000	712	1,712	8,754	5,114
38	Miscellaneous metal fabrication	1,000	538	1,538	7,859	5,111
39	Wire products	1,000	690	1,690	8,994	5,321
40	Machinery and equipment	1,000	281	1,281	6,886	5,376
41	Aircraft and parts	1,000	198	1,198	5,395	4,505
42	Autos, truck bodies	1,000	273	1,273	5,650	4,440
43	Railway rolling stock	1,000	1,541	2,541	11,700	4,604
44	Boat and shipbuilding	1,000	232	1,232	6,022	4,889
45	Appliances	1,000	244	1,244	6,293	5,057
46	Communications equipment	1,000	206	1,206	5,706	4,732
47	Electric wire	1,000	196	1,196	6,362	5,318
48	Cement	1,000	481	1,481	9,011	6,085
49	Clay and concrete products	1,000	833	1,833	11,609	6,332
50	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	782	1,782	9,129	5,122
51	Petroleum refining	1,000	113	1,113	7,192	6,461
52	Fertilizers	1,000	333	1,333	6,580	4,938
53	Paint, varnish	1,000	250	1,250	7,417	5,935
54	Miscellaneous chemicals	1,000	243	1,243	8,038	6,468
55	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	354	1,354	6,532	4,825
56	Scrap iron	—	—	—	—	—
57	Construction, residential	1,000	481	1,481	7,143	4,823
58	Construction, non-residential	1,000	768	1,768	8,563	4,845
59	Transportation	1,000	447	1,447	6,623	4,576
60	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	221	1,221	6,010	4,924
61	Electric power	1,000	328	1,328	7,873	5,929
62	Water and gas	1,000	435	1,435	10,963	7,638
63	Distribution	1,000	275	1,275	5,043	3,957
64	Auto operation	1,000	163	1,163	4,830	4,155
65	Travel and entertainment	—	—	—	—	—
66	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	166	1,166	6,483	5,560
67	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—
68	Hotels and restaurants	1,000	516	1,516	4,859	3,206
69	Personal services	1,000	157	1,157	3,666	3,168
70	Business services	1,000	800	1,800	9,474	5,263
71	Services to primary industries	1,000	286	1,286	2,587	2,012

¹ Not shown because employment underestimated.

TABLE 5.41B. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons

Model I
Newfoundland, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	\$
1	Agriculture	1,000	170	1,170	3,656	3,125
2	Forestry	1,000	60	1,060	5,830	5,498
3	Primary fishing	1,000	30	1,030	1,290	1,253
4	Metal mining	1,000	512	1,512	9,379	6,203
5	Non-metal mining	1,000	270	1,270	6,986	5,498
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	1,000	754	1,754	7,629	4,349
7	Secondary fishery	1,000	2,708	3,708	6,898	1,861
8	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	456	1,456	7,750	5,321
9	Beverages	1,000	463	1,463	14,351	9,809
10	Textiles, clothing	1,000	133	1,133	2,764	2,440
11	Sawmills, wood	1,000	772	1,772	7,607	4,293
12	Pulp and paper products	1,000	1,289	2,289	13,690	5,980
13	Printing	1,000	100	1,100	5,853	5,318
14	Metal fabrication	1,000	374	1,374	6,143	4,469
15	Machinery and equipment	1,000	388	1,388	9,605	6,920
16	Transportation equipment	1,000	183	1,183	4,202	3,553
17	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	466	1,466	8,050	5,493
18	Petroleum refining	1,000	1,807	2,807	15,675	5,584
19	Fertilizers, chemicals	1,000	380	1,380	11,487	8,327
20	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	261	1,261	4,687	3,716
21	Construction	1,000	434	1,434	7,132	4,974
22	Transportation, travel, entertainment	1,000	269	1,269	6,060	4,776
23	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	147	1,147	6,203	5,409
24	Electric power, water, gas	1,000	347	1,347	7,149	5,308
25	Distribution	1,000	149	1,149	4,492	3,908
26	Auto operation	1,000	82	1,082	5,346	4,941
27	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	490	1,490	11,067	7,428
28	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—
29	Hotels, restaurants	1,000	253	1,253	3,587	2,862
30	Personal services	1,000	35	1,035	2,198	2,122
31	Business services	1,000	742	1,742	11,014	6,323

TABLE 5.41C. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons

Model I
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	\$
1	Agriculture	1,000	233	1,233	3,627	2,966
2	Forestry ¹	—	—	—	—	—
3	Primary fishing	1,000	108	1,108	2,004	1,809
4	Non-metal mining ¹	—	—	—	—	—
5	Meat, dairy, fruit	1,000	2,847	3,847	13,373	3,476
6	Secondary fishery	1,000	2,232	3,232	6,683	2,068
7	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	1,055	2,055	7,528	3,663
8	Beverages	1,000	459	1,459	6,727	4,611
9	Textiles, clothing	1,000	500	1,500	6,631	4,251
10	Sawmills, wood	1,000	362	1,362	5,506	4,042
11	Pulp and paper products	1,000	1,074	2,074	8,922	4,302
12	Printing	1,000	238	1,238	4,843	3,911
13	Metal fabrication	1,000	577	1,577	7,869	4,989
14	Machinery and equipment	1,000	220	1,220	4,769	3,909
15	Transportation equipment	1,000	317	1,317	4,549	3,452
16	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	176	1,176	5,494	4,672
17	Fertilizers, chemicals	1,000	1,687	2,687	11,597	4,316
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	179	1,179	5,361	4,549
19	Construction	1,000	460	1,460	6,316	4,327
20	Transportation, travel, entertainment	1,000	434	1,434	6,272	4,375
21	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	216	1,216	3,999	3,289
22	Electric power, water, gas	1,000	370	1,370	8,660	6,319
23	Distribution	1,000	194	1,194	4,136	3,465
24	Auto operation	1,000	204	1,204	4,400	3,653
25	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	299	1,299	7,023	5,405
26	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—
27	Hotels, restaurants	1,000	229	1,229	3,781	3,077
28	Personal services	1,000	51	1,051	2,478	2,359
29	Business services	1,000	352	1,352	3,143	2,325

¹ Industry negligible or non-existent in 1965.

TABLE 5.41 D. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons
Model I
Nova Scotia, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	\$
1	Agriculture	1,000	206	1,206	3,466	2,874
2	Forestry	1,000	90	1,090	6,255	5,738
3	Primary fishing	1,000	120	1,120	3,433	3,065
4	Coal mining	1,000	138	1,138	5,381	4,728
5	Non-metal mining	1,000	423	1,423	6,762	4,752
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	1,000	1,855	2,855	10,445	3,659
7	Secondary fishery	1,000	1,913	2,913	10,187	3,497
8	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	496	1,496	6,745	4,510
9	Beverages	1,000	634	1,634	10,190	6,235
10	Textiles, clothing	1,000	262	1,262	4,486	3,556
11	Sawmills, wood	1,000	491	1,491	6,842	4,589
12	Pulp and paper products	1,000	1,236	2,236	11,308	5,058
13	Printing	1,000	249	1,249	7,178	5,747
14	Iron and steel mills	1,000	716	1,716	9,495	5,534
15	Metal fabrication	1,000	500	1,500	7,632	4,892
16	Machinery and equipment	1,000	306	1,306	5,979	4,577
17	Transportation equipment	1,000	532	1,532	7,307	4,770
18	Electrical equipment	1,000	274	1,274	6,136	4,818
19	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	605	1,605	10,220	6,369
20	Petroleum refining	1,000	1,552	2,552	15,133	5,930
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	1,000	702	1,702	8,779	5,157
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	211	1,211	6,819	5,633
23	Construction	1,000	511	1,511	7,112	4,707
24	Transportation, travel, entertainment	1,000	418	1,418	6,575	4,638
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	184	1,184	5,400	4,561
26	Electric power, water, gas	1,000	950	1,950	11,747	6,025
27	Distribution	1,000	156	1,156	4,766	4,122
28	Auto operation	1,000	179	1,179	4,930	4,181
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	158	1,158	6,233	5,383
30	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—
31	Hotels, restaurants	1,000	239	1,239	4,373	3,528
32	Personal services	1,000	70	1,070	3,727	3,483
33	Business services	1,000	624	1,624	7,937	4,887

TABLE 5.41 E. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons
Model I
New Brunswick, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	\$
1	Agriculture	1,000	237	1,237	3,885	3,142
2	Forestry	1,000	86	1,086	5,737	5,284
3	Primary fishing	1,000	99	1,099	2,267	2,063
4	Metal mining	1,000	680	1,680	9,123	5,432
5	Coal mining	1,000	237	1,237	5,661	4,576
6	Non-metal mining	1,000	197	1,197	5,558	4,644
7	Meat, dairy, fruit	1,000	2,423	3,423	12,842	3,752
8	Secondary fishing	1,000	1,152	2,152	6,266	2,912
9	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	747	1,747	8,032	4,598
10	Beverages	1,000	564	1,564	10,005	6,399
11	Textiles, clothing	1,000	207	1,207	3,808	3,156
12	Sawmills, wood	1,000	814	1,814	8,579	4,729
13	Pulp and paper products	1,000	1,695	2,695	15,088	5,599
14	Printing	1,000	233	1,233	7,289	5,909
15	Metal fabrication	1,000	494	1,494	8,313	5,563
16	Machinery and equipment	1,000	284	1,284	7,888	6,142
17	Transportation equipment	1,000	188	1,188	5,680	4,782
18	Electrical equipment	1,000	426	1,426	7,063	4,954
19	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	662	1,662	9,499	5,714
20	Petroleum refining	1,000	5,719	6,719	46,141	6,867
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	1,000	742	1,742	10,069	5,780
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	402	1,402	6,474	4,618
23	Construction	1,000	563	1,563	7,327	4,690
24	Transportation, travel, entertainment	1,000	327	1,327	5,661	4,265
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	236	1,236	6,580	5,325
26	Electric power, water, gas	1,000	690	1,690	11,147	6,598
27	Distribution	1,000	186	1,186	4,556	3,842
28	Auto operation	1,000	158	1,158	4,419	3,814
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	291	1,291	6,518	5,050
30	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—
31	Hotels, restaurants	1,000	266	1,266	3,707	2,927
32	Personal services	1,000	76	1,076	3,885	3,611
33	Business services	1,000	533	1,533	6,813	4,444

TABLE 5.42 A. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons
Model II
Atlantic Region, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	\$
1	Agriculture	1,000	645	1,645	5,408	3,288
2	Forestry	1,000	685	1,685	8,414	4,992
3	Primary fishing, shell	1,000	301	1,301	2,874	2,209
4	Primary fishing, other	1,000	308	1,308	3,264	2,495
5	Metal mining	1,000	1,735	2,735	14,098	5,155
6	Coal mining	1,000	696	1,696	7,707	4,544
7	Non-metal mining	1,000	1,039	2,039	9,793	4,802
8	Quarries and sandpits ¹	—	—	—	—	—
9	Meat products	1,000	5,724	6,724	25,851	3,845
10	Poultry processors	1,000	4,704	5,704	19,710	3,455
11	Dairy products	1,000	3,376	4,376	17,010	3,887
12	Shellfish products	1,000	4,675	5,675	14,775	2,603
13	Other fish products	1,000	2,862	3,862	11,906	3,083
14	Fruit and vegetables	1,000	2,105	3,105	11,618	3,742
15	Feed and flour	1,000	2,925	3,925	16,304	4,153
16	Bakeries	1,000	937	1,937	8,931	4,611
17	Confectionery	1,000	753	1,753	6,952	3,966
18	Sugar refineries	1,000	2,520	3,520	17,075	4,850
19	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	2,152	3,152	14,142	4,486
20	Soft drinks	1,000	1,310	2,310	11,534	4,993
21	Distilleries	1,000	2,015	3,015	13,090	4,342
22	Breweries	1,000	2,298	3,298	22,583	6,847
23	Shoe factories	1,000	495	1,495	5,164	3,455
24	Leather products	1,000	556	1,556	5,387	3,461
25	Cotton mills	1,000	744	1,744	7,048	4,041
26	Woollen mills	1,000	1,155	2,155	8,044	3,733
27	Cordage and canvas	1,000	1,409	2,409	10,841	4,501
28	Clothing industries	1,000	768	1,768	6,091	3,445
29	Sawmills —Sash	1,000	1,525	2,525	11,430	4,527
30	Miscellaneous wood products	1,000	1,880	2,880	13,248	4,600
31	Furniture	1,000	948	1,948	8,329	4,276
32	Pulp and paper	1,000	3,056	4,056	20,709	5,105
33	Paper products	1,000	1,679	2,689	12,732	4,752
34	Printing and publishing	1,000	967	1,967	10,066	5,118
35	Iron and steel mills	1,000	1,837	2,837	14,388	5,071
36	Iron foundries	1,000	631	1,631	6,687	4,100
37	Structural metal fabrication	1,000	1,606	2,606	12,502	4,797
38	Miscellaneous metal fabrication	1,000	1,493	2,493	11,954	4,796
39	Wire products	1,000	1,547	2,547	12,540	4,923
40	Machinery and equipment	1,000	1,032	2,032	10,068	4,956
41	Aircraft and parts	1,000	705	1,705	7,514	4,408
42	Autos, truck bodies	1,000	1,959	2,959	12,914	4,364
43	Railway rolling stock	1,000	2,838	3,838	17,171	4,473
44	Boat and shipbuilding	1,000	861	1,861	8,667	4,657
45	Appliances	1,000	993	1,993	9,494	4,763
46	Communications equipment	1,000	842	1,842	8,395	4,557
47	Electric wire	1,000	1,958	2,958	14,555	4,921
48	Cement	1,000	1,420	2,420	12,962	5,357
49	Clay and concrete products	1,000	1,809	2,809	15,415	5,488
50	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	1,358	2,358	11,326	4,803
51	Petroleum refining	1,000	4,986	5,986	33,255	5,555
52	Fertilizers	1,000	2,313	3,313	15,530	4,688
53	Paint, varnish	1,000	1,536	2,536	13,379	5,275
54	Miscellaneous chemicals	1,000	1,600	2,600	14,453	5,559
55	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	1,012	2,012	9,288	4,617
56	Scrap iron	—	—	—	—	—
57	Construction, residential	1,000	1,079	2,079	9,594	4,615
58	Construction, non-residential	1,000	1,403	2,403	11,124	4,629
59	Transportation	1,000	913	1,913	8,520	4,455
60	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	796	1,796	8,402	4,679
61	Electric power	1,000	1,852	2,852	15,034	5,272
62	Water and gas	1,000	1,960	2,960	18,120	6,121
63	Distribution	1,000	642	1,642	6,613	4,027
64	Auto operation	1,000	650	1,650	6,879	4,168
65	Travel and entertainment	—	—	—	—	—
66	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	975	1,975	10,000	5,063
67	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—
68	Hotels and restaurants	1,000	658	1,658	5,724	3,453
69	Personal services	1,000	411	1,411	4,829	3,422
70	Business services	1,000	1,695	2,695	13,170	4,888
71	Services to primary industries	1,000	307	1,307	3,121	2,388

¹ Not shown because employment underestimated.

TABLE 5.42B. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons
Model II
Newfoundland, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	\$
1	Agriculture	1,000	506	1,506	5,018	3,333
2	Forestry	1,000	596	1,596	8,003	5,013
3	Primary fishing	1,000	148	1,148	1,770	1,542
4	Metal mining	1,000	1,374	2,374	12,875	5,423
5	Non-metal mining	1,000	916	1,916	9,593	5,008
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	1,000	1,455	2,455	10,472	4,265
7	Secondary fishery	1,000	3,342	4,342	9,470	2,181
8	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	1,169	2,169	10,638	4,905
9	Beverages	1,000	1,782	2,782	19,700	7,080
10	Textiles, clothing	1,000	387	1,387	3,795	2,735
11	Sawmills, wood	1,000	1,471	2,471	10,442	4,226
12	Pulp and paper products	1,000	2,548	3,548	18,793	5,297
13	Printing	1,000	639	1,639	8,034	4,903
14	Metal fabrication	1,000	939	1,939	8,432	4,438
15	Machinery and equipment	1,000	1,271	2,271	13,184	5,806
16	Transportation equipment	1,000	569	1,569	5,767	3,676
17	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	1,206	2,206	11,051	5,010
18	Petroleum refining	1,000	3,249	4,249	21,518	5,065
19	Fertilizers, chemicals	1,000	1,439	2,439	15,769	6,474
20	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	692	1,692	6,434	3,802
21	Construction	1,000	1,090	2,090	9,790	4,686
22	Transportation, travel, entertainment	1,000	826	1,826	8,319	4,556
23	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	717	1,717	8,515	4,959
24	Electric power, water, gas	1,000	1,004	2,004	9,814	4,897
25	Distribution	1,000	562	1,562	6,166	3,947
26	Auto operation	1,000	573	1,573	7,339	4,664
27	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	1,507	2,507	15,192	6,059
28	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—
29	Hotels, restaurants	1,000	583	1,583	4,924	3,110
30	Personal services	1,000	237	1,237	3,017	2,438
31	Business services	1,000	1,755	2,755	15,120	5,489

TABLE 5.42C. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons
Model II
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	\$
1	Agriculture	1,000	651	1,651	5,091	3,083
2	Forestry ¹	—	—	—	—	—
3	Primary fishing	1,000	345	1,345	2,814	2,093
4	Non-metal mining ¹	—	—	—	—	—
5	Meat, dairy, fruit	1,000	4,428	5,428	18,773	3,459
6	Secondary fishery	1,000	3,022	4,022	9,381	2,333
7	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	1,942	2,942	10,567	3,588
8	Beverages	1,000	1,254	2,254	9,443	4,190
9	Textiles, clothing	1,000	1,343	2,343	9,309	3,972
10	Sawmills, wood	1,000	1,013	2,013	7,730	3,840
11	Pulp and paper products	1,000	2,129	3,129	12,525	4,003
12	Printing	1,000	811	1,811	6,798	3,754
13	Metal fabrication	1,000	1,507	2,507	11,047	4,406
14	Machinery and equipment	1,000	784	1,784	6,695	3,753
15	Transportation equipment	1,000	855	1,855	6,385	3,442
16	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	825	1,825	7,712	4,226
17	Fertilizers, chemicals	1,000	3,058	4,058	16,280	4,012
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	812	1,812	7,526	4,153
19	Construction	1,000	1,206	2,206	8,867	4,019
20	Transportation, travel, entertainment	1,000	1,175	2,175	8,805	4,048
21	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	688	1,688	5,614	3,325
22	Electric power, water, gas	1,000	1,394	2,394	12,157	5,078
23	Distribution	1,000	682	1,682	5,806	3,451
24	Auto operation	1,000	725	1,725	6,177	3,582
25	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	1,129	2,129	9,859	4,630
26	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—
27	Hotels, restaurants	1,000	676	1,676	5,309	3,167
28	Personal services	1,000	343	1,343	3,479	2,589
29	Business services	1,000	723	1,723	4,412	2,560

¹ Industry negligible or non-existent in 1965.

TABLE 5.42 D. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons
Model II
Nova Scotia, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	\$
1	Agriculture	1,000	541	1,541	4,949	3,211
2	Forestry	1,000	695	1,695	8,933	5,269
3	Primary fishing	1,000	452	1,452	4,902	3,376
4	Coal mining	1,000	659	1,659	7,685	4,633
5	Non-metal mining	1,000	1,055	2,055	9,551	4,647
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	1,000	2,865	3,865	14,915	3,859
7	Secondary fishery	1,000	2,899	3,899	14,549	3,731
8	Miscellaneous food	1,000	1,149	2,149	9,633	4,484
9	Beverages	1,000	1,620	2,620	14,553	5,554
10	Textiles, clothing	1,000	696	1,696	6,406	3,778
11	Sawmills, wood	1,000	1,153	2,153	9,771	4,538
12	Pulp and paper products	1,000	2,330	3,330	16,148	4,850
13	Printing	1,000	944	1,944	10,250	5,274
14	Iron and steel mills	1,000	1,634	2,634	13,559	5,147
15	Metal fabrication	1,000	1,298	2,298	10,898	4,741
16	Machinery and equipment	1,000	885	1,885	8,538	4,530
17	Transportation equipment	1,000	1,239	2,239	10,433	4,660
18	Electrical equipment	1,000	867	1,867	8,762	4,693
19	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	1,593	2,593	14,594	5,627
20	Petroleum refining	1,000	3,016	4,016	21,609	5,381
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	1,000	1,552	2,552	12,538	4,913
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	870	1,870	9,738	5,206
23	Construction	1,000	1,199	2,199	10,156	4,618
24	Transportation, travel, entertainment	1,000	1,054	2,054	9,389	4,572
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	706	1,706	7,711	4,519
26	Electric power, water, gas	1,000	2,086	3,086	16,774	5,435
27	Distribution	1,000	617	1,617	6,805	4,208
28	Auto operation	1,000	656	1,656	7,040	4,251
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	761	1,761	8,901	5,054
30	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—
31	Hotels, restaurants	1,000	662	1,662	6,244	3,756
32	Personal services	1,000	431	1,431	5,323	3,720
33	Business services	1,000	1,392	2,392	11,334	4,738

TABLE 5.42 E. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons
Model II
New Brunswick, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	\$
1	Agriculture	1,000	629	1,629	5,545	3,403
2	Forestry	1,000	666	1,666	8,188	4,916
3	Primary fishing	1,000	328	1,328	3,235	2,436
4	Metal mining	1,000	1,601	2,601	13,018	5,004
5	Coal mining	1,000	809	1,809	8,079	4,465
6	Non-metal mining	1,000	758	1,758	7,927	4,509
7	Meat, dairy, fruit	1,000	3,721	4,721	18,327	3,882
8	Secondary fishery	1,000	1,785	2,785	8,942	3,211
9	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	1,559	2,559	11,463	4,480
10	Beverages	1,000	1,575	2,575	14,279	5,546
11	Textiles, clothing	1,000	592	1,592	5,434	3,415
12	Sawmills, wood	1,000	1,681	2,681	12,243	4,566
13	Pulp and paper products	1,000	3,220	4,220	21,532	5,103
14	Printing	1,000	970	1,970	10,402	5,280
15	Metal fabrication	1,000	1,334	2,334	11,864	5,082
16	Machinery and equipment	1,000	1,082	2,082	11,258	5,408
17	Transportation equipment	1,000	762	1,762	8,106	4,601
18	Electrical equipment	1,000	1,140	2,140	10,080	4,711
19	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	1,622	2,622	13,556	5,169
20	Petroleum refining	1,000	10,382	11,382	65,847	5,785
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	1,000	1,760	2,760	14,370	5,207
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	1,056	2,056	9,240	4,494
23	Construction	1,000	1,303	2,303	10,457	4,451
24	Transportation, travel, entertainment	1,000	899	1,899	8,079	4,253
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	901	1,901	9,391	4,940
26	Electric power, water, gas	1,000	1,861	2,861	15,908	5,649
27	Distribution	1,000	647	1,647	6,502	3,949
28	Auto operation	1,000	605	1,605	6,306	3,929
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	949	1,949	9,303	4,772
30	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—
31	Hotels, restaurants	1,000	641	1,641	5,290	3,223
32	Personal services	1,000	468	1,468	5,544	3,776
33	Business services	1,000	1,222	2,222	9,722	4,376

TABLE 5.43A. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons
Model III
Atlantic Region, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	%
1	Agriculture	1,000	864	1,864	6,440	3,455
2	Forestry	1,000	1,046	2,046	10,129	4,952
3	Primary fishing, shell	1,000	410	1,410	3,390	2,404
4	Primary fishing, other	1,000	429	1,429	3,835	2,684
5	Metal mining	1,000	2,405	3,405	17,279	5,075
6	Coal mining	1,000	948	1,948	8,900	4,568
7	Non-metal mining	1,000	1,499	2,499	11,976	4,792
8	Quarries and sandpits ¹	—	—	—	—	—
9	Meat products	1,000	6,724	7,724	30,577	3,959
10	Poultry processors	1,000	5,461	6,461	23,280	3,603
11	Dairy products	1,000	4,067	5,067	20,276	4,002
12	Shellfish products	1,000	5,212	6,212	17,319	2,788
13	Other fish products	1,000	3,316	4,316	14,057	3,257
14	Fruit and vegetables	1,000	2,565	3,565	13,792	3,869
15	Feed and flour	1,000	3,537	4,537	19,200	4,232
16	Bakeries	1,000	1,261	2,261	10,469	4,629
17	Confectionery	1,000	1,003	2,003	8,133	4,061
18	Sugar refineries	1,000	3,301	4,301	20,778	4,831
19	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	2,759	3,759	17,012	4,526
20	Soft drinks	1,000	1,804	2,804	13,876	4,948
21	Distilleries	1,000	2,559	3,559	15,675	4,404
22	Breweries	1,000	3,248	4,248	27,086	6,377
23	Shoe factories	1,000	660	1,660	5,947	3,581
24	Leather products	1,000	731	1,731	6,213	3,589
25	Cotton mills	1,000	1,025	2,025	8,377	4,136
26	Woollen mills	1,000	1,454	2,454	9,456	3,854
27	Cordage and canvas	1,000	1,822	2,822	12,799	4,535
28	Clothing industries	1,000	977	1,977	7,080	3,581
29	Sawmills — Sash	1,000	1,967	2,967	13,525	4,559
30	Miscellaneous wood products	1,000	2,395	3,395	15,688	4,621
31	Furniture	1,000	1,235	2,235	9,688	4,334
32	Pulp and paper	1,000	3,887	4,887	24,648	5,044
33	Paper products	1,000	2,155	3,155	14,982	4,749
34	Printing and publishing	1,000	1,308	2,308	11,677	5,060
35	Iron and steel mills	1,000	2,369	3,369	16,899	5,016
36	Iron foundries	1,000	849	1,849	7,718	4,174
37	Structural metal fabrication	1,000	2,063	3,063	14,661	4,786
38	Miscellaneous metal fabrication	1,000	1,942	2,942	14,076	4,785
39	Wire products	1,000	1,950	2,950	14,441	4,896
40	Machinery and equipment	1,000	1,400	2,400	11,809	4,921
41	Aircraft and parts	1,000	961	1,961	8,727	4,449
42	Auto, truck bodies	1,000	2,489	3,489	15,424	4,421
43	Railway rolling stock	1,000	3,541	4,541	20,490	4,512
44	Boat and shipbuilding	1,000	1,140	2,140	9,987	4,666
45	Appliances	1,000	1,332	2,332	11,097	4,759
46	Communications equipment	1,000	1,145	2,145	9,826	4,582
47	Electric wire	1,000	2,662	3,662	17,902	4,889
48	Cement	1,000	1,891	2,891	15,192	5,255
49	Clay and concrete products	1,000	2,374	3,374	18,095	5,363
50	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	1,761	2,761	13,229	4,792
51	Petroleum refining	1,000	6,494	7,494	40,416	5,393
52	Fertilizers	1,000	3,028	4,028	18,915	4,696
53	Paint, varnish	1,000	2,061	3,061	15,865	5,184
54	Miscellaneous chemicals	1,000	2,249	3,249	17,536	5,398
55	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	1,352	2,352	10,898	4,633
56	Scrap iron	—	—	—	—	—
57	Construction, residential	1,000	1,417	2,417	11,195	4,632
58	Construction, non-residential	1,000	1,844	2,844	13,214	4,646
59	Transportation	1,000	1,309	2,309	10,407	4,507
60	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	1,126	2,126	9,964	4,686
61	Electric power	1,000	2,571	3,571	18,441	5,164
62	Water and gas	1,000	2,518	3,518	20,754	5,899
63	Distribution	1,000	880	1,880	7,736	4,115
64	Auto operation	1,000	1,166	2,166	9,349	4,316
65	Travel and entertainment	—	—	—	—	—
66	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	1,828	2,828	14,028	4,961
67	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—
68	Hotels and restaurants	1,000	938	1,938	7,052	3,638
69	Personal services	1,000	559	1,559	5,529	3,545
70	Business services	1,000	2,336	3,336	16,223	4,862
71	Services to primary industries	1,000	352	1,352	3,328	2,462
72	Household industry	—	—	—	—	—
73	Education	1,000	1,019	2,019	8,751	4,333
74	Hospitalization	1,000	697	1,697	5,725	3,374
75	Provincial government	1,000	9,118	10,118	49,051	4,848
76	Municipal government	1,000	7,405	8,405	39,344	4,681

¹ Not shown because employment underestimated.

TABLE 5.43B. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons
Model III
Newfoundland, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	\$
1	Agriculture	1,000	645	1,645	5,679	3,452
2	Forestry	1,000	807	1,807	9,009	4,986
3	Primary fishing	1,000	200	1,200	2,018	1,681
4	Metal mining	1,000	1,891	2,891	15,352	5,311
5	Non-metal mining	1,000	1,225	2,225	11,081	4,980
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	1,000	1,767	2,767	11,961	4,323
7	Secondary fishery	1,000	3,622	4,622	10,807	2,338
8	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	1,484	2,484	12,143	4,889
9	Beverages	1,000	2,440	3,440	22,849	6,642
10	Textiles, clothing	1,000	483	1,483	4,249	2,865
11	Sawmills, wood	1,000	1,763	2,763	11,833	4,283
12	Pulp and paper products	1,000	3,088	4,088	21,375	5,229
13	Printing	1,000	861	1,861	9,095	4,887
14	Metal fabrication	1,000	1,184	2,184	9,598	4,395
15	Machinery and equipment	1,000	1,764	2,764	15,546	5,625
16	Transportation equipment	1,000	712	1,712	6,448	3,767
17	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	1,531	2,531	12,608	4,982
18	Petroleum refining	1,000	3,889	4,889	24,580	5,028
19	Fertilizers, chemicals	1,000	1,910	2,910	18,036	6,198
20	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	879	1,879	7,319	3,895
21	Construction	1,000	1,419	2,419	11,372	4,701
22	Transportation, travel, entertainment	1,000	1,118	2,118	9,721	4,590
23	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	931	1,931	9,531	4,936
24	Electric power, water, gas	1,000	1,498	2,498	12,203	4,885
25	Distribution	1,000	727	1,727	6,952	4,026
26	Auto operation	1,000	1,037	2,037	9,587	4,707
27	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	2,372	3,372	19,342	5,736
28	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—
29	Hotels, restaurants	1,000	785	1,785	5,886	3,298
30	Personal services	1,000	311	1,311	3,366	2,568
31	Business services	1,000	2,142	3,142	16,966	5,400
32	Household industry	—	—	—	—	—
33	Education	1,000	582	1,582	5,466	3,455
34	Hospitalization	1,000	721	1,721	5,954	3,459
35	Provincial government	1,000	9,973	10,973	53,846	4,907
36	Municipal government	1,000	3,884	4,884	22,568	4,621

TABLE 5.43C. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons
Model III
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	\$
1	Agriculture	1,000	825	1,825	5,790	3,173
2	Forestry ¹	—	—	—	—	—
3	Primary fishing	1,000	452	1,452	3,252	2,239
4	Non-metal mining ¹	—	—	—	—	—
5	Meat, dairy, fruit	1,000	5,126	6,126	21,593	3,525
6	Secondary fishery	1,000	3,370	4,370	10,798	2,471
7	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	2,329	3,329	12,121	3,641
8	Beverages	1,000	1,656	2,656	11,077	4,171
9	Textiles, clothing	1,000	1,703	2,703	10,771	3,985
10	Sawmills, wood	1,000	1,260	2,260	8,728	3,862
11	Pulp and paper products	1,000	2,982	3,982	15,887	3,990
12	Printing	1,000	1,080	2,080	7,880	3,789
13	Metal fabrication	1,000	1,945	2,945	12,815	4,352
14	Machinery and equipment	1,000	1,003	2,003	7,579	3,784
15	Transportation equipment	1,000	1,063	2,063	7,224	3,502
16	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	1,097	2,097	8,817	4,205
17	Fertilizers, chemicals	1,000	3,860	4,860	19,522	4,017
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	1,032	2,032	8,416	4,142
19	Construction	1,000	1,572	2,572	10,360	4,028
20	Transportation, travel, entertainment	1,000	1,599	2,599	10,543	4,057
21	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	908	1,908	6,498	3,406
22	Electric power, water, gas	1,000	1,833	2,833	13,942	4,921
23	Distribution	1,000	889	1,889	6,641	3,516
24	Auto operation	1,000	1,210	2,210	8,178	3,700
25	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	1,769	2,769	12,415	4,484
26	Dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—
27	Hotels, restaurants	1,000	872	1,872	6,100	3,259
28	Personal services	1,000	446	1,446	3,893	2,692
29	Business services	1,000	873	1,873	5,016	2,678
30	Household industry	—	—	—	—	—
31	Education	1,000	936	1,936	7,408	3,827
32	Hospitalization	1,000	542	1,542	4,010	2,601
33	Provincial government	1,000	8,447	9,447	39,836	4,217
34	Municipal government	1,000	5,445	6,445	24,547	3,809

¹ Industry negligible or non-existent in 1965.

TABLE 5.43D. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons
Model III
Nova Scotia, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	%
1	Agriculture	1,000	758	1,758	6,007	3.41
2	Forestry	1,000	1,048	2,048	10,648	5.200
3	Primary fishing	1,000	638	1,638	5,805	3.545
4	Coal mining	1,000	906	1,906	8,885	4.662
5	Non-metal mining	1,000	1,588	2,588	12,166	4.702
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	1,000	3,481	4,481	17,921	3.999
7	Secondary fishery	1,000	3,446	4,446	17,211	3.871
8	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	1,516	2,516	11,423	4.540
9	Beverages	1,000	2,268	3,268	17,716	5.421
10	Textiles, clothing	1,000	927	1,927	7,534	3.909
11	Sawmills, wood	1,000	1,509	2,509	11,504	4.585
12	Pulp and paper products	1,000	2,986	3,986	19,347	4.854
13	Printing	1,000	1,312	2,312	12,049	5.210
14	Iron and steel mills	1,000	2,137	3,137	16,009	5.103
15	Metal fabrication	1,000	1,709	2,709	12,897	4.762
16	Machinery and equipment	1,000	1,186	2,186	10,003	4.577
17	Transportation equipment	1,000	1,619	2,619	12,287	4.691
18	Electrical equipment	1,000	1,201	2,201	10,386	4.720
19	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	2,147	3,147	17,289	5.495
20	Petroleum refining	1,000	4,204	5,204	27,422	5.269
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	1,000	2,080	3,080	15,114	4.907
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	1,204	2,204	11,360	5.155
23	Construction	1,000	1,561	2,561	11,920	4.654
24	Transportation, travel, entertainment	1,000	1,521	2,521	11,670	4.629
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	1,034	2,034	9,310	4.578
26	Electric power, water, gas	1,000	2,945	3,945	20,976	5.318
27	Distribution	1,000	865	1,865	8,012	4.296
28	Auto operation	1,000	1,176	2,176	9,582	4.404
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	1,539	2,539	12,729	5.013
30	Dwelling services	-	-	-	-	-
31	Hotels, restaurants	1,000	964	1,964	7,720	3.930
32	Personal services	1,000	597	1,597	6,134	3.840
33	Business services	1,000	1,965	2,965	14,136	4.767
34	Household industry	-	-	-	-	-
35	Education	1,000	1,203	2,203	10,694	4.855
36	Hospitalization	1,000	752	1,752	6,091	3.477
37	Provincial government	1,000	8,448	9,448	46,404	4.911
38	Municipal government	1,000	7,195	8,195	40,671	4.963

TABLE 5.43E. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of 1,000 Persons
Model III
New Brunswick, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Direct employment	Induced employment	Total employment	Total income	Income per worker (4) ÷ (3)
		1	2	3	4	5
					\$'000	%
1	Agriculture	1,000	872	1,872	6,690	3.574
2	Forestry	1,000	1,086	2,086	10,174	4.877
3	Primary fishing	1,000	460	1,460	3,857	2.642
4	Metal mining	1,000	2,230	3,230	15,989	4.950
5	Coal mining	1,000	1,145	2,145	9,661	4.505
6	Non-metal mining	1,000	1,030	2,030	9,204	4.53
7	Meat, dairy, fruit	1,000	4,485	5,485	21,935	3.999
8	Secondary fishery	1,000	2,151	3,151	10,670	3.386
9	Miscellaneous foods	1,000	2,034	3,034	13,704	4.517
10	Beverages	1,000	2,178	3,178	17,125	5.388
11	Textiles, clothing	1,000	793	1,793	6,384	3.560
12	Sawmills, wood	1,000	2,208	3,208	14,731	4.591
13	Pulp and paper products	1,000	4,144	5,144	25,893	5.033
14	Printing	1,000	1,294	2,294	11,922	5.198
15	Metal fabrication	1,000	1,769	2,769	13,909	5.024
16	Machinery and equipment	1,000	1,500	2,500	13,228	5.291
17	Transportation equipment	1,000	1,040	2,040	9,415	4.615
18	Electrical equipment	1,000	1,534	2,534	11,938	4.711
19	Non-metal mineral products	1,000	2,132	3,132	15,959	5.095
20	Petroleum refining	1,000	13,073	14,073	78,535	5.581
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	1,000	2,455	3,455	17,653	5.110
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	1,420	2,420	10,954	4.527
23	Construction	1,000	1,738	2,738	12,508	4.568
24	Transportation, travel, entertainment	1,000	1,284	2,284	9,895	4.332
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1,000	1,290	2,290	11,227	4.902
26	Electric power, water, gas	1,000	2,400	3,400	18,658	5.488
27	Distribution	1,000	897	1,897	7,685	4.050
28	Auto operation	1,000	1,106	2,106	8,681	4.122
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	1,000	1,846	2,846	13,557	4.764
30	Dwelling services	-	-	-	-	-
31	Hotels, restaurants	1,000	921	1,921	6,615	3.443
32	Personal services	1,000	643	1,643	6,365	3.874
33	Business services	1,000	1,740	2,740	12,172	4.443
34	Household industry	-	-	-	-	-
35	Education	1,000	1,040	2,040	8,793	4.311
36	Hospitalization	1,000	536	1,536	4,999	3.255
37	Provincial government	1,000	8,414	9,414	44,862	4.765
38	Municipal government	1,000	8,234	9,234	44,069	4.722

TABLE 5.44A. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model I
Atlantic Region, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income			Employment			Average income per worker ¹
		Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		thousands of dollars			number of workers			\$
1	Agriculture	434	177	611	162	41	203	3,005
2	Forestry	693	48	741	126	10	136	5,438
3	Primary fishing - Shellfish	494	122	616	307	29	336	1,832
4	Primary fishing, other	592	104	696	306	22	328	2,121
5	Metal mining	239	109	348	35	26	61	5,720
6	Coal mining	611	93	704	131	18	149	4,712
7	Non-metal mining	324	94	418	61	21	82	5,122
8	Quarries ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Meat products	140	343	483	27	103	130	3,709
10	Poultry processors	125	408	533	39	127	166	3,209
11	Dairy products	206	340	546	46	99	145	3,766
12	Shellfish products	207	451	658	64	230	294	2,235
13	Other fish products	277	395	672	81	162	243	2,765
14	Fruit and vegetables	203	301	504	62	79	141	3,574
15	Feed - Flour	134	184	318	28	49	77	4,134
16	Bakeries	378	105	483	78	22	100	4,817
17	Confectionery	364	121	485	100	25	125	3,874
18	Sugar refineries	86	82	168	14	18	32	5,201
19	Miscellaneous foods	155	173	328	33	38	71	4,624
20	Soft drinks	359	147	506	63	30	93	5,439
21	Distilleries	139	147	286	31	34	65	4,407
22	Breweries	408	106	514	33	22	55	9,427
23	Shoe factories	405	77	482	134	16	150	3,208
24	Leather products	492	122	614	163	28	191	3,216
25	Cotton mills	287	81	368	75	18	93	3,977
26	Woollen mills	390	223	613	109	63	172	3,562
27	Cordage and canvas	212	120	332	44	27	71	4,646
28	Clothing industries	328	166	494	116	39	155	3,196
29	Sawmills - Sash	385	312	696	87	62	149	4,687
30	Miscellaneous wood products	264	257	521	56	53	109	4,800
31	Furniture	458	172	630	108	38	146	4,310
32	Pulp and paper	240	287	527	36	58	94	5,633
33	Paper products	263	212	475	53	41	94	5,040
34	Printing and publishing	583	125	708	101	24	125	5,656
35	Iron and steel mills	345	223	568	57	45	102	5,573
36	Iron foundries	606	109	715	153	23	176	4,060
37	Structural metal fabrication	342	225	567	65	46	111	5,114
38	Miscellaneous metal fabrication	339	188	527	63	40	103	5,111
39	Wire products	332	188	520	59	39	98	5,321
40	Machinery and equipment	470	122	592	84	26	110	5,376
41	Aircraft and parts	541	94	635	121	20	141	4,505
42	Autos - Truck bodies	122	138	260	29	29	58	4,440
43	Railway rolling stock	182	286	468	39	63	102	4,604
44	Boat and ship building	484	110	594	98	24	122	4,889
45	Appliances	393	107	500	76	23	99	5,057
46	Communications equipment	370	88	458	78	19	97	4,732
47	Electric wire	142	99	241	24	21	45	5,318
48	Cement	319	122	441	49	23	72	6,085
49	Clay, concrete products	379	257	636	59	41	100	6,332
50	Non-metal mineral products	403	239	642	81	44	125	5,122
51	Petroleum refining	60	64	124	5	14	19	6,461
52	Fertilizers	96	118	214	20	23	43	4,938
53	Paint, varnishes	287	118	405	43	25	68	5,935
54	Miscellaneous chemicals	236	94	330	33	18	51	6,468
55	Miscellaneous manufacturing	445	140	585	90	31	121	4,825
56	Scrap iron	-	245	245	-	53	53	-
57	Construction, residential	435	167	602	90	35	125	4,823
58	Construction, non-residential	339	223	562	72	44	116	4,845
59	Transportation	488	148	636	107	32	139	4,576
60	Radio, telephone, telegraph	560	106	666	114	21	135	4,924
61	Electric power	256	137	393	37	29	66	5,929
62	Water and gas	528	180	708	56	37	93	7,638
63	Distribution	612	128	740	160	27	187	3,957
64	Auto operation	367	74	441	92	14	106	4,155
65	Travel and entertainment	-	653	653	-	162	162	-
66	Finance, insurance, real estate	360	80	440	63	16	79	5,560
67	Dwelling services	324	106	430	-	22	22	-
68	Hotels and restaurants	460	183	643	161	40	201	3,206
69	Personal services	777	76	853	253	16	269	3,168
70	Business services	386	280	666	72	55	127	5,263
71	Services to primary industries	666	135	801	368	30	398	2,012

¹ Column 6 unrounded divided by column 3 unrounded.

² Not shown; employment underestimated.

TABLE 5.44 B. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model I
Newfoundland, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income				Employment				Average income per worker ¹
		Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		thousands of dollars				number of workers				\$
1	Agriculture	11	474	150	624	5	171	29	200	3,125
2	Forestry	3	751	44	795	10	136	9	145	5,498
3	Primary fishing	8	604	70	674	1	523	15	538	1,253
4	Metal mining	29	262	96	358	26	38	20	58	6,203
5	Non-metal mining	28	305	69	374	24	54	14	68	5,498
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	24	279	166	445	17	58	44	102	4,349
7	Secondary fishery	6	292	384	676	3	98	265	363	1,861
8	Miscellaneous foods	27	282	114	396	23	51	23	74	5,321
9	Beverages	14	462	95	557	27	39	18	57	9,809
10	Textiles, clothing	19	382	110	492	4	178	24	202	2,440
11	Sawmills, wood	12	285	325	610	11	80	62	142	4,293
12	Pulp and paper products	16	272	273	545	20	40	51	91	5,980
13	Printing	7	613	61	674	13	115	12	127	5,318
14	Metal fabrication	25	293	115	408	21	66	25	91	4,469
15	Machinery and equipment	13	480	117	597	22	62	24	86	6,920
16	Transportation equipment	10	497	133	630	7	150	27	177	3,553
17	Non-metal mineral products	15	391	161	552	18	69	32	101	5,493
18	Petroleum refining	31	84	84	168	30	11	19	30	5,584
19	Fertilizers, chemicals	20	408	82	490	25	43	16	59	8,327
20	Miscellaneous manufacturing	21	355	115	470	14	100	27	127	3,716
21	Construction	17	358	154	512	16	72	31	103	4,974
22	Transportation, travel, entertainment	9	507	133	640	12	106	28	134	4,776
23	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1	754	103	857	9	138	20	158	5,409
24	Electric power, water, gas	30	174	54	228	29	32	11	43	5,308
25	Distribution	4	641	134	775	6	172	26	198	3,908
26	Auto operation	22	420	49	469	19	88	7	95	4,941
27	Finance, insurance, real estate	26	299	99	398	28	36	18	54	7,428
28	Dwelling services	23	309	142	451	31	—	28	28	—
29	Hotels, restaurants	18	344	164	508	8	141	36	177	2,862
30	Personal services	2	762	64	826	2	376	13	389	2,122
31	Business services	5	467	259	726	15	66	49	115	6,323

¹ Column 4 unrounded, divided by column 8 unrounded.

TABLE 5.44 C. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model I
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income				Employment				Average income per worker ¹
		Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		thousands of dollars				number of workers				\$
1	Agriculture	10	421	135	556	7	153	35	188	2,966
2	Forestry ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Primary fishing	9	462	104	566	2	282	31	313	1,809
4	Non-metal mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Meat, dairy, fruit	15	148	327	475	13	35	102	137	3,476
6	Secondary fishery	8	188	390	578	3	87	193	280	2,068
7	Miscellaneous foods	24	169	167	336	20	45	47	92	3,663
8	Beverages	18	316	103	419	21	62	29	91	4,611
9	Textiles, clothing	26	223	103	326	22	49	28	77	4,251
10	Sawmills, wood	6	469	151	620	11	113	40	153	4,042
11	Pulp and paper products	20	245	159	404	19	45	49	94	4,302
12	Printing	11	448	104	552	12	114	27	141	3,911
13	Metal fabrication	21	259	104	363	23	46	27	73	4,989
14	Machinery and equipment	13	429	95	524	14	110	24	134	3,909
15	Transportation equipment	17	320	121	441	15	97	31	128	3,452
16	Non-metal mineral products	12	447	77	524	16	95	17	112	4,672
17	Fertilizers, chemicals	27	74	111	185	26	16	27	43	4,316
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	680	82	762	8	142	26	168	4,549
19	Construction	16	319	137	456	17	72	33	105	4,327
20	Transportation, travel, entertainment	5	514	172	686	9	109	48	157	4,375
21	Radio, television, telegraph	14	398	114	512	10	128	29	157	3,289
22	Electric power, water, gas	19	341	75	416	24	48	18	66	6,319
23	Distribution	4	573	126	699	6	169	33	202	3,465
24	Auto operation	22	287	72	359	18	82	16	98	3,653
25	Finance, insurance, real estate	23	292	66	358	25	51	15	66	5,405
26	Dwelling services	25	241	88	329	27	—	20	20	—
27	Hotels, restaurants	3	562	152	714	5	189	43	232	3,077
28	Personal services	1	777	69	846	1	341	18	359	2,359
29	Business services	7	341	241	582	4	185	66	251	2,325

¹ Column 4 unrounded, divided by column 8 unrounded.

² Industry insignificant in 1965.

TABLE 5.44D. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model I
Nova Scotia, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income				Employment				Average income per worker ¹
		Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			thousands of dollars				number of workers			\$
1	Agriculture	14	433	166	599	3	173	35	208	2,874
2	Forestry	2	712	51	763	11	122	11	133	5,738
3	Primary fishing	10	548	107	655	2	191	23	214	4,728
4	Coal mining	3	647	96	743	7	138	19	157	3,065
5	Non-metal mining	31	302	89	391	29	58	24	82	4,728
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	23	194	292	486	12	47	86	133	4,752
7	Secondary fishery	12	246	385	631	5	62	118	180	3,659
8	Miscellaneous foods	30	281	132	413	24	61	31	92	3,497
9	Beverages	24	336	144	480	29	47	30	77	4,510
10	Textiles, clothing	29	306	109	415	18	93	24	117	6,235
11	Sawmills, wood	5	453	251	704	8	103	51	154	3,556
12	Pulp and paper products	20	239	274	513	22	45	56	101	4,589
13	Printing	8	572	115	687	17	96	24	120	5,058
14	Iron and steel mills	18	345	192	537	23	57	40	97	5,747
15	Metal fabrication	19	333	181	514	20	67	38	105	5,534
16	Machinery and equipment	17	427	136	563	15	94	29	123	4,892
17	Transportation equipment	21	330	170	500	21	68	37	105	4,577
18	Electrical equipment	28	327	88	415	27	68	18	86	4,770
19	Non-metal mineral products	16	392	187	579	25	57	34	91	4,818
20	Petroleum refining	33	43	43	86	33	6	9	15	6,369
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	32	193	122	315	31	36	25	61	5,930
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	7	586	107	693	16	102	21	123	5,157
23	Construction	15	380	203	583	14	82	42	124	5,633
24	Transportation, travel, entertainment	13	433	173	606	13	92	39	131	4,707
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	11	530	107	637	9	118	22	140	4,638
26	Electric power, water, gas	22	307	190	497	28	42	41	83	4,561
27	Distribution	4	613	115	728	6	153	24	177	6,025
28	Auto operation	26	367	82	449	19	91	17	108	4,122
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	25	413	58	471	26	76	12	88	4,181
30	Dwelling services	27	357	89	446	32	-	19	19	5,383
31	Hotels, restaurants	6	522	179	701	4	160	39	199	-
32	Personal services	1	783	78	861	1	231	16	247	3,528
33	Business services	9	401	269	670	10	84	53	137	3,483
										4,887

¹ Column 4 unrounded, divided by column 8 unrounded.

TABLE 5.44E. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model I
New Brunswick, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income				Employment				Average income per worker ¹
		Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			thousands of dollars				number of workers			\$
1	Agriculture	13	438	168	606	4	156	37	193	3,142
2	Forestry	5	655	49	704	13	123	10	133	5,284
3	Primary fishing	9	515	122	637	1	281	28	309	2,063
4	Metal mining	32	136	75	211	31	23	16	39	5,432
5	Coal mining	17	428	105	533	18	94	23	117	4,576
6	Non-metal mining	4	596	120	716	7	129	25	154	4,644
7	Meat, dairy, fruit	18	172	353	525	11	41	99	140	3,752
8	Secondary fishery	22	254	246	500	6	80	92	172	2,912
9	Miscellaneous foods	30	177	123	300	29	37	28	65	4,598
10	Beverages	24	336	121	457	27	46	25	71	6,399
11	Textiles, clothing	23	367	103	470	8	123	26	149	3,156
12	Sawmills, wood	6	345	311	656	12	76	63	139	4,729
13	Pulp and paper products	19	227	281	508	23	34	57	91	5,599
14	Printing	2	611	123	734	14	101	23	124	5,909
15	Metal fabrication	20	366	142	508	24	61	30	91	5,563
16	Machinery and equipment	12	516	102	618	21	78	23	101	6,142
17	Transportation equipment	21	432	74	506	20	89	17	106	4,782
18	Electrical equipment	27	318	115	433	25	61	27	88	4,954
19	Non-metal mineral products	16	338	200	538	22	57	37	94	5,714
20	Petroleum refining	33	84	94	178	16	4	22	26	6,867
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	31	152	93	245	17	24	18	42	5,780
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	15	398	150	548	10	85	34	119	4,618
23	Construction	14	349	200	549	15	75	42	117	4,690
24	Transportation, travel, entertainment	11	466	156	622	9	110	36	146	4,265
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	8	532	109	641	14	97	23	120	5,325
26	Electric power, water, gas	26	310	126	436	28	39	27	66	6,598
27	Distribution	3	596	136	732	5	161	29	190	3,842
28	Auto operation	28	355	73	428	19	97	15	112	3,814
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	25	347	92	439	26	67	20	87	5,050
30	Dwelling services	29	299	85	384	33	-	18	18	-
31	Hotels, restaurants	10	423	210	633	3	171	45	216	2,927
32	Personal services	1	777	78	855	2	220	17	237	3,611
33	Business services	7	375	274	649	8	95	51	146	4,444

¹ Column 4 unrounded, divided by column 8 unrounded.

TABLE 5.45A. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model II
Atlantic Region, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income			Employment			Average income per worker ¹
		Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		thousands of dollars			number of workers			\$
1	Agriculture	434	442	876	162	104	266	3,288
2	Forestry	693	369	1,062	126	87	213	4,992
3	Primary fishing, shell	494	389	883	307	93	400	2,209
4	Primary fishing, other	592	406	998	306	94	400	2,495
5	Metal mining	239	259	498	35	62	97	5,155
6	Coal mining	611	398	1,009	131	91	222	4,544
7	Non-metal mining	324	275	599	61	64	125	4,802
8	Quarries ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Meat products	140	553	693	27	153	180	3,845
10	Poultry processors	125	639	764	39	182	221	3,455
11	Dairy products	206	577	783	46	156	202	3,887
12	Shellfish products	207	736	943	64	298	362	2,603
13	Other fish products	277	686	963	81	231	312	3,083
14	Fruit and vegetables	203	520	723	62	131	193	3,743
15	Feed - Flour	134	321	455	28	82	110	4,153
16	Bakeries	378	315	693	78	72	150	4,611
17	Confectionery	364	332	696	100	75	175	3,966
18	Sugar refineries	86	155	241	14	36	50	4,850
19	Miscellaneous foods	155	315	470	33	72	105	4,486
20	Soft drinks	359	367	726	63	82	145	4,993
21	Distilleries	139	272	411	31	64	95	4,342
22	Breweries	408	329	737	33	75	108	6,847
23	Shoe factories	405	286	691	134	66	200	3,455
24	Leather products	492	388	880	163	91	254	3,461
25	Cotton mills	287	241	528	75	56	131	4,041
26	Woollen mills	390	489	879	109	126	235	3,733
27	Cordage and canvas	212	264	476	44	62	106	4,501
28	Clothing industries	328	380	708	116	90	206	3,445
29	Sawmills - Sash	385	613	998	87	133	220	4,527
30	Miscellaneous wood products	264	483	747	56	106	162	4,500
31	Furniture	458	445	903	108	103	211	4,276
32	Pulp and paper	240	516	756	36	112	148	5,105
33	Paper products	263	417	680	53	90	143	4,752
34	Printing and publishing	583	432	1,015	101	97	198	5,118
35	Iron and steel mills	345	469	814	57	104	161	5,071
36	Iron foundries	606	419	1,025	153	97	250	4,100
37	Structural metal fabrication	342	471	813	65	104	169	4,797
38	Miscellaneous metal fabrication	339	416	755	63	94	157	4,796
39	Wire products	332	413	745	59	92	151	4,923
40	Machinery and equipment	470	378	848	84	87	171	4,956
41	Aircraft and parts	541	369	910	121	85	206	4,408
42	Autos - Truck bodies	122	250	372	29	56	85	4,364
43	Railway rolling stock	182	489	671	39	111	150	4,473
44	Boat and shipbuilding	484	368	852	98	85	183	4,657
45	Appliances	393	324	717	76	75	151	4,763
46	Communications equipment	370	287	657	78	66	144	4,557
47	Electric wire	142	204	346	24	46	70	4,921
48	Cement	319	313	632	49	69	118	5,357
49	Clay and concrete products	379	533	912	59	107	166	5,488
50	Non-metal mineral products	403	517	920	81	111	192	4,803
51	Petroleum refining	60	118	178	5	27	32	5,555
52	Fertilizers	96	211	307	20	46	66	4,688
53	Paint, varnish	287	294	581	43	67	110	5,275
54	Miscellaneous chemicals	236	237	473	33	52	85	5,559
55	Miscellaneous manufacturing	445	394	839	90	92	182	4,617
56	Scrap iron	—	351	351	—	78	78	—
57	Construction, residential	435	427	862	90	97	187	4,615
58	Construction, non-residential	339	466	805	72	102	174	4,629
59	Transportation	488	423	911	107	98	205	4,455
60	Radio, telephone, telegraph	560	395	955	114	90	204	4,679
61	Electric power	256	308	564	37	70	107	5,272
62	Water and gas	528	488	1,016	56	110	166	6,121
63	Distribution	612	448	1,060	160	103	263	4,027
64	Auto operation	367	265	632	92	60	152	4,168
65	Travel and entertainment	—	936	936	—	230	230	—
66	Finance, insurance, real estate	360	270	630	63	61	124	5,063
67	Dwelling services	324	293	617	—	66	66	—
68	Hotels and restaurants	460	462	922	161	106	267	3,453
69	Personal services	777	447	1,224	253	105	358	3,422
70	Business services	386	569	955	72	123	195	4,888
71	Services to primary industries	666	482	1,148	368	113	481	2,388

¹ Column 6 unrounded divided by column 3 unrounded.

² Not shown; employment underestimated.

TABLE 5.45B. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model II
Newfoundland, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income				Employment				Average income per worker ¹
		Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			thousands of dollars				number of workers			\$
1	Agriculture	11	474	382	856	5	171	86	257	3,333
2	Forestry	3	751	341	1,092	10	136	82	218	5,013
3	Primary fishing	8	604	321	925	1	523	77	600	1,542
4	Metal mining	29	262	229	491	27	38	53	91	5,423
5	Non-metal mining	28	305	208	513	26	54	48	102	5,008
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	24	279	331	610	18	58	85	143	4,265
7	Secondary fishing	6	292	635	927	3	98	327	425	2,181
8	Miscellaneous foods	27	282	262	544	23	51	60	111	4,905
9	Beverages	14	462	303	765	24	39	69	108	7,080
10	Textiles, clothing	19	382	294	676	6	178	69	247	2,735
11	Sawmills, wood	12	285	552	837	11	80	118	198	4,226
12	Pulp and paper products	16	272	476	748	20	40	101	141	5,297
13	Printing	7	613	312	925	13	115	74	189	4,903
14	Metal fabrication	25	293	267	560	22	66	63	129	4,348
15	Machinery and equipment	13	480	340	820	19	62	79	141	5,806
16	Transportation equipment	10	497	368	865	8	150	85	235	3,676
17	Non-metal mineral products	15	391	367	758	16	69	82	151	5,010
18	Petroleum refining	31	84	146	230	31	11	34	45	5,065
19	Fertilizers, chemicals	20	408	265	673	25	43	61	104	6,474
20	Miscellaneous manufacturing	21	366	291	646	15	100	70	170	3,802
21	Construction	17	358	345	703	17	72	78	150	4,686
22	Transportation, travel, entertainment	9	507	372	879	12	106	87	193	4,556
23	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1	754	423	1,177	7	138	99	237	4,959
24	Electric power, water, gas	30	174	139	313	30	32	32	64	4,897
25	Distribution	4	641	422	1,063	4	172	97	269	3,947
26	Auto operation	22	420	224	644	21	88	50	138	4,664
27	Finance, insurance, real estate	26	299	247	546	28	36	54	90	6,059
28	Dwelling services	23	309	310	619	29	—	70	70	—
29	Hotels, restaurants	18	344	353	697	9	141	83	224	3,110
30	Personal services	2	762	371	1,133	2	376	89	465	2,438
31	Business services	5	467	530	997	14	66	116	182	5,489

¹ Column 8 unrounded divided by column 4 unrounded.

TABLE 5.45C. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model II
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income				Employment				Average income per worker ¹
		Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			thousands of dollars				number of workers			\$
1	Agriculture	10	421	360	781	8	153	100	253	3,083
2	Forestry ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Primary fishing	9	462	332	794	2	282	98	380	2,093
4	Non-metal mining ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Meat, dairy, fruit	15	148	518	666	14	35	158	193	3,459
6	Secondary fishing	8	188	624	812	3	87	261	348	2,333
7	Miscellaneous foods	24	169	303	472	21	45	86	131	3,588
8	Beverages	18	316	272	588	20	62	78	140	4,190
9	Textiles, clothing	26	223	235	458	24	49	66	115	3,972
10	Sawmills, wood	6	469	402	871	10	113	114	227	3,840
11	Pulp and paper products	20	245	323	568	18	45	97	142	4,003
12	Printing	11	448	327	775	12	114	92	206	3,754
13	Metal fabrication	21	259	250	509	22	46	70	116	4,406
14	Machinery and equipment	13	429	307	736	13	110	86	196	3,753
15	Transportation, equipment	17	320	299	619	15	97	83	180	3,442
16	Non-metal mineral products	12	447	289	736	16	95	79	174	4,226
17	Fertilizers, chemicals	27	74	185	259	26	16	49	65	4,012
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	680	390	1,070	7	142	116	258	4,153
19	Construction	16	319	321	640	17	72	87	159	4,019
20	Transportation, travel, entertainment	5	514	450	964	9	109	129	238	4,048
21	Radio, telephone, telegraph	14	398	321	719	11	128	88	216	3,325
22	Electric power, water, gas	19	341	243	584	23	48	67	115	5,078
23	Distribution	4	573	409	982	6	169	116	285	3,451
24	Auto operation	22	287	217	504	19	82	59	141	3,582
25	Finance, insurance, real estate	23	292	210	502	25	51	58	109	4,630
26	Dwelling services	25	241	221	462	27	—	59	59	—
27	Hotels, restaurants	3	562	440	1,002	5	189	127	316	3,167
28	Personal services	1	777	411	1,188	1	341	118	459	2,589
29	Business services	7	341	477	818	4	185	134	319	2,560

¹ Column 8 unrounded divided by column 4 unrounded.

² Industry insignificant in 1965.

TABLE 5.45D. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model II
Nova Scotia, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income				Employment				Average income per worker ¹
		Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		thousands of dollars				number of workers				\$
1	Agriculture	14	433	422	855	4	173	93	266	3,211
2	Forestry	2	712	377	1,089	9	122	85	207	5,269
3	Primary fishing	10	548	387	935	2	191	86	277	3,376
4	Coal mining	3	647	413	1,060	7	138	91	229	4,633
5	Non-metal mining	31	302	250	552	30	58	61	119	4,647
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	23	194	501	695	16	47	133	180	3,859
7	Secondary fishing	12	246	655	901	6	62	179	241	3,731
8	Miscellaneous foods	30	281	309	590	26	61	71	132	4,484
9	Beverages	24	336	349	685	29	47	76	123	5,554
10	Textiles, clothing	28	306	287	593	18	93	64	157	3,778
11	Sawmills, wood	5	453	553	1,006	8	103	119	222	4,538
12	Pulp and paper products	20	239	494	733	21	45	106	151	4,850
13	Printing	8	572	409	981	14	96	90	186	5,274
14	Iron and steel mills	18	345	422	767	23	57	92	149	5,147
15	Metal fabrication	19	333	402	735	19	68	87	155	4,741
16	Machinery and equipment	17	427	377	804	17	94	84	178	4,530
17	Transportation equipment	21	330	383	713	20	68	85	153	4,660
18	Electrical equipment	29	327	266	593	28	68	58	126	4,693
19	Non-metal mineral products	16	392	435	827	24	57	90	147	5,627
20	Petroleum refining	33	43	80	123	33	6	17	23	5,381
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	32	193	257	450	31	37	55	92	4,913
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	7	586	403	989	12	102	88	190	5,205
23	Construction	15	380	452	832	15	82	98	180	4,618
24	Transportation, travel, entertainment	13	433	432	865	13	92	97	189	4,572
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	11	530	379	909	11	118	83	201	4,519
26	Electric power, water, gas	22	307	403	710	27	42	89	131	5,435
27	Distribution	4	613	426	1,039	5	153	94	247	4,208
28	Auto operation	26	367	275	642	22	91	60	151	4,251
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	25	413	260	673	25	76	57	133	5,054
30	Dwelling services	27	357	280	637	32	—	62	62	—
31	Hotels, restaurants	6	522	479	1,001	3	160	107	267	3,756
32	Personal services	1	783	446	1,229	1	231	99	330	3,720
33	Business services	9	401	556	957	10	84	118	202	4,738

¹ Column 8 unrounded divided by column 4 unrounded.

TABLE 5.45E. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model II
New Brunswick, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income				Employment				Average income per worker ¹
		Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		thousands of dollars				number of workers				\$
1	Agriculture	13	438	427	865	5	156	98	254	3,403
2	Forestry	5	655	350	1,005	11	123	81	204	4,916
3	Primary fishing	9	515	394	909	1	281	92	373	2,436
4	Metal mining	32	136	164	300	31	23	37	60	5,004
5	Coal mining	17	428	333	761	18	94	76	170	4,465
6	Non-metal mining	4	596	425	1,021	6	129	98	227	4,509
7	Meat, dairy, fruit	18	172	577	749	14	41	152	193	3,882
8	Secondary fishing	22	254	460	714	7	80	142	222	3,211
9	Miscellaneous foods	30	177	251	428	29	37	59	96	4,480
10	Beverages	24	336	316	652	27	46	72	118	5,546
11	Clothing	23	367	304	671	13	123	73	196	3,415
12	Sawmills	6	345	591	936	10	76	129	205	4,566
13	Pulp and paper products	19	227	498	725	24	34	108	142	5,103
14	Printing	2	611	436	1,047	12	101	97	198	5,280
15	Metal fabrication	20	366	359	725	23	61	82	143	5,082
16	Machinery and equipment	12	516	365	881	19	78	85	163	5,408
17	Transportation equipment	21	432	291	723	20	89	68	157	4,601
18	Electrical equipment	27	318	301	619	26	61	70	131	4,711
19	Non-metal mineral products	16	338	430	768	22	57	92	149	5,169
20	Petroleum refining	33	84	170	254	33	4	40	44	5,785
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	31	152	198	350	30	24	43	67	5,207
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	15	398	384	782	16	85	89	174	4,494
23	Construction	14	349	434	783	17	75	97	172	4,541
24	Transportation, travel, entertainment	11	466	422	888	9	110	99	209	4,253
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	8	532	382	914	15	97	88	185	4,940
26	Electric power, water, gas	26	310	312	622	28	39	71	110	5,649
27	Distribution	3	596	448	1,044	4	161	103	264	3,949
28	Auto operation	28	355	256	611	21	97	59	156	3,929
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	25	347	280	627	25	67	64	131	4,772
30	Dwelling services	29	299	249	548	32	—	57	57	—
31	Hotels, restaurants	10	423	480	903	3	171	109	280	3,223
32	Personal services	1	777	443	1,220	2	220	103	323	3,776
33	Business services	7	375	550	925	8	95	116	211	4,376

¹ Column 8 unrounded divided by column 4 unrounded.

TABLE 5.46 A. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model III
Atlantic Region, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income			Employment			Average income per worker ¹
		Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		thousands of dollars			number of workers			\$
1	Agriculture	434	609	1,043	162	140	302	3,455
2	Forestry	693	586	1,279	128	130	258	4,952
3	Primary fishing, shell	494	548	1,042	307	126	433	2,404
4	Primary fishing, other	592	581	1,173	306	131	437	2,684
5	Metal mining	239	372	611	35	85	120	5,075
6	Coal mining	611	554	1,165	131	124	255	4,568
7	Non-metal mining	324	408	732	61	92	153	4,792
8	Quarries ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Meat products	140	680	820	27	180	207	3,959
10	Poultry processors	125	777	902	37	213	250	3,603
11	Dairy products	206	728	934	46	187	233	4,002
12	Shellfish products	207	898	1,105	64	332	396	2,788
13	Other fish products	277	860	1,137	81	268	349	3,257
14	Fruit and vegetables	202	656	858	63	159	222	3,869
15	Feed and flour	134	402	536	28	99	127	4,232
16	Bakeries	378	434	812	78	97	175	4,629
17	Confectionery	364	450	814	100	100	200	4,061
18	Sugar refineries	86	208	294	14	47	61	4,831
19	Miscellaneous foods	155	410	565	33	92	125	4,526
20	Soft drinks	359	514	873	63	113	176	4,948
21	Distilleries	139	353	492	31	81	112	4,404
22	Breweries	408	476	884	33	106	139	6,377
23	Shoe factories	405	591	796	134	88	222	3,581
24	Leather products	492	323	1,015	163	120	283	3,589
25	Cotton mills	287	341	628	75	77	152	4,136
26	Woollen mills	390	643	1,033	109	159	268	3,854
27	Cordage and canvas	212	350	562	46	78	124	4,535
28	Clothing industries	328	496	824	116	114	230	3,581
29	Sawmills - Sash	384	797	1,181	88	171	259	4,559
30	Miscellaneous wood products	264	621	885	56	135	191	4,621
31	Furniture	458	592	1,050	106	136	242	4,334
32	Pulp and paper	240	659	899	36	142	178	5,044
33	Paper products	263	538	801	53	116	169	4,749
34	Printing and publishing	583	594	1,177	101	132	233	5,060
35	Iron and steel mills	345	611	956	57	134	191	5,016
36	Iron foundries	606	577	1,183	147	136	283	4,174
37	Structural metal fabrication	342	611	953	65	134	199	4,786
38	Miscellaneous metal fabrication	339	550	889	63	123	186	4,785
39	Wire products	332	526	858	66	109	175	4,896
40	Machinery and equipment	470	525	995	84	118	202	4,921
41	Aircraft and parts	541	515	1,056	121	116	237	4,449
42	Autos - Truck bodies	122	323	445	29	72	101	4,421
43	Railway rolling stock	182	619	801	39	138	177	4,512
44	Boat and shipbuilding	484	498	982	98	112	210	4,666
45	Appliances	393	445	838	76	100	176	4,759
46	Communications equipment	370	399	769	78	90	168	4,582
47	Electric wire	142	284	426	24	63	87	4,889
48	Cement	319	422	741	49	92	141	5,255
49	Clay and concrete products	379	692	1,071	59	141	200	5,363
50	Non-metal mineral products	403	672	1,075	81	143	224	4,792
51	Petroleum refining	60	156	216	5	35	40	5,393
52	Fertilizers	96	278	374	20	60	80	4,696
53	Paint, varnishes	287	402	689	43	90	133	5,184
54	Miscellaneous chemicals	236	338	574	34	72	106	5,398
55	Miscellaneous manufacturing	445	540	985	90	122	212	4,633
56	Scrap iron	—	419	419	—	93	93	—
57	Construction, residential	435	571	1,006	90	127	217	4,632
58	Construction, non-residential	339	618	957	72	134	206	4,646
59	Transportation	488	625	1,113	107	140	247	4,507
60	Radio, telephone, telegraph	560	573	1,133	114	128	242	4,686
61	Electric power	256	435	691	37	97	134	5,164
62	Water and gas	528	635	1,163	56	141	197	5,899
63	Distribution	612	628	1,240	160	141	301	4,115
64	Auto operation	367	491	858	92	107	199	4,316
65	Travel and entertainment	—	1,138	1,138	—	272	272	—
66	Finance, insurance, real estate	360	524	884	63	115	178	4,961
67	Dwelling services	324	605	929	—	133	133	—
68	Hotels and restaurants	460	676	1,136	161	151	312	3,638
69	Personal services	777	624	1,401	253	142	395	3,545
70	Business services	386	790	1,176	72	170	242	4,862
71	Services to primary industries	666	558	1,224	368	129	497	2,462

¹ Column 3 unrounded divided by column 6 unrounded.

² Not shown; employment underestimated.

TABLE 5.46B. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model III
Newfoundland, 1965

Industry No.		Industry	Household income				Employment				Average income per worker ¹
			Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			thousands of dollars				number of workers				\$
1	Agriculture	10	474	495	969	5	171	110	281	3,452	
2	Forestry	3	751	478	1,229	10	136	111	247	4,986	
3	Primary fishing	7	604	450	1,054	1	523	104	627	1,681	
4	Metal mining	29	262	324	586	28	38	72	110	5,311	
5	Non-metal mining	—	305	288	593	—	54	65	119	4,980	
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	25	279	418	697	21	64	97	161	4,323	
7	Secondary fishing	6	292	767	1,059	3	98	355	453	2,338	
8	Miscellaneous foods	28	282	339	621	24	51	76	127	4,889	
9	Beverages	14	462	425	887	23	39	95	134	6,642	
10	Textiles, clothing	21	382	375	757	7	178	86	264	2,865	
11	Sawmills, wood	13	285	664	949	12	80	142	222	4,283	
12	Pulp and paper products	16	272	579	851	20	40	123	163	5,229	
13	Printing	8	613	434	1,047	13	115	99	214	4,887	
14	Metal fabrication	27	293	345	632	22	66	79	145	4,395	
15	Machinery and equipment	12	480	486	966	19	62	110	172	5,625	
16	Transportation equipment	11	497	470	967	8	150	107	257	3,767	
17	Non-metal mineral products	15	391	474	865	17	69	105	174	4,982	
18	Petroleum refining	31	84	179	263	31	11	41	52	5,028	
19	Fertilizers, chemicals	20	408	362	770	25	43	81	124	6,198	
20	Miscellaneous manufacturing	23	355	380	735	15	100	89	189	3,895	
21	Construction	19	358	459	817	18	72	102	174	4,701	
22	Transportation, travel, entertainment	9	507	520	1,027	11	106	118	224	4,590	
23	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1	754	563	1,317	6	138	129	267	4,936	
24	Electric power, water, gas	30	174	215	389	30	32	48	80	4,885	
25	Distribution	4	641	558	1,199	4	172	126	298	4,026	
26	Auto operation	17	420	421	841	16	88	91	179	4,707	
27	Finance, insurance, real estate	26	299	396	695	26	36	85	121	5,736	
28	Dwelling services	24	309	416	725	29	—	92	92	—	
29	Hotels, restaurants	18	344	489	833	9	141	112	253	3,298	
30	Personal services	2	762	503	1,265	2	376	116	492	2,568	
31	Business services	5	467	652	1,119	14	66	141	707	5,400	

¹ Column 8 unrounded divided by column 4 unrounded.

TABLE 5.46C. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model III
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income				Employment				Average income per worker ¹	
		Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
			thousands of dollars				number of workers				\$
1	Agriculture	11	421	467	888	9	153	127	280	3,173	
2	Forestry ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	Primary fishing	9	462	456	918	2	282	128	410	2,239	
4	Non-metal mining ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	Meat, dairy, fruit	15	148	618	766	14	35	182	217	3,525	
6	Secondary fishing	7	188	747	935	3	87	291	378	2,471	
7	Miscellaneous foods	25	169	372	541	21	45	103	148	3,641	
8	Beverages	19	316	374	690	20	62	103	165	4,171	
9	Textiles, clothing	26	223	307	530	25	49	84	133	3,985	
10	Sawmills, wood	6	469	515	984	10	113	142	255	3,862	
11	Pulp and paper products	17	245	475	720	18	45	135	180	3,990	
12	Printing	10	448	450	898	12	114	123	237	3,789	
13	Metal fabrication	24	259	332	591	23	46	90	136	4,352	
14	Machinery and equipment	13	429	404	833	13	110	110	220	3,784	
15	Transportation equipment	18	320	380	700	16	97	103	200	3,502	
16	Non-metal mineral products	12	447	395	842	15	95	105	200	4,205	
17	Fertilizers, chemicals	27	74	237	311	27	16	61	77	4,017	
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	680	516	1,196	7	142	147	239	4,142	
19	Construction	16	319	428	747	17	72	114	186	4,028	
20	Transportation, travel, entertainment	3	514	640	1,154	8	109	175	284	4,057	
21	Radio, telephone, telegraph	14	398	434	832	11	128	116	244	3,406	
22	Electric power, water, gas	21	341	328	669	24	48	88	136	4,921	
23	Distribution	5	573	550	1,123	6	169	150	319	3,516	
24	Auto operation	22	287	380	667	17	82	98	180	3,700	
25	Finance, insurance, real estate	23	292	340	632	22	51	90	141	4,484	
26	Dwelling services	20	241	446	687	26	—	117	117	—	
27	Hotels, restaurants	4	562	589	1,151	4	189	164	353	3,259	
28	Personal services	1	777	553	1,330	1	341	153	494	2,692	
29	Business services	8	341	589	930	5	185	162	347	2,678	

¹ Column 8 unrounded divided by column 4 unrounded.

² Industry insignificant in 1965.

TABLE 5.46D. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model III
Nova Scotia, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income				Employment				Average income per worker ¹	
		Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
			thousands of dollars				number of workers				\$
1	Agriculture	14	433	605	1,038	4	173	131	304	3,418	
2	Forestry	2	712	586	1,298	9	129	121	250	5,200	
3	Primary fishing	10	548	559	1,107	3	191	121	312	3,545	
4	Coal mining	4	647	579	1,226	7	138	125	263	4,662	
5	Non-metal mining	28	302	402	704	29	58	92	150	4,702	
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	26	194	641	835	16	47	162	209	3,999	
7	Secondary fishing	13	246	820	1,066	6	62	213	275	3,871	
8	Miscellaneous foods	30	281	419	700	28	61	93	154	4,540	
9	Beverages	27	336	498	834	27	47	107	154	5,421	
10	Textiles, clothing	31	306	391	697	24	93	85	178	3,909	
11	Sawmills, wood	7	453	731	1,184	8	103	155	258	4,585	
12	Pulp and paper products	22	239	639	878	21	45	136	181	4,854	
13	Printing	9	572	581	1,153	14	96	125	221	5,210	
14	Iron and steel mills	20	345	561	906	25	57	120	177	5,103	
15	Metal fabrication	24	333	536	869	20	68	115	183	4,762	
16	Machinery and equipment	19	427	515	942	17	94	112	206	4,577	
17	Transportation equipment	25	330	510	840	22	68	111	179	4,691	
18	Electrical equipment	29	327	376	703	30	68	81	149	4,720	
19	Non-metal mineral products	16	392	587	979	23	57	121	178	5,495	
20	Petroleum refining	33	43	113	156	33	6	24	30	5,269	
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	32	193	349	542	32	37	73	110	4,907	
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	8	586	568	1,154	13	102	122	224	5,155	
23	Construction	17	380	596	976	15	82	128	210	4,654	
24	Transportation, travel, entertainment	12	433	643	1,076	12	92	140	232	4,629	
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	11	530	567	1,097	11	118	122	240	4,578	
26	Electric power, water, gas	21	307	581	888	26	42	125	167	5,318	
27	Distribution	5	613	610	1,223	5	153	132	285	4,296	
28	Auto operation	23	367	507	874	18	91	107	198	4,404	
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	18	413	550	963	19	76	116	192	5,013	
30	Dwelling services	15	357	678	1,035	31	—	142	142	—	
31	Hotels, restaurants	3	522	716	1,238	2	160	155	315	3,930	
32	Personal services	1	783	633	1,416	1	231	138	369	3,840	
33	Business services	6	401	792	1,193	10	84	166	250	4,767	

¹ Column 8 unrounded divided by column 4 unrounded.

TABLE 5.46E. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production
Model III
New Brunswick, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Household income				Employment				Average income per worker ¹	
		Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
			thousands of dollars					number of workers			\$
1	Agriculture	12	438	605	1,043	5	156	136	292	3,574	
2	Forestry	2	655	594	1,249	8	123	133	256	4,877	
3	Primary fishing	11	515	569	1,084	1	281	129	410	2,642	
4	Metal mining	32	136	233	369	32	23	52	75	4,950	
5	Coal mining	17	428	482	910	19	94	108	202	4,505	
6	Non-metal mining	5	596	590	1,186	6	129	133	262	4,535	
7	Meat, dairy, fruit	19	172	724	896	13	41	183	224	3,999	
8	Secondary fishing	22	254	598	852	9	80	172	252	3,386	
9	Miscellaneous foods	30	177	334	511	30	37	76	113	4,517	
10	Beverages	27	336	446	782	27	46	99	145	5,388	
11	Textiles, clothing	26	367	421	788	15	123	98	221	3,560	
12	Sawmills, wood	8	345	781	1,126	11	77	168	245	4,591	
13	Pulp and paper products	20	227	645	872	24	34	139	173	5,033	
14	Printing	4	611	589	1,200	12	101	130	231	5,198	
15	Metal fabrication	23	366	484	850	25	61	108	169	5,024	
16	Machinery and equipment	13	516	519	1,035	20	76	120	196	5,291	
17	Transportation equipment	25	432	408	840	22	89	93	182	4,615	
18	Electrical equipment	28	318	415	733	26	61	94	155	4,711	
19	Non-metal mineral products	18	338	567	905	23	57	121	178	5,095	
20	Petroleum refining	33	84	218	302	33	4	50	54	5,581	
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	31	152	278	430	31	24	60	84	5,110	
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	15	398	529	927	17	85	120	205	4,527	
23	Construction	14	349	588	937	16	75	130	205	4,568	
24	Transportation, travel, entertainment	10	466	622	1,088	10	110	141	251	4,332	
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	9	532	561	1,093	14	97	126	223	4,902	
26	Electric power, water, gas	29	310	420	730	28	39	94	133	5,488	
27	Distribution	3	596	638	1,234	4	161	144	305	4,050	
28	Auto operation	24	355	486	841	18	97	107	204	4,122	
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	16	347	566	913	21	67	125	192	4,764	
30	Dwelling services	21	299	570	869	29	—	124	124	—	
31	Hotels, restaurants	7	423	706	1,129	3	171	157	328	3,443	
32	Personal services	1	777	624	1,401	2	220	142	362	3,874	
33	Business services	6	375	784	1,159	7	95	166	261	4,443	

¹ Column 8 unrounded divided by column 4 unrounded.

TABLE 5.47 A. Output, Input and Primary Multipliers
Model I
Atlantic Region, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Output	Input	Household income	Factor incomes	Employment
1	Agriculture	1.556	1.343	1.406	1.505	1.739
2	Forestry	1.126	1.302	1.069	1.081	1.104
3	Primary fishing, shell	1.333	1.356	1.248	1.300	1.376
4	Primary fishing, other	1.294	1.290	1.176	1.221	1.324
5	Metal mining	1.294	1.348	1.457	1.304	1.304
6	Coal mining	1.234	1.364	1.151	1.189	1.225
7	Non-metal mining	1.260	1.381	1.289	1.198	1.239
8	Quarries, sandpits	1.172	1.354	1.099	1.110	1.144
9	Meat products	1.942	1.604	3.458	3.063	3.546
10	Poultry processors	2.017	1.530	4.248	4.345	4.909
11	Dairy products	1.874	1.535	2.654	2.630	2.812
12	Shellfish products	1.990	1.342	3.172	3.203	3.630
13	Other fish products	1.791	1.329	2.427	2.442	2.485
14	Fruit and vegetables	1.783	1.481	2.490	2.630	2.627
15	Feed and flour	1.457	1.483	2.366	2.267	1.454
16	Bakeries	1.302	1.452	1.278	1.299	1.270
17	Confectionery	1.376	1.372	1.331	1.410	1.395
18	Sugar refineries	1.196	1.362	1.953	1.394	1.167
19	Miscellaneous foods	1.445	1.493	2.112	1.929	1.445
20	Soft drinks	1.457	1.392	1.412	1.403	1.518
21	Distilleries	1.356	1.455	2.060	2.192	1.332
22	Breweries	1.285	1.509	1.262	1.219	1.228
23	Shoe factories	1.185	1.421	1.189	1.206	1.144
24	Leather products	1.306	1.498	1.249	1.282	1.271
25	Cotton mills	1.202	1.359	1.285	1.248	1.176
26	Woollen mills	1.565	1.436	1.573	1.623	1.720
27	Cordage and canvas	1.273	1.370	1.568	1.594	1.248
28	Clothing industries	1.420	1.334	1.506	1.536	1.565
29	Sawmills - Sash	1.556	1.224	1.811	1.820	1.912
30	Miscellaneous wood products	1.583	1.314	1.973	1.907	2.101
31	Furniture	1.432	1.374	1.376	1.432	1.526
32	Pulp and paper	1.581	1.282	2.191	1.880	1.874
33	Paper products	1.585	1.523	1.804	1.856	1.691
34	Printing and publishing	1.307	1.441	1.214	1.239	1.270
35	Iron and steel mills	1.553	1.367	1.645	1.713	1.777
36	Iron foundries	1.296	1.437	1.180	1.212	1.236
37	Structural metal fabrication	1.575	1.489	1.660	1.715	1.712
38	Miscellaneous metal fabrication	1.459	1.443	1.552	1.605	1.538
39	Wire products	1.472	1.451	1.566	1.631	1.690
40	Machinery and equipment	1.295	1.419	1.257	1.284	1.281
41	Aircraft and parts	1.225	1.393	1.172	1.168	1.198
42	Autos, truck bodies	1.316	1.437	2.131	2.117	1.273
43	Railway rolling stock	1.787	1.577	2.574	2.677	2.541
44	Boat and shipbuilding	1.266	1.422	1.227	1.235	1.232
45	Appliances	1.254	1.408	1.273	1.244	1.244
46	Communications equipment	1.218	1.389	1.238	1.185	1.206
47	Electric wire	1.226	1.393	1.701	1.258	1.196
48	Cement	1.414	1.343	1.383	1.422	1.481
49	Clay and concrete products	1.604	1.346	1.677	1.685	1.833
50	Non-metal mineral products	1.577	1.348	1.594	1.718	1.782
51	Petroleum refining	1.145	1.370	2.055	1.553	1.113
52	Fertilizers	1.329	1.398	2.232	1.986	1.333
53	Paint, varnish	1.299	1.467	1.413	1.308	1.250
54	Miscellaneous chemicals	1.270	1.391	1.401	1.220	1.243
55	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.387	1.501	1.316	1.356	1.354
56	Scrap iron	1.934	1.787	-	-	-
57	Construction, residential	1.382	1.439	1.383	1.423	1.481
58	Construction, non-residential	1.506	1.373	1.659	1.741	1.767
59	Transportation	1.395	1.270	1.302	1.346	1.447
60	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1.261	1.378	1.191	1.222	1.221
61	Electric power	1.332	1.297	1.534	1.289	1.328
62	Water and gas	1.484	1.449	1.342	1.407	1.435
63	Distribution	1.309	1.402	1.209	1.225	1.275
64	Auto operation	1.186	1.286	1.200	1.232	1.163
65	Travel and entertainment	2.387	1.387	-	-	-
66	Finance, insurance, real estate	1.200	1.364	1.223	1.176	1.166
67	Dwelling services	1.246	1.369	1.327	1.309	1.169
68	Hotels and restaurants	1.454	1.371	1.398	1.475	1.516
69	Personal services	1.190	1.358	1.098	1.125	1.157
70	Business services	1.550	1.291	1.725	1.751	1.800
71	Services to primary industries	1.339	1.502	1.202	1.237	1.286

TABLE 5.47B. Output, Input and Primary Multipliers
Model I
Newfoundland, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Output	Input	Household income	Factor incomes	Employment
1	Agriculture	1.389	1.249	1.316	1.407	1.170
2	Forestry	1.104	1.247	1.058	1.072	1.060
3	Primary fishing	1.168	1.273	1.116	1.146	1.030
4	Metal mining	1.256	1.251	1.366	1.301	1.512
5	Non-metal mining	1.147	1.241	1.128	1.113	1.255
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	1.374	1.342	1.594	1.522	1.754
7	Secondary fishing	1.703	1.196	2.316	2.331	3.708
8	Miscellaneous foods	1.255	1.307	1.403	1.412	1.456
9	Beverages	1.224	1.290	1.206	1.200	1.463
10	Textiles, clothing	1.242	1.302	1.289	1.360	1.133
11	Sawmills, wood	1.576	1.203	2.139	2.292	1.772
12	Pulp and paper	1.450	1.154	2.003	1.672	2.289
13	Printing	1.134	1.272	1.099	1.109	1.100
14	Metal fabrication	1.246	1.287	1.396	1.441	1.374
15	Machinery and equipment	1.255	1.278	1.243	1.264	1.388
16	Transportation equipment	1.309	1.306	1.269	1.324	1.183
17	Non-metal mineral products	1.367	1.283	1.412	1.452	1.466
18	Petroleum refining	1.172	1.280	1.997	2.080	2.807
19	Fertilizers, chemicals	1.180	1.295	1.200	1.208	1.380
20	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.250	1.317	1.323	1.388	1.261
21	Construction	1.345	1.297	1.429	1.509	1.434
22	Transportation, travel	1.322	1.252	1.262	1.278	1.269
23	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1.208	1.291	1.137	1.189	1.147
24	Electric power, water, gas	1.137	1.307	1.311	1.102	1.347
25	Distribution	1.293	1.297	1.208	1.238	1.149
26	Auto operation	1.142	1.248	1.117	1.164	1.082
27	Finance, insurance, real estate	1.238	1.275	1.332	1.241	1.490
28	Dwelling services	1.374	1.340	1.458	1.428	-
29	Hotels, restaurants	1.376	1.279	1.475	1.572	1.253
30	Personal services	1.151	1.258	1.084	1.108	1.035
31	Business services	1.419	1.206	1.555	1.486	1.742

TABLE 5.47C. Output, Input and Primary Multipliers
Model I
Prince Edward Island, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Output	Input	Household income	Factor incomes	Employment
1	Agriculture	1.391	1.299	1.321	1.397	1.223
2	Forestry	1.002	1.207	1.001	1.001	-
3	Primary fishing	1.274	1.412	1.226	1.268	1.108
4	Non-metal	1.242	1.413	1.142	1.130	5.145
5	Meat, dairy, fruit	1.861	1.461	3.205	2.761	3.847
6	Secondary fishing	1.887	1.291	3.069	3.122	3.232
7	Miscellaneous foods	1.416	1.425	1.985	1.973	2.055
8	Beverages	1.273	1.365	1.326	1.261	1.459
9	Textiles, clothing	1.225	1.356	1.464	1.429	1.560
10	Sawmills, wood	1.371	1.335	1.324	1.334	1.362
11	Pulp and paper	1.393	1.382	1.652	1.694	2.074
12	Printing	1.243	1.351	1.231	1.222	1.238
13	Metal fabrication	1.220	1.348	1.399	1.382	1.577
14	Machinery and equipment	1.211	1.337	1.222	1.245	1.220
15	Transportation equipment	1.299	1.337	1.377	1.427	1.317
16	Non-metal mineral products	1.160	1.311	1.172	1.172	1.176
17	Fertilizers, chemicals	1.286	1.337	2.482	1.937	2.687
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.203	1.376	1.121	1.134	1.179
19	Construction	1.310	1.318	1.427	1.464	1.460
20	Transportation, travel	1.426	1.288	1.336	1.513	1.434
21	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1.293	1.313	1.286	1.274	1.216
22	Electric power, water, gas	1.192	1.324	1.220	1.162	1.370
23	Distribution	1.298	1.363	1.221	1.219	1.194
24	Auto operation	1.197	1.292	1.253	1.294	1.204
25	Finance, insurance, real estate	1.188	1.261	1.225	1.163	1.299
26	Dwelling services	1.256	1.299	1.364	1.306	-
27	Hotels, restaurants	1.343	1.319	1.270	1.297	1.229
28	Personal services	1.176	1.289	1.089	1.116	1.051
29	Business services	1.576	1.277	1.706	1.745	1.352

TABLE 5.47D. Output, Input and Primary Multipliers
Model I
Nova Scotia, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Output	Input	Household income	Factor incomes	Employment
1	Agriculture	1.446	1.297	1.384	1.465	1.206
2	Forestry	1.133	1.295	1.071	1.084	1.090
3	Primary fishing	1.300	1.295	1.194	1.243	1.120
4	Coal mining	1.232	1.368	1.148	1.176	1.138
5	Non-metal, quarries	1.240	1.387	1.216	1.179	1.387
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	1.727	1.454	2.506	2.505	2.855
7	Secondary fishing	1.795	1.319	2.568	2.583	2.913
8	Miscellaneous foods	1.334	1.441	1.471	1.482	1.496
9	Beverages	1.365	1.399	1.426	1.364	1.634
10	Textiles, clothing	1.255	1.360	1.358	1.343	1.262
11	Sawmills, wood	1.469	1.249	1.556	1.572	1.491
12	Pulp and paper	1.595	1.324	2.147	1.880	2.236
13	Printing	1.278	1.396	1.202	1.220	1.249
14	Iron and steel mills	1.446	1.356	1.557	1.590	1.716
15	Metal fabrication	1.441	1.388	1.545	1.599	1.560
16	Machinery and equipment	1.330	1.381	1.320	1.334	1.306
17	Transportation equipment	1.413	1.396	1.512	1.508	1.532
18	Electrical equipment	1.210	1.330	1.271	1.182	1.274
19	Non-metal mineral products	1.466	1.325	1.475	1.532	1.605
20	Petroleum refining	1.100	1.331	1.989	1.321	2.552
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	1.320	1.389	1.634	1.410	1.702
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.264	1.408	1.182	1.203	1.211
23	Construction	1.468	1.361	1.532	1.604	1.511
24	Transportation, travel	1.454	1.278	1.400	1.448	1.418
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1.251	1.337	1.202	1.226	1.184
26	Electric power, water, gas	1.426	1.294	1.619	1.428	1.950
27	Distribution	1.271	1.350	1.188	1.199	1.156
28	Auto operation	1.200	1.271	1.226	1.252	1.179
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	1.133	1.300	1.142	1.115	1.158
30	Dwelling services	1.223	1.438	1.249	1.279	-
31	Hotels, restaurants	1.416	1.329	1.344	1.410	1.239
32	Personal services	1.181	1.291	1.100	1.124	1.070
33	Business services	1.532	1.271	1.669	1.747	1.624

TABLE 5.47E. Output, Input and Primary Multipliers
Model I
New Brunswick, 1965

Industry No.	Industry	Output	Input	Household income	Factor incomes	Employment
1	Agriculture	1.487	1.307	1.382	1.489	1.237
2	Forestry	1.130	1.328	1.075	1.083	1.086
3	Primary fishing	1.331	1.313	1.237	1.278	1.099
4	Metal mining	1.191	1.411	1.549	1.216	1.680
5	Coal mining	1.272	1.346	1.246	1.285	1.237
6	Non-metal, quarries	1.255	1.438	1.155	1.170	1.432
7	Meat, dairy, fruit	1.917	1.513	3.047	3.084	3.423
8	Secondary fishing	1.548	1.365	1.971	1.988	2.152
9	Miscellaneous food	1.317	1.413	1.692	1.512	1.747
10	Beverages	1.325	1.402	1.361	1.309	1.564
11	Textiles, clothing	1.247	1.397	1.279	1.265	1.207
12	Sawmills, wood	1.581	1.223	1.903	1.886	1.814
13	Pulp and paper	1.609	1.317	2.236	1.970	2.695
14	Printing	1.294	1.409	1.201	1.230	1.233
15	Metal fabrication	1.339	1.351	1.386	1.421	1.494
16	Machinery and equipment	1.245	1.339	1.197	1.223	1.284
17	Transportation equipment	1.176	1.359	1.174	1.189	1.188
18	Electrical equipment	1.271	1.360	1.363	1.274	1.426
19	Non-metal mineral products	1.497	1.363	1.591	1.592	1.662
20	Petroleum refining	1.205	1.386	2.105	2.105	6.719
21	Fertilizers, chemicals	1.278	1.361	1.617	1.308	1.742
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.401	1.502	1.377	1.402	1.402
23	Construction	1.468	1.383	1.571	1.635	1.563
24	Transportation, travel	1.418	1.307	1.335	1.381	1.327
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	1.270	1.366	1.204	1.218	1.236
26	Electric power, water, gas	1.354	1.332	1.407	1.273	1.690
27	Distribution	1.323	1.356	1.228	1.242	1.186
28	Auto operation	1.189	1.316	1.207	1.224	1.158
29	Finance, insurance, real estate	1.229	1.327	1.267	1.214	1.291
30	Dwelling services	1.228	1.450	1.285	1.232	-
31	Hotels, restaurants	1.509	1.349	1.497	1.556	1.266
32	Personal services	1.193	1.328	1.100	1.125	1.076
33	Business services	1.543	1.290	1.729	1.740	1.533

CHAPTER 6

SOURCES AND METHODS OF COMPILATION

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the pages which follow we outline the sources of data and the procedures used in estimating the inputs and outputs of the numerous sectors in the Atlantic Provinces input-output flow accounts for 1960 and 1965. In the main, the methods used to compile the 1965 tables are similar to those used for 1960. For this reason only significant differences in procedure are pointed out, as in the case of agriculture and the construction industry. Nevertheless, it will be apparent that, whereas in our first venture we worked with very great detail—in fact, a voluminous number of worksheets incorporating transactions in quantities as well as in value terms, unit values and minute commodity detail—for the 1965 tables we worked at a more aggregated level, although we maintained the commodity by industry dimensions of the tables. In the construction of the 1965 tables we of course had the benefit of the earlier detailed work as a guide and reference.

The notes on sources and methods outlined in the present chapter represent a condensation of the six volumes of source notes prepared for the 1960 tables¹ as well as an extension of those notes to cover the work for 1965 and to give an account of various aspects of constructing the input-output tables not dealt with in the above-mentioned papers. The published sources of data pertaining to individual sectors are listed at the end of each section. In addition, a more general list of references and works cited is presented at the end of this volume.

Some members of the research team came to regard the construction of input-output tables for the Atlantic Provinces as an obstacle race. A race because one was always working with a time limit in view; as for obstacles, these will become obvious as one reads the account of the methods adopted to overcome them. Essentially we required data on the outputs and inputs of every producing sector and every final using sector in each of the four provincial economies. How the concept of a "sector" is defined is itself an issue to be settled at an early stage; but even if the Standard Industrial Classification is accepted, the recording of outputs and inputs of all but the manufacturing sectors is a far from straightforward task. Sometimes we had data on outputs but only a few clues as to the inputs; sometimes, as in the case of many service industries, there is no record of the gross value of output, and one has to use the sum of the estimated uses of the service to obtain an estimate of output. Further, the inter-regional nature of the Atlantic Provinces input-output tables demanded that we determine the geographic disposition of the output. These statistical difficulties are compounded by the fact that we are dealing with provincial dimensions rather

than with Canada as a whole, and it is this dimension that puts the greatest strain on the statistics and calls for the greatest ingenuity from the statistician.

At times, the methods of proceeding may appear precarious to some readers. In fact it has been said the poor quality of direct information in certain sectors makes it impossible to construct statistically reliable input-output tables on a provincial basis. In rejecting such a negative approach we proceeded from the viewpoint that one should attempt to make the most intelligent estimate at an early stage, which can be improved later on when better information becomes available. This, we believe, is better than not trying at all. One can also take courage from the fact that the double-entry accounting system used to build an inter-industry flow table itself provides balancing checks on the estimates, at the global level at least, even if only to a lesser extent at the detailed industry level.

The report on sources and methods is in effect divided into two parts; the first is presented in Volume I (Chapter 3) of the study and the second is presented in the sections which follow. In Volume I of this study various conceptual issues are discussed and an account is given of the main features of the Atlantic Provinces input-output tables such as the policy-oriented model, the standardized accounts for the four provinces, and general problems which had to be faced, such as commodity and industry classifications, competitive and non-competitive imports and the treatment of secondary and by-products. These aspects of input-output accounting will not be repeated here. The sections which follow are intended to give an account of the procedures adopted in constructing these tables and the statistical sources used to build the cost structures of the intermediate or producing sectors, as well as the expenditure patterns of the final using sectors.

Further, an account is given of the work done on trade margins and the conversion of purchases reported to producer values. Tabulations of these trade margins are shown, as estimated for the 1960 tables. Estimates of the 1960 commodity exports and imports into the region are also tabulated in this report. Tables in the text represent earlier estimates of inputs and outputs of the various sectors. Inputs shown here at purchaser values were later converted to the producer values. In the balancing stages of the work adjustments had to be made to some original data, and this, combined with the conversion to producer values and the aggregation to larger sectors, accounts for the difference between the figures shown in the tables in this text and those that appear in the final input-output flow accounts.

The statistical work is divided essentially into two major parts: first, the recording and estimation of outputs and inputs into all producing sectors, and the

¹ *Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Study, 1960* [57].

estimation of expenditures by all final users, and secondly, the arithmetic balancing and economic reconciliation of this array of transactions data. This balancing process was described in Volume I (Chapter 3) of this study. The estimation of inputs naturally includes inputs of commodities not produced in the Atlantic Region, and extensive work was required to establish the level and commodity composition of imports into the region. In addition, the determination of exports from each province required a special survey, details of which are reported later in this volume.

For each industrial sector the following data were required:

- (a) the gross value of output of goods and services produced;
- (b) commodity detail of expenditures on intermediate goods and services and on the purchase of all primary factors (including non-competitive imports);
- (c) the geographic (market) disposition of the output of all provincially produced commodities.

Estimates for each industrial sector were thus constructed primarily by the collection of data on inputs (or purchases) rather than data on the industrial disposition of output (or sales), although knowledge of sales obviously supplements the data sources on inputs.

Final demand was estimated in nine domestic and six export sectors. There are personal consumption, fixed capital formation of industries, inventory change, federal government spending on defence within the region, federal government civilian expenditures on goods and services, provincial and municipal government expenditures on goods and services, expenditures of the hospital and education sectors.

Because we wanted to capture both the provincial and inter-regional effects of economic activity in any one sector, exports were estimated for six destinations: each of the four Atlantic Provinces, the rest of Canada and foreign markets. Imports were similarly recorded by five sources — from each of the four Atlantic Provinces and (residually) from the “rest of the world” including the rest of Canada. (It was not statistically possible to distinguish between imports from the rest of the world and from the rest of Canada, hence we show only five sources of imports.) Each category of final demand was disaggregated with respect to the commodity and service composition of purchases. The estimation of purchases at this level of detail for each of the four provinces proved to be an extremely difficult and time-consuming task, particularly in the case of personal consumption expenditure and expenditures by the five public sectors.

INTERMEDIATE SECTORS

II. AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

Value of Output

The output of the agricultural sector is composed of three parts: farm cash receipts, income-in-kind and the value of changes in inventory. The sum of these items together with the imputed value of house rent give an estimate of gross farm income (output).

The chief difficulty centers on the definition of the farm, especially in the case where farm cash income is very small or non-existent. We thus run into definitional and statistical problems characteristic of a subsistence economy dependent in part on agriculture, in part on other activities such as fishing, construction or transportation. In many cases the most valuable single output of a subsistence "farm" probably consists in the residential dwelling accommodation provided by the "farm" house.

For our purpose, the agricultural sector is defined to consist of the farming operation, including both production for cash sale and production for own consumption. Residential housing located on a farm, whether the farm is producing saleable output or not, is considered an integral part of the agricultural operation and the associated costs are included with the costs of the agricultural sector. This is standard practice where cash income farming is carried out. We continued to maintain the concept of the farm even where no cash income farming is found.

Our definition of the farming operation thus rejects the more restrictive 1961 Census of Agriculture definition which removed from the farm sector any agricultural holding which did not produce a minimum of \$50 of saleable agricultural produce in 1960. It was decided to keep these excluded farms in the farm sector because they are too important a part of the economy of the Atlantic Provinces to be eliminated for the sake of the convenience of conformity to the 1961 Census definition.

The extent of subsistence farming is reflected in the number of farms excluded from the 1961 Census on the basis of the more restrictive Census definition. Whereas in 1951 and 1956 a farm was defined as "a holding on which an agricultural operation was carried out and which was: (a) three acres or more in size, or (b) from one to three acres in size with agricultural production valued at \$250 or more", in 1961 a farm was defined as "an agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products during the past 12 months of \$50 or more" (8).

According to the 1961 Census, subsistence farms which did not yield \$50 of saleable output were heavily concentrated in Eastern Canada with 14,587 in the

Atlantic Provinces, 13,088 in Quebec and the remaining 13,000 in all the other provinces. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick about one third of all farms are subsistence farms. It would clearly be a distortion to construct a farm sector of the Atlantic Provinces which removes these marginal subsistence holdings from the agricultural sector. It would, incidentally, give an optimistic over-estimate of average net farm income for the Atlantic Provinces.

Of the three components of agricultural output, only the first moves out of the agricultural sector onto the market either as an intermediate or as a final good. Farm cash income as shown here is net of agricultural produce sold as intermediate input to the agricultural sector within the province in which it is produced. Thus, for instance, fluid milk used to produce farm butter is excluded from estimates of farm income. Feedstuffs imported from another province, however, are treated as a cash cost.

Farm woodlot production is included in the agricultural sector, since it forms part of farm income and its costs of production are integrated with the costs of the whole farming operation.

Estimates of farm cash income prepared by the Farm Finance Section of the Agricultural Division of Statistics Canada provide the basic data (12). These estimates are broken down to finer commodity detail with the help of published and unpublished data made available by Statistics Canada and the Canada Department of Agriculture. Discussion with officials of both these agencies provides useful supplementary information.

Information on value and geographic disposition of commodity output of the agricultural sector was, in general, available for the three Maritime Provinces only. For Newfoundland, the **Census of Agriculture** together with estimates of income-in-kind based on average consumption on Nova Scotia farms was used. An estimate of inter-farm transfers of goods was made and subtracted from the Census figure for Newfoundland to bring the data in line with "cash income" concept used for the Maritimes.

Geographic Destination of Shipments

There is very little out-of-province movement of agricultural products in the Atlantic Region. The area is deficient in almost every line of agricultural output, including dairy, poultry and meat products. Thus, the pattern of geographic disposition found in 1960 can be considered typical. For Newfoundland, blueberries were the only commodity with net outward movement. For the Atlantic Provinces as a whole, potatoes were the

main export item, with considerable shipments from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, principally to Central Canada. Apples also moved inter-provincially, almost entirely from Nova Scotia. Small fruit such as strawberries and some vegetables were shipped out of the Maritime Provinces in relatively small quantities.

Table 6.1 shows estimates of the value and geographic disposition of agricultural output in New Brunswick in 1960, and Table 6.2 shows the commodity output of the agricultural sectors in all four provinces in 1960 and 1965. By using Table 6.1 as an illustrative example, it will be seen that gross farm income or the commodity output shown in Table 6.2 is composed of cash income, income-in-kind and inventory change. Table 6.1 and the corresponding tables for the other provinces² were built up from detailed commodity balances which were made for the main agricultural commodities in the Atlantic Region. For example, the supply and demand for potatoes was balanced in quantities as follows:

Newfoundland

Supply	cwt.
Provincial production	305,900
Atlantic imports	513,400
Rest of Canada imports	19,800
Foreign imports	—
Totals	839,100

Demand	cwt.
Export	—
Processors	—
To Prince Edward Island	—
To Nova Scotia	—
To New Brunswick	—
To Canada	—
Sales in Newfoundland	839,100
Totals	839,100

Prince Edward Island

Supply	cwt.
Provincial production	4,954,072
Atlantic imports	7,150
Rest of Canada imports	—
Foreign imports	—
Totals	4,961,222

Prince Edward Island — Concluded

Demand	cwt.
Export	713,750
Processors	—
To Newfoundland	470,250
To Nova Scotia	135,000
To New Brunswick	16,650
To Canada	3,514,922
Sales in Prince Edward Island	110,650
Totals	4,961,222

Nova Scotia

Supply	cwt.
Provincial production	328,893
Atlantic imports	175,800
Rest of Canada imports	6,750
Foreign imports	25,200
Totals	536,643

Demand	cwt.
Export	18,393
Processors	99,180
To Newfoundland	3,600
To Prince Edward Island	—
To New Brunswick	1,350
To Canada	—
Sales in Nova Scotia	414,120
Totals	536,643

New Brunswick

Supply	cwt.
Provincial production	7,073,000
Atlantic imports	18,000
Rest of Canada imports	500
Foreign imports	10,000
Totals	7,101,500

Demand	cwt.
Export	1,065,000
Processors	539,180
To Newfoundland	39,550
To Prince Edward Island	7,150
To Nova Scotia	40,800
To Canada	4,215,000
Sales in New Brunswick	1,294,000
Totals	7,101,000

² For similar tables for the other provinces, see the *Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Study, 1960, Part I, Primary Industries* [57].

Atlantic Region

Supply	cwt.
Atlantic production	12,661,865
Imports	62,250
Totals	12,724,115

Demand	cwt.
Export	1,797,143
Processors	539,180
Atlantic consumption	2,657,870
To Canada	7,729,922
Totals	12,724,115

Inputs

Farm operating expenses, or inputs into the agricultural sector were derived from three basic sources: *Farm Net Income* (13); *Farm Survey Report* (10); and the *Census of Agriculture* (8). It therefore seems appropriate to give a brief description of the characteristics of these sources

Farm Net Income is an official series prepared in the Farm Finance Section of the Agricultural Division of Statistics Canada and built up from annual projections of the component parts of farm operating expenses. Some of these component estimates are better than others. Data used include Census benchmarks projected by means of various times series, reported sales of farm inputs and various other methods of estimation admirably described in the publication *Methods and Sources* (11). Together with *Farm Cash Receipts* (12), *Farm Net Income* provides estimates of total net income to farmers.

A closer look at average prices for farm commodities used by Statistics Canada to construct some of the component elements of farm cash income in 1960 lead us to believe that farm output was over-valued because estimated quantity data were multiplied by prices representing product grades higher than the average grade produced. Another and separate reason for over-valuation may be the practice of using prices at specified marked points which resulted in the inclusion of transportation, storage and possibly distribution elements in the reported value of output of the farm sector. Insofar as this is "own-account" activity by the farm sector—e.g., farmers using their trucks to bring their produce to market, all is well because we have allocated the costs of own-account transportation to the farm sector in the form of operating expenses of vehicles. Some part of it may however, be purchased transportation—e.g., rail movements of cattle to market.

Farm Net Income estimates of expenditure by farmers on agricultural inputs represent purchases through commercial channels only. Thus, inter-farm

sales have been netted out of inputs and outputs. This applies mainly to feedstuffs and livestock and poultry sales and such minor items as custom work and machine rentals. *Farm Net Income* estimates of several items were found to be too high; particularly property taxes, building repairs, expenditures and operating costs of farm machinery, including farm share of motor vehicles. As all these estimates were based on Census benchmark markers projected over a lengthy period, our estimates are undoubtedly nearer the mark.

Farm Survey Report—A Canada-wide sample survey of farm expenditure in very great detail was conducted in 1958 and published in 1962. This has been particularly useful in supplementing aggregate estimates obtained from other sources by supplying detail on further breakdown of expenditures by commodities. It is pointed out by the compilers of the survey, that the main use of the survey lies in obtaining more information on a large number of items of expenditure when estimates were not previously available except by imputation from relatively small and local cost studies. There are however a number of doubts surrounding the survey estimates and we did not feel it possible to accept survey estimates except where they were confirmed by other sources. In particular, we note:

1. The sample in the Maritime Provinces was small. Thus the coefficients of variation on total farm operating expenses for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick were 16.8%, 10.0% and 9.6% respectively. There were a number of important component items which were correspondingly higher.
2. Survey estimates of income are a severe underestimate—10% for Canada as a whole—a result of non-sampling errors said to be typical of income responses on survey enquiries. It appeared to us that operating costs were also underestimated, once inter-farm sales were netted out of costs.
3. For these reasons, *Farm Survey Report* estimates of costs were not used except where no other estimates were available or where they agreed with estimates obtained from other sources. The *Farm Survey Report* was nevertheless useful in filling in commodity detail. Additional information was obtained from the worksheets of the survey, including very useful data on the composition of building materials purchased by farmers for own-account construction. Repair construction work done on farms was considered as an integral part of the farm operation. Thus no attempt will be made to revise all costs of farming to remove construction activity from the farming sector.

Census of Agriculture, 1961—This was used to obtain the following estimates: (a) property taxes paid by the farm sector—the Census figures were increased to allow for tax paid by the excluded subsistence farms; (b) rent paid by farmers; no adjustment was made here as the excluded farms are typically owner-occupied; (c)

the basis for calculating operating costs of power machinery, including motor vehicles. The 1961 Census count of power vehicles was considerably lower than that underlying estimates based on the wider definition of the farm sector. In this case we took the Census report of number of vehicles without upward adjustment, on the grounds that vehicles found on subsistence farms are not primarily used for farming; (d) hired labour costs were taken from the 1961 Census because it was assumed that subsistence farms do not employ hired farm labour to any significant extent.

Table 6.3 is presented as an illustrative example to show a comparison of the estimates of farm operating expenses, by source, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1960. The final cost structure appearing in the input-output tables represents an attempt to reconcile and combine the various sources of data. Estimates were selected from one of the sources after an evaluation was made of the method by which the estimate was obtained.

Table 6.4 shows the estimates of farm operating expenses in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1965. The estimates were made at purchaser values, the trade margins deducted and the corresponding producer values are also shown.

For the 1965 tables a different treatment of the agricultural sector was planned. In view of the relative magnitude of subsistence agriculture in the Atlantic Provinces, it was thought useful from an economic and social point of view, to distinguish at least two agricultural sectors, one commercial and the other non-commercial. To this end the agricultural sector was divided into three sub-sectors according to size of farm: large farms were defined as those with a gross value of output in excess of \$10,000 per annum; small farms as those yielding between \$2,500 and \$10,000, and subsistence farms are "farms" with a value of output of less than \$2,500 per annum. The input structure of these three sub-sectors was estimated separately. This was made possible by the study of Atlantic agriculture then being done at the former Atlantic Development Board (2). Unfortunately, it was not possible to follow through with these three sectors into all stages of the work. Separate treatment had to be abandoned because it was difficult to develop reliable estimates of the commodity output related to the input structure of the three sub-sectors. Similar difficulties arose in the attempt at geographic and industrial disposition of the output.

Thus, for the 1965 tables the input structure was initially made up of three sub-sectors, but in all other estimates, the 1960 method was followed.

TABLE 6.1. Value and Disposition of Agricultural Output, by Commodity
New Brunswick, 1960

Commodity	Cash income	Disposition of output through commercial channels						Other sources of Atlantic supply			Farm income	
		New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	Other provinces	Foreign export	Re-maining in New Brunswick	Income-in-kind	Atlantic imports	Remaining Atlantic supply to New Brunswick	Inven-tory change	Gross farm income (output) (1)+(8)+(11)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
thousands of dollars												
Wheat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 41	-41
Oats	465	—	—	—	—	—	465	—	—	465	+ 350	815
Barley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 46	-46
Potatoes	15,918	89	16	92	9,487	2,397	3,837	798	42	4,677	—	16,716
Fruits	1,370	—	—	—	—	—	953	789	53	1,795	—	2,159
Apples	480	4	4	—	4	44	424	—	28	—	—	—
Blueberries	490	—	—	—	12	337	141	—	—	—	—	—
Strawberries	375	—	—	—	—	12	363	—	25	—	—	—
Other fruit	25	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables	647	—	—	—	—	—	647	1,389	—	2,036	—	2,036
Clover and grass seed	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23	—	23
Hay and clover	128	—	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	128	—	128
Miscellaneous agricultural products	886	—	—	—	—	—	886	—	—	886	- 258	628
Total crop	19,437	93	20	92	9,503	2,790	6,939	2,976	95	10,010	+ 5	22,418
Cattle and calves	5,502	—	—	—	319	219	4,964	244	—	5,208	- 140	5,606
Hogs	3,271	—	—	—	—	—	3,271	388	—	3,659	- 275	3,384
Sheep and lambs	376	—	—	—	95	1	279	16	—	295	- 43	349
Poultry	1,619	—	—	—	—	—	1,619	244	—	1,863	- 34	1,829
Eggs	2,871	—	—	—	—	26	2,845	711	—	3,556	—	3,582
Dairy products	11,934	—	—	—	—	—	11,934	1,561	—	13,495	—	13,495
Wool	103	—	—	—	103	—	—	11	—	11	—	114
Honey	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	2	—	25	—	25
Furs	213	—	—	—	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	213
Total livestock and products	25,912	—	—	1	730	246	24,935	3,177	—	28,112	- 492	28,597
Maple products	66	—	—	—	—	—	66	23	—	89	—	89
Sub-totals:												
Agricultural products	(45,415)	(93)	(20)	(93)	(10,233)	(3,036)	(31,940)	(6,176)	(95)	(38,211)	(- 487)	(51,104)
Forest products	4,750	—	—	—	—	—	4,750	1,300	—	6,050	—	6,050
House rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,105	—	4,105	—	4,105
Totals	50,165	93	20	93	10,233	3,036	36,690	11,581	95	48,366	- 487	61,259

TABLE 6.2. Estimates of the Commodity Output of Agriculture
Atlantic Provinces, 1960 and 1965

Commodity	1960				1965			
	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars							
Oats and fodder	4	603	- 40	879	26	106	42	306
Potatoes	993	12,061	1,510	16,716	1,070	17,364	2,442	24,588
Vegetables	358	704	2,795	2,036	150	1,452	1,859	1,518
Fruits	302	496	3,202	2,159	620	582	6,240	2,205
Other crops including tobacco	95	630	- 67	628	445	819	1,663	1,370
Total crops	1,752	14,494	7,400	22,418	2,311	20,323	12,246	29,987
Cattle and calves	-	4,807	7,156	5,606	900	5,630	7,600	7,465
Hogs	-	3,237	3,374	3,384	445	5,200	4,934	3,156
Sheep and lambs	-	182	351	349	70	125	362	255
Other livestock . . . . .	...	...	...	...	16	89	186	128
Total livestock	879	8,226	10,881	9,339	1,431	11,044	13,082	11,004
Dairy products	1,252	5,547	14,096	13,495	1,510	5,554	14,233	11,847
Poultry	310	751	3,686	1,829	520	425	4,842	2,592
Eggs	1,499	1,847	8,558	3,582	2,815	1,359	7,841	3,979
Total dairy	3,061	8,145	26,340	18,906	4,845	7,338	26,916	18,418
Pelts	473	63	706	213	1,473	212	1,864	341
Wool, honey, maple syrup	15	75	205	228	...	...	...	...
Sub-totals:								
Agricultural products	(6,180)	(31,013)	(45,532)	(51,104)	(10,060)	(38,917)	(54,108)	(59,750)
Forest products	81	990	4,110	6,050	55	1,058	3,174	2,002
House rent	700	1,439	4,222	4,105	730	2,731	4,957	4,596
Gross value of output	6,961	33,442	53,864	61,259	10,845	42,706	62,239	66,348
Summary:								
Cash receipts	4,721	29,008	43,182	49,605	8,525	40,442	53,978	60,115
Inventory change	-	355	- 116	73	-	- 2,732	- 495	- 1,987
Income-in-kind	(2,240)	(4,079)	(10,798)	(11,581)	(2,320)	(4,996)	(8,756)	(8,220)
House rent	700	1,439	4,222	4,105	730	2,731	4,957	4,956
Wood	40	545	1,250	1,300	25	450	750	600
Livestock and crops	1,500	2,095	5,326	6,176	1,565	1,815	3,049	3,024
Gross farm income	6,961	33,442	53,864	61,259	10,845	42,706	62,239	66,348

TABLE 6.3. Farm Operating Expenses: Comparison of Estimates
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1960¹

Commodity	Nova Scotia					New Brunswick				
	Farm survey report, 1958	Farm net income, 1958	Farm net income, 1960	1961 Census	Final estimate 1960 (at purchaser value)	Farm survey report, 1958	Farm net income, 1958	Farm net income, 1960	1961 Census	Final estimate 1960 (at purchaser value)
	thousands of dollars									
Feed and seed	12,481	8,103	7,776	11,226	7,776	8,636	5,074	5,204	9,342	5,204
Fertilizer and lime	1,643	1,788	1,824	-	1,824	3,004	3,857	4,104	-	4,104
Fruit and vegetable supplies	707	1,923	2,219	-	2,000	937	1,146	1,323	-	1,300
Miscellaneous ²	1,580	2,038	2,188	-	1,850	1,460	2,027	2,178	-	1,630
Custom work and machine rental	1,243	-	-	-	470	1,612	-	-	-	600
Livestock and poultry purchases	3,837	-	-	-	900	3,249	-	-	-	600
Electricity	416	439	579	-	580	405	678	514	-	514
Rent	125	119	128	154	154	177	95	99	194	194
Taxes on property	1,849	2,835	3,402	1,780	2,189	2,600	3,492	3,979	2,226	2,849
Interest on indebtedness	467	441	529	-	530	485	513	597	-	597
Hired farm labour	3,147	4,231	4,421	-	5,100	5,087	4,362	4,559	-	5,510
Cash wages	2,570	-	-	4,439	4,400	4,364	-	-	4,709	4,709
Wages-in-kind	577	-	-	-	700	723	-	-	-	801
Motor vehicle and machinery repairs	5,195	6,283	6,943	-	5,564	6,421	6,827	7,575	-	5,818
Building repairs	1,804	3,494	3,670	-	1,894	1,708	2,858	3,001	-	1,793
Total operating expenses	34,494	31,694	33,679	-	30,831	35,781	30,929	33,133	-	30,713

¹ Similar tables for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland can be found in *Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Study, Part I, Primary Industries* [57].

² Miscellaneous includes: rope and twine; tools and supplies; salt; irrigation charges; artificial insemination; veterinary expenses; farm business insurance; telephone (farm share); heating fuel (farm share); fence repairs.

TABLE 6.4. Estimates of Farm Operating Expenses
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1965

	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick		
	Purchaser value	Margin	Producer value	Purchaser value	Margin	Producer value
thousands of dollars						
Seed	288	51	237	1,326	122	1,204
Nursery stock	83	15	68	11	—	11
Fence posts	661	—	661	747	—	747
Peat moss	500	34	466	650	108	542
Feed	12,328	1,042	11,286	6,614	857	5,757
Binder twine and rope	200	44	156	241	15	226
Containers:						
Cotton and jute bags	24	8	16	53	3	50
Wooden boxes	55	5	50	80	8	72
Paper bags	150	16	134	420	36	384
Bale wire	54	8	46	70	9	61
Small tools	60	9	51	75	12	63
Fencing	217	43	174	235	37	198
Equipment parts	915	170	745	748	50	698
Lime	437	29	408	431	29	402
Gasoline and fuel oil	2,107	1,163	944	2,267	1,257	1,010
Lubricating oil	366	141	225	344	103	241
Fertilizers	2,695	149	2,546	4,957	491	4,466
Total local commodity inputs	21,140	2,927	18,213	20,729	3,238	17,491
Construction repair	1,790	—	1,790	2,060	—	2,060
Transportation	—	—	1,438	—	—	1,870
Telephone and telegraph	143	—	143	269	—	269
Postal services	60	—	60	70	—	70
Electricity	361	—	361	322	—	322
Water	18	—	18	29	—	29
Wholesale trade	—	—	1,190	—	—	1,217
Retail trade	—	—	270	—	—	226
Motor vehicle maintenance	3,102	—	3,102	3,698	—	3,698
Land and building rents	182	—	182	268	—	268
Interest and bank charges	1,765	—	1,765	1,878	—	1,878
Insurance	763	—	763	1,038	—	1,038
Equipment rental	35	—	35	50	—	50
Personal services	5	—	5	5	—	5
Business services	50	—	50	45	—	45
Services to agriculture	659	—	659	460	—	460
Total intermediate inputs	30,073	—	30,044	30,921	—	30,996
Imported inputs	(327)	(27)	(300)	(581)	(113)	(468)
Pesticides and sprays	316	26	290	556	111	445
Glass containers	11	1	10	25	2	23
Municipal taxes	2,250	—	2,250	2,444	—	2,444
Provincial taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel taxes	—	—	53	—	—	26
Federal taxes, customs and general	—	—	3	—	—	12
Federal subsidies	- 2,280	—	- 2,280	- 1,316	—	- 1,316
Provincial subsidies	- 97	—	- 97	- 401	—	- 401
Wages, salaries and SLI	6,299	—	6,299	7,400	—	7,400
Unincorporated business income	11,033	—	11,033	13,000	—	13,000
Income-in-kind including rent	8,756	—	8,756	8,220	—	3,220
Depreciation	5,003	—	5,003	5,011	—	8,220
Total operating expenses	61,364	—	61,364	65,860	—	65,860
Surplus	875	—	875	488	—	488
Gross margins	—	(2,954) ¹	—	—	(3,351) ¹	—
Gross value of output	62,239	—	62,239	66,348	—	66,348

¹ Gross margins are redistributed to expenditures on transportation, distributive trades and commodity taxes shown in the producer value column.

SOURCES

- (1) *Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture*, for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.
- (2) Atlantic Development Board, Background Study No. 2, *The Competitive Position of Maritime Agriculture*, Queen's Printer, 1969. Appendix to Background Study No. 2, *Maritime Farm Enterprise Analysis*; Technical Reference Volume to *The Competitive Position of Maritime Agriculture*.
- (3) Canada, Department of Agriculture, *Annual Unload Report of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in 12 Canadian Markets, 1960*.
- (4) Canada, Department of Agriculture, *Crop and Seasonal Price Summaries, 1960-1961*.
- (5) Canada, Department of Agriculture, *Livestock Market Review, 1960*.
- (6) Canada, Department of Agriculture, *Potato Marketing Report, 1960*.
- (7) Canada, Department of Agriculture, *Poultry Market Review, 1960*.
- (8) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Canada, 1961 - Agriculture, Vol. V, Part 1*.
- (9) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Canada, 1966 - Agriculture, Vol. VII, Atlantic Provinces*, Catalogue 96-602 to 96-605.
- (10) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Farm Survey Report, 1958*, Catalogue 21-506.
- (11) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Farm Finance Division, February 1963, *Outline of Methods, Sources and Concepts Used in Estimating Farm Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations*.
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- (14) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Fruit and Vegetable Crop Reports*, Catalogue 22-003.
- (15) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Honey Production*, Catalogue 23-007.
- (16) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Production of Poultry and Eggs*, Catalogue 23-202.
- (17) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Report on Fur Farms*, Catalogue 23-208.
- (18) Voluntary Agricultural Economic Planning, *Report of the Poultry Segment Committee*, Nova Scotia, 1963.

III. PRIMARY FORESTRY INDUSTRY

Value of Output

The output of the primary forestry sector consists of the value of logging operations, as published in the Annual Census of *Logging* (3) less the value of wood produced on farms, and by establishments where principal activity is sawmilling. In the input-output tables, farm woodlot production is included in the value of agricultural output and the costs associated with that production are also counted as part of farm operating expenses.

In addition to the output of farm woodlots a small amount of forest products is produced by establishments primarily engaged in sawmilling. These amounts are also deducted from total forest production in order to arrive at the output of the primary forestry sector as such. In the inter-industry flow tables we take into account all sources of forest production in reconciling total supply and demand for forestry products. Thus, the total output of forestry products is greater than the value of output of the primary forestry industry alone. Forestry is one of the few industries in the Atlantic Provinces in which a fair proportion of its principal products is produced in another sector - in this case the agricultural sector. The methods adopted in treating secondary products of industries are described in Volume I of the study.

The value of output of the primary forestry sector and the supply and demand balances for forestry products are shown in the tables which follow.

In this sector the main problem consists of establishing the value of output of the sector itself. Many logging establishments use the services of independent logging contractors and also purchase wood from other logging establishments. There is thus a problem of avoiding duplication in estimates of the gross value of output. Furthermore, where logging operations are integrated with sawmills or pulp and paper mills, additional valuation difficulties arise in estimating the disposition of output of forestry.

In the 1960 tables, we relied on the DBS Annual Census of *Logging* both to establish "value of shipments" and inputs into the sector. In the 1965 tables adjustments were made both to outputs and inputs. These adjustments will be described subsequently.

As stated in *Logging, 1965*, in which revisions and new concepts in logging statistics were introduced, the estimates of the value of total forest products had to be discontinued because "they were based on the estimates of total production and values of deliveries reported by logging establishments (which are mixtures of selling values and inter-company transfer values), market values

and estimated values of farm wood production. DBS is of the opinion that the validity of the resulting gross value of production estimates is open to question".³

The Disposition of Forestry Output

The disposition of forestry output to provincial users was estimated from the cost structures of the using sectors, the main ones being sawmills, pulp and paper mills and to a lesser extent wooden and furniture industries. Purchases by the using sectors were converted into producer values for the balancing process.

The basis of this conversion is the information on quantities bought which accompany costs of purchases in the DBS Annual Census data. The quantity data allow the calculation of unit prices of purchases which must be compared with unit producer values of commodities in order to establish whether the commodities are the same or similar. This is particularly important in the forestry and wood-using industries where valuation is a major problem. A purchase may be reported as a purchase of "lumber" or "wood" with no differentiation as to type. This information alone would be difficult to use for input-output purposes if there were no further clues to determine whether the type of wood being bought is similar to the type being produced by the forestry sector. The data on quantities bought allows us to channel purchases to output and to calculate the margin on each transaction. Where the quantities purchased were not reported, estimates were made by using unit values from other sources.

Shipments of forest production outside the province consisted mainly of pulpwood. Information on inter-provincial shipments was obtained from returns by the pulp and paper mills and sawmills to the Annual Census of Manufactures. Trade of Canada "port-of-exit" data was the principal service of data on foreign exports of primary forest products.

Information on changes in inventories of logs and bolts for sawing, and pulpwood, was available from the returns to the Annual Census of Manufactures of sawmills and pulp and paper mills. The sawmills and pulp and paper mills reported opening and closing inventories of (i) logs and bolts at mill, (ii) logs owned but not yet delivered to the mill, (iii) expenditures on logging operations for logs and bolts not yet delivered to mill and (iv) advance payments to loggers for logs and bolts not yet delivered to the mill. With regard to pulpwood, the total of these categories was deflated to obtain the inventory change at producer prices. For saw logs and bolts the mill inventories available were not considered satisfactory for two reasons: first, operators engaged in custom and contract sawing report no details of inventory, because they do not own their stocks and logs.⁴ Secondly, there is a large number of small "short

form" operators who are not required to report inventories. In Newfoundland, for example, the value of materials used by these operators constituted 72% of the total material input into sawmills in that province in 1960.⁵

Import data has to be taken into account on the balancing of supply "Atlantic supply" against demand or the disposition of output. Information on the quantities and values of pulpwood and logs and bolts for sawing received from other provinces in Canada or from other countries was given by sawmills and pulp and paper mills in their returns to the Annual Census of Manufactures, and these were used to determine the value of commodities imported. In the case of pulpwood the values given were f.o.b. point of shipment and no adjustment was made to Annual Census of Manufactures figures. Logs and bolts, on the other hand, were valued at the sawmill and Census values were therefore adjusted downwards. For round mine timber, the estimate of imports is made up of consumption less production. As the other Atlantic Provinces did not produce enough mine timber to supply Newfoundland it was assumed that the shortfall came from outside the Atlantic Region, probably Quebec.

As an illustrative example of the manner in which the supply and demand for forestry products was recorded, the 1960 data for New Brunswick are presented in Table 6.5.⁶

Inputs into Primary Forestry

In the annual survey of the logging industries estimates of expenditures with respect to wages and salaries and supplies used in logging operations are reported. In 1960 operators were required to report values of the following eight groups of commodities used: provisions, fodder, tools, camp supplies and equipment, wire and rope, fuel oil, gasoline and miscellaneous supplies. Samples of the returns of operators participating in the survey were used to obtain a breakdown of input by commodity categories. Some of the categories thus obtained were still too broad to fit the commodity classification being used for the input-output tables. It was also difficult to assign some of these inputs to appropriate producing industries. "Provisions" were treated as income-in-kind and an example of a crude breakdown of the "miscellaneous" item is shown in the table below. This was made possible because some of the smaller operators specified the items included under the miscellaneous and tool categories.

⁵ Sawmill operators who produce less than 400,000 bd. ft. per year report on an abridged form called the "short form" to the Annual Census of Manufactures. Details of inventories are not required on this form. See Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Sawmills, 1960*, p. 11 (4).

⁶ This table, and the work done on the forestry sector for the 1960 tables are part of a larger study of the Atlantic forestry industries, by Nugent Miller, then a member of the research team (5).

³ For further details on valuation problems and the new and old concepts used in logging statistics, see *Logging, 1965* (3).

⁴ In 1960 the value of lumber sawn by contract and custom ranges from 11% to 55% of total lumber sawn in the various provinces.

**Breakdown of Miscellaneous Supplies
Used by Logging Operators
Atlantic Provinces, 1960**

Commodity	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
thousands of dollars				
Hardware	12.5	—	0.3	0.9
Repairs and parts for trucks, tractors . . .	348.5	2.5	7.0	18.6
Repairs and parts to saws	53.3	0.3	1.5	5.0
Lubricants	187.3	0.1	0.8	8.6
Horses, purchase and rental	12.9	—	0.7	1.7
Truck, tractor, bulldozer rental . . .	50.0	0.1	6.7	12.3
Harnesses, etc., for horses	5.5	—	0.2	0.5
Twine	—	—	1.0	0.6
Coal	14.1	—	—	—
Electricity	4.7	—	14.4	13.9
Liquified petroleum gas	—	—	—	15.1
Fuel wood	0.7	—	0.3	4.2
Other fuel	—	—	—	6.8
Totals	692.5	3.0	32.9	88.2

Expenses related to farm woodlot production were estimated as follows, on the basis of farm and non-farm output:

	Outputs		Inputs	
	Non-farm	Farm	Non-farm	Farm
percentages				
Newfoundland	99.5	0.5	99.75	0.25
Prince Edward Island	47.0	53.0	73.5	26.5
Nova Scotia	82.0	18.0	91.0	9.0
New Brunswick	91.0	9.0	95.5	4.5

Other costs of logging operations include various taxes paid to the provincial governments. Information was obtained from the provincial Public Accounts which showed revenues collected from forest operators.

The 1965 Updating

Although the forestry industry described in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual survey *Logging, 1960* differs substantially from that described in *Logging, 1965*, we have tried to maintain the same definition of the primary forestry sector for input-output purposes, while using the two publications as the basic source of data for both 1960 and 1965. Thus in 1965 as in 1960, the output of the primary forestry sector consists of the value of the output of logging operations, excluding farm woodlots and logging done by sawmills. The output of forestry products by farms and sawmills is treated as a secondary product of these two industries. With the implementation of the revised Standard Industrial Classification the new concept of "establishment" was extended to the logging industry in 1965. The "logging industry" as defined in the revised

Standard Industrial Classification is now closer to the primary forestry sector as defined in the input-output tables. That is, it excludes farm woodlot operations and logging operations conducted by sawmills. However, it also excludes logging operations producing less than 60 m cu. ft. per annum. This latter exclusion tends to understate the value of output of the logging industry. Further underestimation is indicated in the Preface to *Logging, 1965* which states:

"Certain elements of the logging industry are rather elusive and have, so far, escaped the Annual Census of Logging. This gap is not filled by estimation" (3).

On the other hand, some duplication is involved in the value of shipments of the logging industry . . . "Such duplication occurs when reporting logging establishments purchase wood from other reporting logging establishments. This happens on a large scale."

Faced with these two problems of simultaneous underestimation and duplication we decided to treat the primary forestry sector in 1965 as follows: the output of the sector is derived from the total value of shipments of logging operations (as defined in *Logging, 1965*) less amounts received for work done, plus changes in inventory. On the input side we correspondingly removed payments for work done, as well as reported purchases of wood from other logging operators. Thus we show no purchases of primary forestry from itself. However, since the reported purchases of wood are included in the "value of shipments" figures, and in fact represent income to someone, they were treated (in large part) as unincorporated business income of the sector.

The cost structure of forestry in 1965 was not built from the 1960 coefficients, both because of a noticeable trend towards mechanization of the industry and because of changes in the size distribution of establishments. The publication *Logging, 1965* was used for data on wages and salaries, fuel and electricity, and total costs for materials and supplies. Further information was obtained from the Departments of Forestry, both federal and provincial, and in particular the study on forestry in the Atlantic Provinces done by the Atlantic Development Board (1). Information on taxes, royalties and other payments to government was collected from the provincial Public Accounts and worksheets of the Governments Division of Statistics Canada.

Within the new definition of logging operations in use in 1965, there is no logging industry in Prince Edward Island. For input-output purposes we were faced with the anomalous position of having a secondary producer of forestry products (agriculture) but no principal producer. To get around this problem we gave Prince Edward Island a nominal output of \$100,000.

The tables which follow show estimates of outputs and inputs of the primary forestry sector in 1965.

TABLE 6.5. Production, Atlantic Supply and Disposition of Forestry Output
New Brunswick, 1960

Commodity	Atlantic supply										Total Atlantic supply (1) + (3) + (5) + ... + (7) - (8) - ... - (10)
	Production				From Atlantic Provinces			To Atlantic Provinces			
	Farm woodlot pro- duction sold	Farm woodlot pro- duction used on farm	Non-farm pro- duction	Total pro- duction	From Nova Scotia	From New- found- land	From Prince Edward Island	To Nova Scotia	To New- found- land	To Prince Edward Island	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
thousands of dollars											
Logs and bolts	883.6	63.2	10,844.3	10,844.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,727.9
Pulpwood	2,957.2	—	24,225.5	27,182.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,182.7
Fuelwood	729.7	1,203.9	1,391.3	3,324.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,121.0
Poles and piling	37.4	0.7	259.5	297.6	—	—	—	32.4	17.3	—	247.2
Round mine timber	23.0	—	139.1	162.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	162.1
Fence posts and fence rails	25.3	19.1	43.3	87.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.6
Wood for charcoal	11.9	13.2	—	25.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.9
Miscellaneous round wood	—	—	10.3	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3
Other products	81.9	—	746.1	828.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	828.0
Totals	4,750.0	1,300.1	37,659.4	43,709.5	—	—	—	32.4	17.3	—	42,359.7
Disposition											
Local								Add inventory change (+) or (-)	Deduct imports	Atlantic supply	
To sawmills	To other wood industries	To pulp and paper mills	To all other industries	Final users	To rest of Canada	To foreign countries	Total disposi- tion				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
thousands of dollars											
Logs and bolts	10,773.5	124.5	—	114.1	—	—	460.2	11,472.3	+ 1,590.4	1,334.8	11,727.9
Pulpwood	—	—	20,885.4	—	—	3,350.5	7,640.2	31,876.1	+ 2,981.4	7,674.8	27,182.7
Fuelwood	—	9.3	11.8	67.6	2,000.1	—	32.2	2,121.0	—	—	2,121.0
Poles and piling	—	61.8	—	86.4	—	—	1.1	149.3	+ 97.9	—	247.2
Round mine timber	—	14.4	—	—	—	—	77.7	162.1	—	—	162.1
Fence posts and fence rails	—	—	—	18.5	51.0	—	4.8	74.3	- 5.7	—	68.6
Wood for charcoal	—	—	—	11.9	—	—	—	11.9	—	—	11.9
Miscellaneous round wood	—	—	—	10.3	—	—	—	10.3	—	—	10.3
Other products	—	—	—	—	66.6	—	761.4	828.0	—	—	828.0
Totals	10,773.5	210.0	20,897.2	378.8	2,117.7	3,350.5	8,977.6	46,705.3	+ 4,664.0	9,009.6	42,359.7

TABLE 6.6. Estimates of Output of the Primary Forestry Sector
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
thousands of dollars				
Shipments of roundwood	26,148	—	14,703	54,470 ¹
Logs and bolts	92	—	6,207	14,000 ¹
Pulpwood	26,038	—	8,457	40,188 ¹
Fuelwood	—	—	22	57
Poles and piling	8	—	—	212
Round mine timber	10	—	17	11
Fence posts	—	—	—	2
Christmas trees	—	—	189	52
Pulp chips	—	—	2,026	900
Other products	13	—	249	—
Sub-totals	(26,161)	(100)	(17,167)	(55,422)
Inventory change	- 527	—	145	- 6,752
Total output of forestry products	25,634	100	17,312	48,670
Sawn lumber (sawmill products)	21	—	732	207
Gross value of output of primary forestry	25,655	100	18,044	48,877
Estimates of total production of forestry products				
Logging industry	25,634	100	17,312	48,670
Farm woodlots	55	1,058	3,174	2,002
Sawmills	418	—	297	711
Total output of forestry products	26,107	1,158	20,783	51,383

¹ Deductions made for outward transportation.

Source: Logging, 1965 (3).

TABLE 6.7 A. Estimates of Operating Expenses in Logging
Newfoundland, 1965

I/O Row No.		Purchaser value	Margin	Producer value ¹
		thousands of dollars		
1	Podder	22.0	4.4	17.6
	Horses	2.0	0.3	1.7
10	Harnesses and accessories	0.6	0.1	0.5
	Twine	9.1	1.0	8.1
11	Furniture	13.6	3.0	10.6
14	Hardware	2.0	0.2	1.8
	Small tools	3.6	0.6	3.0
	Wire rope	166.3	25.0	141.3
	Commercial refrigerators	27.3	9.0	18.3
	Machinery repair	96.7	—	96.7
15	Chain and power saws	419.6	65.0	354.6
	Machinery repair	365.3	65.0	365.3
18	Gasoline	738.7	400.3	338.4
	Fuel oil	320.1	120.0	200.1
	Lubricants	14.2	4.3	9.9
	Total local commodity inputs	2,201.1	633.2	1,567.9
21	Construction repair	249.0	—	249.0
22	Transportation	—	—	191.4 ²
23	Telephone and telegraph	300.0	—	300.0
	Postal services	12.0	—	12.0
24	Electricity	10.6	—	10.6
	Utilities	9.0	—	9.0
25	Wholesale trade	—	—	113.0 ²
26	Motor vehicle maintenance	234.0	—	234.0
27	Land and building rents	230.0	—	230.0
	Interest and bank charges	370.0	—	370.0
	Insurance	95.4	—	95.4
	Equipment rental	54.0	—	54.0
30	Personal services	7.0	—	7.0
	Donations	8.0	—	8.0
31	Business services	60.0	—	60.0
	Total intermediate inputs	3,840.1		3,511.3
35	Imported inputs	(107.9)	(24.8)	(83.1)
	Small electric appliances	11.9	2.8	9.1
	Stoves, ranges, etc.	29.9	7.1	22.8
	Coal	32.0	10.9	21.1
	Stationery and office supplies and miscellaneous	34.1	4.0	30.1
33	Municipal taxes	20.0	—	20.0
	Provincial taxes:			
	Sales	—	—	44.0 ²
	Stumpage, etc.	237.4	—	237.4
	Fuel taxes	—	—	299.6 ²
	Federal taxes — Indirect	—	—	10.0 ²
36	Wages, salaries and SLI	15,417.0	—	15,417.0
37	Unincorporated business income	741.4	—	741.4
39	Depreciation	1,908.7	—	1,908.7
	Total operating expenses	22,272.5	—	22,272.5
	Surplus	3,382.5	—	3,382.5
	Gross margins	—	(658.0)	—
	Gross value of output	25,655.0	—	25,655.0

¹ In the input-output tables inputs are shown at "producer value". The numbers on the left refer to the row numbers of industries in the flow tables published in Volume I.

² The sum of these items equals gross margins.

**TABLE 6.7 B. Estimates of Operating Expenses in Logging
Nova Scotia, 1965**

I/O Row No.		Purchaser value	Margin	Producer value ¹
thousands of dollars				
1	Fodder	—	3.0	20.0
	Horses	—	0.2	1.4
10	Harnesses and accessories	0.2	—	0.2
	Twine	16.2	3.0	13.2
11	Furniture	6.5	1.0	5.5
15	Hardware	1.3	0.2	1.1
	Small tools	2.0	0.2	1.9
	Wire rope	54.0	11.3	132.7
	Machinery repair	—	21.0	72.9
16	Chain and power saws	79.6	17.5	72.1
	Machinery repair	—	75.0	238.7
18	Small electric appliances	5.4	1.2	4.2
	Stoves, ranges, etc.	5.2	1.2	4.0
	Commercial refrigerators	6.2	1.4	5.0
20	Gasoline	—	298.0	218.0
	Fuel oil	—	70.0	98.4
	Lubricants	—	6.5	10.0
	Total local commodity inputs	1,410.0	510.7	899.3
23	Construction repair	230.0	—	230.0
24	Transportation:			
	Direct	200.0	—	200.0
	Margins	—	—	114.8 ²
25	Telephone and telegraph	220.0	—	220.0
	Postal services	6.0	—	6.0
26	Electricity	25.0	—	25.0
	Utilities	12.0	—	12.0
27	Wholesale trade	—	—	80.0 ²
28	Motor vehicle maintenance	142.8	—	142.8
29	Land and building rents	60.0	—	60.0
	Interest and bank charges	180.0	—	180.0
	Insurance	53.6	—	53.6
	Equipment rental	2.5	—	2.5
32	Personal services	8.0	—	8.0
33	Business services	35.0	—	35.0
	Total intermediate inputs	2,584.9	—	2,269.0
37	Imported inputs	(30.4)	(8.0)	(22.4)
	Stationery, office supplies and miscellaneous	30.4	8.0	22.4
35	Municipal taxes	7.0	—	7.0
	Provincial taxes:			
	Sales	—	—	124.4 ²
	Stumpage, etc.	570.0	—	570.0
	Fuel taxes	—	—	196.5
	Federal taxes	—	—	3.0 ²
38	Wages, salaries and SLI	5,601.5	—	5,601.5
39	Unincorporated business income	5,144.8	—	5,144.8
41	Depreciation	1,753.7	—	1,753.7
	Total operating expenses	15,692.3	—	15,692.3
	Surplus	2,351.7	—	2,351.7
	Gross margins	—	(518.7)	—
	Gross value of output	18,044.0	—	18,044.0

See footnotes Table 6.7 A.

TABLE 6.7C. Estimates of Operating Expenses in Logging
New Brunswick, 1965

1-0 Row No.		Purchaser value	Margin	Producer value ¹
		thousands of dollars		
1	Fodder	47.0	10.0	37.0
	Horses	4.8	0.8	4.0
11	Harnesses and accessories	1.2	0.2	1.0
	Twine	36.0	4.0	32.0
12	Furniture	26.5	6.0	20.5
15	Hardware	2.9	0.3	2.6
	Small tools	5.0	0.9	4.1
	Wire rope	203.0	39.9	163.1
	Machinery parts and repair	98.7	40.0	58.7
16	Chain and power saws	932.0	160.0	772.0
	Machinery parts and repair	1,350.9	350.9	1,000.0
18	Small electric appliances	16.3	4.0	12.3
	Stoves, ranges, etc.	40.5	10.0	30.5
	Commercial refrigerators	19.0	4.3	14.7
20	Gasoline	1,148.0	655.0	493.0
	Fuel oil	423.1	172.0	251.1
	Liquid petroleum gas	17.0	10.0	7.0
	Lubricants	48.8	19.9	28.9
	Total local commodity inputs	4,420.7	1,488.2	2,932.5
23	Construction	1,108.0	—	1,108.0
24	Transportation:			
	Direct	300.0	—	300.0
	Margins	—	—	429.0 ²
25	Telephone and telegraph	500.0	—	500.0
	Postal services	28.0	—	28.0
26	Electricity	21.0	—	21.0
	Utilities	30.0	—	30.0
27	Wholesale trade	—	—	343.2 ²
28	Motor vehicle maintenance	182.5	—	182.5
29	Land and building rents	350.0	—	350.0
	Interest and bank charges	200.0	—	200.0
	Insurance	141.0	—	141.0
	Equipment rental	106.0	—	106.0
32	Personal services	10.0	—	10.0
	Donations	10.0	—	10.0
33	Business services	50.0	—	50.0
	Total intermediate inputs	7,457.2		6,741.2
37	Imported inputs	(102.0)	(30.0)	(72.0)
	Stationery and office supplies and miscellaneous	102.0	30.0	72.0
35	Municipal taxes	50.0	—	50.0
	Provincial taxes:			
	Sales	—	—	200.5 ²
	Stumpage, etc.	3,933.1	—	3,933.1
	Fuel taxes	—	—	527.5 ²
	Federal taxes, indirect	—	—	18.0 ²
38	Wages, salaries and SLI	19,776.0	—	19,776.0
39	Unincorporated business income	10,003.6	—	10,003.6
41	Depreciation	3,116.5	—	3,116.5
	Total operating expenses	44,438.4	—	44,438.4
	Surplus	4,438.7	—	4,438.7
	Gross margins	—	(1,518.2)	—
	Gross value of output	48,877.1	—	48,877.1

See footnotes Table 6.7A.

SOURCES

- (1) Atlantic Development Board, Background Study No. 1, *Forestry in the Atlantic Provinces*, Queen's Printer, 1968.
- (2) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Operations in the Woods. Revised Estimates of Forest Production, 1940-1953, Final Estimates, 1954-1955*, Catalogue 25-501.
- (3) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Logging, 1960-1965*, Catalogue 25-201.
- (4) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Sawmills, 1960*, Catalogue 35-204
- (5) Miller, Nugent A., *An Application of the Input-output Technique to the Forestry Industries of the Atlantic Provinces*, M.A. thesis for Faculty of Graduate Studies, McGill University, 1964.

IV. THE FISHERY INDUSTRY

Because fishing is such an important economic activity in the Atlantic Region, a great deal of effort has been expended in attempts to convert available statistical data into the form required by the input-output table.

Unfortunately it proved impossible to treat the fish products industry (fish processors) as defined in the Annual Census of Manufacturing as the secondary fishery industry. For reasons which are explained later, it was impossible to reconcile reported figures of fish landings, purchases by processors, shipments by processors and statistics of final fish products as collected by the Department of Fisheries, and reported in a tabulation in *Fisheries Statistics* (2).

Definition of Four Fishery Activities

We decided to construct four fishery sectors: two primary and two secondary.

The total primary catch of molluscs and crustaceans is fed into the secondary lobster and other shellfish products industry, with no margins for transportation and distribution. The secondary industry is built up to the estimated value of final fish products of lobster and other shellfish, and it purchases the estimated transportation input. Distribution services associated with handling of fish at both primary and secondary stages are thus part of the gross value of output of the constructed secondary sector. One reason which dictated this treatment was the impossibility of separating sales and purchases of primary fish from sales and purchases of final fish products.

In the 1960 tables, direct sales and sales of bait, such as squid, are made from the secondary stage, as are all sales except the initial transfer of fish from the primary to the secondary fishery. In the 1965 tables however, we show an estimate of sales by fishermen directly to the personal consumption sector.

The total value of landed catch of groundfish, pelagic and estuarial fish and various miscellaneous fishery products such as sea grasses, seals, etc., is

similarly fed to a secondary fishery, without a margin. This secondary fishery purchases transportation, and produces, as part of its gross value of output, the distribution services associated with the handling of fish and fish products.

As explained in the text, green salting of fish by fishermen is considered as part of the **primary** fishery, and values of landed catch were thus adjusted upwards, especially in Newfoundland to take account of this.

The following table shows an estimate of the value of output of the four fishery sectors.

The Primary Fishery

The output of the primary fishery was based on the value of landed catch, as reported in the publication *Fisheries Statistics* (2). The primary fishery was divided into two components: molluscs and crustaceans and groundfish, pelagic and estuarial.

The molluscs and crustaceans sector (primary shellfish) is composed almost entirely of the lobster catch. In Nova Scotia there are significant landings of scallops and in Prince Edward Island oysters are landed commercially. In Newfoundland squid landings are significant. These latter are used as bait.

The output of the sector was taken to be value of landed catch of molluscs and crustaceans as reported in *Fisheries Statistics*

The groundfish, pelagic and estuarial (all other fish) sector is composed of all landings of groundfish and all landings of pelagic and estuarial fish, including herring and sardines and sword fish. In addition, the sector included the landed value of viscera, tongues and scales, seaweed, seals, whales and miscellaneous items such as bait worms. In New Brunswick there is a small inland fishery, chiefly bass. This is also included in the sector. In Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland the sector is overwhelmingly composed of landings of groundfish. In New Brunswick, the herring and sardine catch exceeds the catch of groundfish.

**TABLE 6.8. Outputs of the Fishery Sectors
Atlantic Provinces, 1960**

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Primary				
Molluscs and crustaceans:				
Lobster	1,401.6	3,212.5	8,203.6	4,059.3
Scallops	6.4	—	2,001.0	12.7
All other molluscs	224.1	372.3	103.1	83.4
Total sector output	1,632.1	3,584.8	10,307.7	4,142.7
Groundfish, pelagic and estuarial, etc.:				
Groundfish	12,692.3	650.2	11,654.7	1,938.9
Herring and sardines	248.9	68.7	1,038.1	2,140.6
Sword fish	—	—	1,341.2	—
All other pelagic	779.6	175.0	844.2	707.9
Viscera, tongues and scales	360.1	—	45.1	238.2
Seaweed	—	161.7	241.6	37.8
Seals and whales	143.1	—	585.5	—
Bait and worms, etc.	—	—	36.3	—
Inland fishery	—	—	—	151.5
Estimated value added in green salting	5,679.0	—	1,000.0	—
Total sector output	19,903.0	1,055.6	16,786.7	5,214.9
Secondary				
Lobster and other shellfish:				
Shellfish in shell and shucked	2,268.0	3,029.6	11,544.7	11,539.7
Canned shellfish	21.8	2,003.8	581.6	2,126.8
Other (bait)	601.9	—	438.8	—
Total sector output	2,891.7	5,033.4	12,565.1	13,666.5
Groundfish:				
Fresh, frozen, salt, etc.	20,288.4	1,832.7	40,966.5	8,684.7
Canned fish	106.6	197.2	179.2	10,018.5
Fish by-products including custom work	1,906.3	198.8	3,080.5	770.6
Frozen fruit	253.0	25.7	104.4	224.6
Frozen vegetables	45.8	6.2	23.7	15.0
Canned meat	—	56.9	18.9	—
Total sector output	22,600.1	2,317.5	44,373.2	19,713.4

The output of the sector has been increased above the value of landed catch as reported in *Fisheries Statistics* in two of the Atlantic Provinces. This was done in order to include in the primary fishery the value added to landed catch by green salting of cod fish. It was estimated that fishermen in Nova Scotia added \$1 million by the partial curing of fish and that in Newfoundland \$5,679,000 was added by green salting.

The cost structure of the primary shellfish sector was built from information relating to the cost of operations of the lobster fishery in all four provinces and the cost of scallop draggers in Nova Scotia. A proportion of the cost of Newfoundland trapper-longlines, 30 ft. to 50 ft. was applied to the landings of squid. Total costs, including boat-share, were built up to the total value of landed catch for the sector in each province. The cost structure in each province is thus a weighted average of the activities of lobster, scallop and squid fishing. As can

be seen from Table 6.8, lobster fishing is by far the most important activity in the sector. In New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island it is, in effect, the only significant activity. The information on expenditures was provided by the Economics Service of the Department of Fisheries (Canada), and was based on a sample of lobster enterprises. Costs were reported under six headings: fuel, repair and maintenance, labour, clothing, bait and miscellaneous. In addition, average cash income to boat-owners and average depreciation charges were likewise reported. In the 1960 sample, average net income of boat-owners was \$1,000 in Prince Edward Island; \$875 in New Brunswick; \$800 in Nova Scotia and only \$225 in Newfoundland. The sample used appeared to be biased in favour of larger enterprises, especially in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Thus an adjustment was made to the implicit average costs and implicit average net income per enterprise so that estimated aggregate costs and aggregate net income

would equal the value of the landed catch. Other smaller samples were used to estimate the commodity composition of items such as "repair and maintenance". Estimates of costs in scallop and squid fishery were built up from a sample of enterprises as in the case of lobster fishery, and the three sub-groups were combined to make the total primary shellfish sector.

The cost structure of the groundfish sector was built from data relating to the costs of different types of fishing craft used in the Atlantic fishery. The basic source used was *Operations of Modern Fishing Craft - Atlantic Seaboard, 1960* (6). Fishing for groundfish, which includes cod, haddock, halibut, pollock, red fish and several less important varieties, was divided into "offshore" and "inshore", with a further subdivision of "offshore" into trawlers and other types of fishing craft. Trawlers were used only in the Nova Scotia and the Newfoundland fishery in 1960. Data for trawlers were taken from *An Appraisal of the Atlantic Fishing Craft Modernization Program* (4), which covers the years 1958 and 1959.

The allocation of groundfish landings to trawlers, other types of offshore fishing vessels and to inshore fleets was made on the basis of Proskie's estimates of the contribution to total groundfish landings by offshore and inshore fleets (5). The sample of average costs incurred in five types of fishing vessel was composed of trawlers, draggers, seiners, longliners and weirs. As was done for lobster fishing, the average costs in each type of fishing vessel were blown up to the value of landed catch and all costs combined to produce an estimate of the cost structure for the whole sector.⁷

⁷ These detailed tabulations are shown in the statistical report *Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Study, Part I, Primary Industries* [57].

The Secondary Fish Industry: Molluscs and Crustaceans

The secondary fish industry was divided into the same two segments as the primary fishery.

Thus, the output of the molluscs and crustaceans primary fishery passes to a corresponding secondary stage, while the output of all other primary fish similarly passes through a secondary fish industry. The cost structures of these two secondary fish industries are different, as are the cost structures of the two segments of the primary fishery.

After considerable effort, we abandoned the attempt to trace gross flows of lobster catch between the province in which landed catch is reported and the province in which the processing and handling activity takes place. There was absolutely no way in which we could accurately estimate transactions between four provinces and three sectors - primary, processors and handlers.

From the information in the table which follows, it can be seen that the quantity of lobster purchased by processors and handlers exceeds the quantity landed. This may be due to:

- (a) duplication of reported purchases by processors and handlers;
- (b) purchases of lobster from the Magdalene Islands, in the province of Quebec, for processing and distribution through Maritime channels;
- (c) Under-reporting of landings, probably in New Brunswick. We have reason to believe that all three of these factors contribute to the discrepancy, although it is unlikely that there is much duplication of purchases, except perhaps in Nova Scotia. We chose to take landed values as correct, and we did assume that Quebec lobster from the Bay of Chaleur is processed or distributed in the Maritimes.

Lobster Flows Atlantic Provinces, 1960

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total
Quantities in millions of pounds					
Landed catch	4.5	10.1	21.4	11.9	51.4
Purchases by processors	0.5	6.1	9.1	15.1	30.8
Purchases by handlers	2.0	1.8	13.0	6.7	23.5
Totals	2.5	7.9	22.1	21.8	54.3
Values in thousands of dollars					
Landed catch	1,401.6	3,212.5	8,203.6	4,059.3	16,877.0
Purchases by processors	144.4	2,084.5	3,691.1	5,546.3	11,466.3
Purchases by handlers	667.8	736.5	6,079.6	3,118.6	10,602.5
Totals	812.2	2,821.0	9,770.7	8,664.9	22,068.8

We decided to take the lobster output of the primary fishery in the Atlantic Provinces at reported land catch value, together with purchases of lobster from the Magdalene Islands and assume these to be purchased by the "secondary shellfish" industry.

Our secondary fishery is **not** the fish products industry as defined by Statistics Canada, but is composed of the composite of manufacturing and distribution activity which lies between the primary industry and the final output of fish products, as reported in tabulations of final fish products, published in *Fisheries Statistics*.

The reason we adopted this treatment will be obvious to anyone acquainted with current practices of reporting fishery statistics. Briefly, the difficulty is that the output fish in *Fish Products Industry* (1) as defined by the Annual Census of Manufactures is not reported in commodity detail. Fish products statistics, on the other hand, are reported in great detail (2), and are said to be unduplicated sales of **final** products. While it is doubtful whether these statistics are totally free from duplication, we have assumed them to be so, and thus **all** gross value added between the primary fishing stage (landed catch value) and the reported output of final fish products (as given in *Fisheries Statistics*) is assumed to be added in our "secondary fishery".

There remains the matter of discrepancies between **provincially** reported value of landed catch, value of purchases of shellfish by processors and handlers and value of output of final shellfish products. Some of these discrepancies are probably due to different definitions of province of activity. Thus, one may observe that reported purchases of processors plus handlers in Newfoundland fall far short of either value of landed catch or reported final shellfish products produced in New-

foundland. This is probably due to the fact that lobster purchases in Newfoundland by Nova Scotia processors or handlers are recorded as Nova Scotia purchases by the Annual Census of Manufactures and as sales of Newfoundland final fish products in the series prepared by the Department of Fisheries. After much effort to reconcile these figures we adopted the solution described above, i.e., we assumed that all fish reported as landed in a province is channelled into the secondary fishery, except where we have reason to believe that it was in fact reported as the final output of another province. The fish inputs were thus constructed with an eye on the reported value of final products, for each province.

In this manner all duplication of purchases is automatically included in the gross value added between the primary and the final products stage. There may be slight inaccuracies in the provincial allocation of this gross value added, but they are not likely to be too serious. In any event, there is no alternative method, at the present stage of fishery statistics.

We assumed that all shellfish reported as landed in Newfoundland was channelled into the Newfoundland "secondary fishery". This was necessary in order to be able to accept the reported value of Newfoundland final fish products.

Because the reported landed catch in New Brunswick is obviously far too small to be reconciled with the reported New Brunswick final sales of shellfish products, we assumed that Quebec shellfish from the Bay of Chaleur area was processed or handled in New Brunswick and that some part of the Prince Edward Island catch and the Nova Scotia catch was also processed or handled in New Brunswick. We thus arrive at the following estimates of inputs of shellfish into our "secondary shellfishery activity".

Estimated Inter-provincial Movements of Primary Molluscs and Crustaceans, 1960

Province of input to secondary activity Province of landed catch	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total
thousands of dollars					
Nova Scotia	—	—	8,290.9	2,016.8	10,307.7
New Brunswick	—	—	—	4,142.7	4,142.9
Prince Edward Island	—	2,901.0	—	682.4	3,583.4
Newfoundland	1,632.5	—	—	—	1,632.5
Quebec	—	—	—	1,334.2	1,334.2
Total inputs	1,632.5	2,901.0	8,290.9	8,176.5	21,000.5

By subtracting from the output of shellfish products, the estimated input of shellfish, we obtained an estimate of gross value added in the secondary stage of the shellfish industry. These estimates of gross value added were then split into component cost items by the use of a sample of financial statements of companies operating in the lobster and shellfish processing and merchandising business. This split was arranged so that the sum of material inputs, including fuel, as well as the wage and salary bill of the secondary shellfishery and similar inputs for the secondary stage of the groundfish, pelagic and estuarial fishery would add to the sum of purchases of material inputs, including fuels, of the fish products industry and the fish handlers reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures.

Cost items not included in the Annual Census of Manufactures such as purchased transportation, telephone, interest payments, etc., were calculated on the basis of the sample of company statements mentioned above. The procedure we have adopted implies that all transportation costs associated with bringing primary fish to the stage of a final fish product are included in the cost structure of our secondary sector. All margins thus become part of the gross value added between the primary stage and the final stage of the fish. This is consistent with the aggregation of fish handlers and distributors and fish processors into one secondary sector.

The Secondary Fish Industry: Groundfish, Pelagic and Estuarial

The difficulty of building up a secondary fishery sector for groundfish, pelagic and estuarial fish and various miscellaneous fishery products exceeded that of constructing a sector for the secondary stage of lobster and other shellfish products.

The procedure followed is similar to that described in relation to lobster and other shellfish products. The output of the secondary sector was taken to be value of final fish products, as reported in *Fisheries Statistics* with some modification. The modifications were necessary to deal with difficulties caused by large movements of semi-processed fish from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia and by the fact that in Newfoundland, and to a lesser degree in Nova Scotia, fishermen partially process codfish by green salting. This latter activity should properly be considered as part of the primary fishery, because the income accrues to the fishermen rather than to processing factories or fish handlers.

The green salting of fish, particularly in Newfoundland accounts for the very large gap between the value of landed catch of groundfish and value of "final" fish products. When we take into account the fact that much Newfoundland groundfish was shipped to Nova Scotia for further processing and for final distribution,

this difference could only be accounted for by the fact that the value added in green salting of fish by fishermen is included in value of "final" Newfoundland fish products, in reported statistics. In point of fact green salt fish is not a final product, but an intermediate fish product.

We estimated that \$5,679,000 was added to the value of landed catch of groundfish in Newfoundland by green salting of fish. This amount was thus added to the value of output of the primary fish sector in Newfoundland. In Nova Scotia \$1 million was assumed to be added to the value of output of the primary sector, for the same reason.

Fish landings were then channelled as fish inputs into the secondary fishery, after allowing for inter-provincial transfers, principally from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia. It should be noted that our "secondary" fishery is defined to include distribution, as well as processing. The large size of the estimated transfer of fish from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia is partly due to this definition. Thus finished Newfoundland fish products shipped to foreign markets via Nova Scotia ports are here defined as output of the Nova Scotia secondary fish sector.

Purchases of commodities, other than fish and purchases of services were estimated by the use of three sources of information:

- (a) the **Annual Census of Manufactures** which provided data on materials used, including fuels and in the wage and salary bill of the fish processors, and
- (b) a similar information tabulated for "fish handlers", and
- (c) a sample of financial statements of companies engaged in the processing and distribution of fish products.

From the sample, we estimated expense items not reported in the Annual Census of Manufactures, principally various business services. As mentioned earlier, the use of any one commodity, by the **two** secondary fish sectors equals the reported use by processors and handlers, together.

Fish processing plants in the Atlantic Region frequently freeze fruit and vegetables. It was assumed that this activity belongs to that sector of the secondary fishery which processes and handles groundfish. The corresponding inputs of fresh fruit and vegetables are thus shown as inputs to this secondary sector.

Disposition of Output of Final Fish Products

Estimates of the geographic disposition of the output of final fish products are also not easy to make. Although there is a considerable amount of information,

it is never too clear whether the data relate to intermediate or final products. For shellfish products, we decided to rely on the tabulation of a special survey on fish exports to the United States by province of origin, provided by the Department of Fisheries. In the case of exports to foreign markets other than the United States, we used Trade of Canada "port of exit" data, amended to take account of the fact that some shipments made out of Nova Scotia originate in Newfoundland. Estimates of shipments to Central Canada by province of origin are thus a residual guess. Nevertheless, they are probably not too far off the mark. We would expect that these estimates are superior for the Atlantic Region as a whole than they are for any one province, because of the massive inter-provincial transfers of fish and fish products.

Final non-shellfish products were grouped into three broad categories: (a) fish, fresh, frozen and cured, smoked; (b) canned fish; and (c) all other fishery products.⁸ The most serious difficulties concerned salt fish. As explained above, we considered provincial output of these products to be credited to the province in which the last stage of processing or handling of the product appears to be located. Thus, Newfoundland cod, partially or wholly processed or distributed by enterprises located in Nova Scotia, was considered final output of the Nova Scotia secondary fishery.

The 1965 Updating

In the 1965 tables fishery activity was treated in the same way as in 1960, that is, we constructed four fishery sectors, two primary and two secondary and channelled fish from the primary to the secondary sectors in like manner as in 1960. The value of output of the primary sectors is represented by the value of the landed catch of shellfish and of all other fish, with an adjustment for green salting of fish by fishermen in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Similarly, as in 1960, the secondary fishery sector is a broader industry than the one defined in the DBS publication: *Fish Products Industry* (1), which industry comprises establishments engaged principally in canning, pickling or producing fish by-products whereas our two secondary fish sectors also incorporate the distribution activity associated with the movement of fish from landing to final sales of fish products. The combined output of our two secondary fish sectors is therefore substantially higher than the output of the fish products industry. The output of the two secondary sectors is composed of final fish products as tabulated in *Fisheries Statistics* (2), less adjustments

made for the value added in green salting of fish which is shown in the primary sector, for estimated direct sales by fishermen to personal consumption and for transfers of fish to other provinces. The differences between the secondary industry as here defined and the "Fish Products Industry" (S.I.C. 111) can be seen in Table 6.9 which shows outputs of the four fishery sectors in 1965. It will be noted that the differences are relatively small in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island but are substantial in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick where most of the fish handling takes place.

It was no less difficult in 1965 than in 1960 to reconcile the movements of fish between four sectors and four provinces, since the basic sources and practices in reporting fishery statistics were the same. However, in estimating inputs for the 1965 tables we had the advantage of the detailed work done for 1960 as well as information from a new DBS publication, *Survey of the Canadian Sea Fishing Industry, 1965* (3), which reported provincial data on operating revenues and selected expenses in fishing. This survey consisted of a complete enumeration of establishments operating boats of 25 tons and over, and a sample enumeration of about 10% of establishments operating boats under 25 tons. Information from the survey was used for the selected expenses reported: fuel, rentals, insurance premiums, amounts paid for work done, and the aggregate cost of materials and supplies. Expenses tabulated in the survey referred to both lobster fishery and other fishery, and our work for 1960 was used to distribute these expenses between the two fishery sectors and to breakdown the reported costs of "materials and supplies" into the detailed commodity composition that is required for the input-output tables.

The different sources of data on the primary fishing for 1960 and 1965 did not produce significant differences in the cost structure of the industry in these two years. Total intermediate inputs accounted for about 35% of costs in Nova Scotia in both years, and in New Brunswick they rose from 32% to 38%. Gross Domestic Product in the industry was 62% and 64% of output in 1960 and 1965 in Nova Scotia, and in New Brunswick 67% and 62% respectively.

Tables 6.11 and 6.12 show estimates of inputs into the primary fishery sectors in 1965. As was done previously, expenses are shown at purchaser values which were subsequently converted into producer values and transportation and distribution margins for entry in the input-output tables. Table 6.13 shows estimates of containers used in the secondary fishery in 1960. In the final input-output flow accounts this commodity detail would be lost in the aggregation to 34 and 71 industrial sectors.

⁸ For the provincial output and geographic disposition of shipments of each of these three categories, and their commodity components see *Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Study, Part I, Primary Industries* [57].

TABLE 6.9. Outputs of the Fishery Sectors
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Primary				
Shellfish:				
Lobster	2,281	5,177	13,602	3,771
Scallops	27	180	10,293	101
All other	265	422	153	170
Total shellfish output	2,573	5,779	24,048	4,042
All other fish:				
Groundfish	18,881	779	18,449	3,126
Herring and sardines	311	71	1,445	2,151
Swordfish	—	—	3,253	—
All other pelagic and estuarial	1,173	196	928	1,118
Viscera, seaweed, etc.	260	258	699	109
Inland fish	—	—	—	126
Sub-totals	(20,625)	(1,304)	(24,774)	(6,630)
Estimated value added in green salting	5,500	—	1,000	—
Total other fish output	26,125	1,304	25,774	6,630
Secondary				
Shellfish:				
Lobster and other shellfish and products	3,952	4,200	25,302	19,439
All other fish:				
Fresh, frozen, salted, canned, fillets, etc.	39,697	2,617	61,103	25,636
Total output of secondary fish industry	43,749	6,817	86,405	45,075

TABLE 6.10. Comparison of Estimates of Output of Fishery Sectors
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Input-output sectors:				
Secondary shellfish output	3,952	4,200	25,302	19,439
Secondary other fish output	39,697	2,617	61,103	25,636
Totals	43,649	6,817	86,405	45,075
Fish products industry (S.I.C. 111): ¹				
Shipments	40,813	5,737	76,997	31,021
Inventory change	456	111	156	137
Gross value of output	41,269	5,848	77,153	31,158
Final fish products:				
Value of products ²	52,849	9,592	91,626	46,237
Molluscs and crustaceans	4,152	6,881	28,969	19,766
All other fish	48,697	2,711	62,657	26,471
Less adjustments	- 9,000	- 94	- 1,554	- 835
Output of secondary non-shellfish	39,697	2,617	61,103	25,636

¹ Fish Products Industry (1).

² Fisheries Statistics (2).

**TABLE 6.11. Estimates of Operating Expenses of the Primary Shellfish Industry
Atlantic Provinces, 1965¹**

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Bait purchase	100.0	300.0	830.0	140.0
Salt	1.0	1.0	5.0	1.0
Rope and twine	60.0	102.0	300.0	85.0
Lumber	135.0	330.0	1,240.0	190.0
Wooden crates	25.0	80.0	160.0	30.0
Wire	25.0	35.0	100.0	35.0
Hardware and small tools	70.0	116.0	300.0	70.0
Engine parts and repair	350.0	629.0	2,600.0	364.0
Paints and varnishes	4.0	5.0	20.0	4.0
Tar	3.0	9.0	25.0	5.0
Plastic products	2.0	5.0	70.0	4.0
Steel products	2.0	3.0	13.0	1.0
Batteries	3.0	5.0	24.0	5.0
Gasoline	100.0	200.0	300.0	40.0
Diesel oil	120.0	350.0	1,300.0	240.0
Lubricants	30.0	60.0	480.0	40.0
Total local commodities	1,030.0	2,230.0	7,767.0	1,254.0
Non-competitive imports	(34.0)	(92.0)	(245.0)	(50.0)
Aluminum and copper products	5.0	12.0	35.0	5.0
Rubber clothing	30.0	80.0	210.0	45.0
Construction repair	7.0	10.0	100.0	15.0
Telephone and telegraph	5.0	5.0	65.0	8.0
Wharfage and towing	5.0	15.0	50.0	10.0
Insurance premiums	56.0	150.0	550.0	100.0
Bank charges	50.0	100.0	300.0	62.0
Rent, buildings and equipment	30.0	50.0	300.0	60.0
Legal and business services	10.0	15.0	60.0	15.0
Auto operation	10.0	86.0	100.0	56.0
Licences	5.0	1.0	6.0	2.0
Total commodities and services	1,242.0	2,754.0	9,543.0	1,632.0
Wages, salaries and SLI	558.0	640.0	5,500.0	1,100.0
Unincorporated business income	60.0	600.0	5,607.0	800.0
Depreciation	295.0	435.0	2,098.0	280.0
Total operating expenses	2,155.0	4,429.0	22,748.0	3,812.0
Surplus	418.0	1,350.0	1,300.0	230.0
Value of landed catch and gross value of output	2,573.0	5,779.0	24,048.0	4,042.0

¹ At purchaser values.

TABLE 6.12. Estimates of Operating Expenses of the Primary Non-shellfish Industry
Atlantic Provinces, 1965¹

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
thousands of dollars				
Maintenance and repair:				
Boat repair	645.0	33.7	900.0	160.0
Engine parts and repair	900.0	90.0	1,140.0	450.0
Wire rope	550.0	4.0	600.0	39.0
Nets, seines, rope	1,900.0	90.0	1,800.0	590.0
Electronic equipment repair	65.0	0.0	140.0	60.0
Boxes and wooden products	400.0	8.0	15.0	15.0
Bait purchased	250.0	20.0	215.0	33.0
Ice	250.0	2.0	485.0	120.0
Paints and varnishes	15.4	1.5	20.0	5.0
Salt	812.0	8.0	240.0	10.0
Fuel oil	1,600.0	65.0	1,600.0	510.0
Gasoline	600.0	20.0	655.0	200.0
Lubricating oil	200.0	10.0	200.0	80.0
Total local commodities	8,187.4	353.1	8,010.0	2,272.0
Non-competitive imports	(100.0)	(5.0)	(120.0)	(15.0)
Rubber clothing	100.0	5.0	120.0	15.0
Construction repair	118.9	12.7	130.0	50.0
Wharfage and towing	100.0	2.0	100.0	20.0
Telephone and telegraph	105.6	5.0	100.0	50.0
Insurance premiums	350.0	50.0	750.0	154.0
Bank charges	150.0	20.0	300.0	100.0
Rentals, buildings and equipment	42.6	9.6	250.0	50.0
Legal and business services	10.0	1.0	10.0	4.0
Municipal taxes	14.1	11.6	20.0	70.0
Total commodities and services	9,178.6	470.0	9,790.0	2,785.0
Wages, salaries and SLI	9,959.0	368.0	5,750.0	2,515.0
Unincorporated business income	4,353.5	386.0	8,285.0	505.0
Depreciation	1,088.0	110.0	1,094.0	450.0
Total operating expenses	24,579.1	1,334.3	24,919.0	6,255.0
Federal subsidies	- 446.1	- 12.5	- 205.0	- 25.8
Surplus	1,992.0	- 17.8	1,060.0	400.0
Gross value of output	26,125.0	1,304.0	25,774.0	6,630.0
Estimate of employment	12,500	300	4,500	1,000

¹ At purchaser values.

TABLE 6.13. Containers Used in Secondary Fishery, 1960

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
thousands of dollars				
Groundfish, pelagic and estuarial				
Folding and setup boxes	387.4	—	535.7	154.8
Corrugated boxes	311.2	—	349.0	479.9
Wooden boxes, crates	174.1	—	841.1	31.1
Cans, metal	—	—	174.5	1,848.1
Barrels and drums, metal	6.7	—	7.3	0.7
Paper bags, all kinds	1.8	—	12.1	1.4
Textile bags	31.5	—	63.0	31.1
Bags (transparent and film)	1.7	—	53.3	6.7
Paper, all kinds	68.7	—	138.2	1.8
Transparent films in rolls	22.8	—	123.6	7.3
Labels, tags, etc.	83.1	—	87.3	80.4
Other items (nails and wire twine, etc.)	3.9	—	38.8	7.1
Totals	1,092.9	—	2,423.9	2,650.4
Containers used in shellfish packaging and processing				
Folding and setup boxes	12.5	—	27.0	49.8
Corrugated boxes	86.6	2.0	186.6	343.6
Window boxes	8.9	26.5	19.1	35.2
Cans, metal	41.5	230.6	89.4	164.5
Barrels and drums, metal	—	—	—	—
Paper bags, all kinds	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8
Textile bags	—	0.3	—	—
Bags (transparent and film)	0.3	—	0.5	1.0
Paper, all kinds	0.4	—	0.8	1.5
Transparent films in rolls	4.2	0.9	9.0	16.6
Metal closures	—	0.7	—	—
Label, tags, etc.	5.0	3.9	11.0	20.2
Total containers	159.6	265.0	344.0	633.2

SOURCES

- (1) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Fish Products Industry*, Catalogue 32-216.
- (2) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Fisheries Statistics*, Catalogue 24-202 to 24-205.
- (3) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Survey of the Canadian Sea Fishing Industry, 1965*, Catalogue 24-501.
- (4) John Proskie, *An Appraisal of the Atlantic Fishing Craft Modernization Program and the Other "Trawler Fleet"*, Economics Service, Department of Fisheries Canada.
- (5) John Proskie, *The Future of Inshore Fishing - Atlantic Seaboard*, Economics Service, Department of Fisheries of Canada, 1961.
- (6) John Proskie, *Operations of Modern Fishing Craft - Atlantic Seaboard, 1960*, (Primary Industry Studies, No. 1, Vol. 10) Economics Service, Department of Fisheries of Canada.
- (7) Canada, Department of Fisheries, Economic Service, *Costs and Earnings of Selected Fishing Enterprises, Atlantic Provinces*, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1961-1965.
- (8) Atlantic Development Board, *Fisheries in the Atlantic Provinces*, Background Study No. 3, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1969.

V. THE MINING INDUSTRIES

Basic data on output were obtained from the *General Review of the Mining Industry* and other publications listed at the end of this section. Outputs and inputs of each three-digit S.I.C. were calculated separately and later combined to form the following five mining sectors:

- (a) metal mining, S.I.C. 053-058;
- (b) non-metal mining, S.I.C. 071-079;
- (c) coal mining, S.I.C. 061;
- (d) petroleum and natural gas mining, including contract; drilling S.I.C. 063-066, 096-099;
- (e) quarries and sand pits, S.I.C. 083, 087.

In the 1960 tables costs and income from contract drilling were included with petroleum and natural gas mining although these costs and income were often attributable to companies whose main operations were conducted outside this industry. In the 1965 tables contract drilling was removed from the mining sector and treated as a business service bought by mining.

Valuation Problems

Although the mining sector is well surveyed and many sources of data are available, the valuation of the output of mines raises several problems. At first approximation, we accepted the value of mine shipments given in the publication *General Review of the Mining Industry*. Three distinct points of valuation are used by Statistics Canada. Some commodities are valued "f.o.b. mine", some "f.o.b. shipping point", and others by recoverable mineral content of ore times average Montreal price for the year. A more serious difficulty arises from the practice of valuing recoverable mineral content of copper, lead, silver and zinc at a Montreal price which

we assume to be the price of refined metal at Montreal. It is far from certain that such a method of valuation does not in fact include value added at the smelter or refinery to the value of the mined ore.

Minerals valued "f.o.b. mine" involve no complications since it is assumed that these are the values received by the mining establishments, except perhaps in the case of coal which receives subsidies.

In addition, some publications report a value for shipments of a commodity exclusive of the cost of containers. In such cases we added either an estimate or the actual value of containers, so that all figures in the tables represent gross value of output including the cost of containers.

Method of Valuation of Shipments of Mining Outputs¹

"F.o.b. mine"	"F.o.b. point of shipment"	Average Montreal price for year
Gypsum	Iron ore	Copper
Soapstone	Barite	Lead
Stone	Pyrophyllite	Silver
Sand and gravel		Zinc
Peat moss		
Salt		
Quartz		
Coal		
Fluorspar		
Natural gas		
Petroleum		

¹ See Appendix to the *General Review of the Mining Industry, 1960* (1).

Source: *General Review of the Mining Industry, 1960*.

Where commodities have been valued "f.o.b. point of shipment" the freight costs from the mine site to tide water should be deducted. Freight costs of the Newfoundland share of the iron from the Quebec-Labrador mines from Schefferville to Sept-Îles, the shipping point, were estimated at \$12 million in 1960, out of the gross value of the Newfoundland shipments of \$54.6 million. However, since the Iron Ore Company which mines the ore also owns the railway by which the ore is shipped to Sept-Îles, for our purposes the mining operation was considered to extend to the port, and thus freight costs were included in the total value of shipments and treated as an input in the total production process. The same reasoning was applied to the other minerals valued "f.o.b. point of shipment", so that the values used in these tables for iron ore, barite and pyrophyllite include some freight costs.

Disposition of Output

Data on the disposition of the output of the mining sector were readily available, and since the range of minerals produced in the Atlantic Provinces is small, very little estimation was involved in tracing the destination of shipments of ores. Worksheets and publications of Statistics Canada and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources provided most information. The unique source of output of the principal minerals also helped in accounting for the disappearance of the commodities. For example, Newfoundland was the only producer of metals in 1960, except for a minute quantity of gold produced in Nova Scotia and since there were no smelters in the Atlantic Region, all ores had to be exported. Gypsum was produced in all three Maritime Provinces in 1960 but Nova Scotia was not only the largest producer of the three but also the largest producer in Canada, with an output of 4,490,000 tons out of a Canadian total of 5,205,700 tons in 1960. It is therefore safe to assume that any shipments of gypsum made in the region were shipments from Nova Scotia. Practically all Canadian exports of gypsum in 1960 came from Nova Scotia.

Except for structural materials the greater part of the mining output of the Atlantic Provinces moved out of the region and out of Canada, mainly to the U.S.A. and Europe. In this, the Atlantic Provinces followed the overall Canadian pattern in the mining industry with dependency on export markets. In the tables which follow some shipments are shown as going to "other provinces"; this means principally Ontario and Quebec. On the whole there was little inter-provincial movement of mineral products among the Atlantic Provinces, except in the case of coal and salt and iron ore shipments from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia.

Inputs into Mining

Inputs into the mining sector were obtained from Statistics Canada worksheets and three special surveys of

the mining sector. Two of the surveys — "A Survey of Specified Operating and Maintenance Supplies Purchased during 1962 in Canadian Mineral Industries", and "A Survey of the Consumption of Chemicals in the Mineral Industries in Canada in 1960" — were designed to provide information for the Canadian input-output tables in 1961. The third — a "Survey of Process Supplies Inputs into the Mining Industry in the Atlantic Provinces" was conducted by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, and yielded a commodity breakdown of purchases by the mining sector in 1960. Primarily, the commodity breakdown of "process supplies" inputs reported to the Annual Census of Mines was made by using the APEC survey, supplemented by information from the other two surveys mentioned above.

Process supplies inputs were broken down into ten commodity groups:

- (i) explosives,
- (ii) drill steel and bits,
- (iii) miscellaneous steel and iron pieces,
- (iv) equipment parts,
- (v) cable and wire rope,
- (vi) chemicals,
- (vii) lumber and timber,
- (viii) lubricants,
- (ix) containers,
- (x) other miscellaneous items.

These surveys were necessary because the Annual Census of Mines provides little of the commodity detail required for input-output work. In addition to data on "process supplies" inputs, reports are made to Statistics Canada on fuel and electricity used, containers, office supplies, cost of work done by others, wages and salaries, and indirect mining taxes. To these reported inputs were added estimates of transportation costs from the mine to the point of shipment, where applicable; for example, in iron ore mining where transportation costs were estimated to be about \$12 million in 1960.

A further survey was required to complete the estimates of the cost structure of mining industries. Estimates of business expenses in mining were based on the "Special Survey of Selected Expenses, 1963"⁹ mentioned previously. This survey was not confined to the mining sector but covered all industries. It produced information on business expenses which are not reported in the Annual Census returns to Statistics Canada. The survey data for 1963 were adjusted to a 1960 basis by using the ratio of output in 1960 and 1963 in the relevant industries.

⁹ See Section VI for details of the survey.

A supplementary source of information on coal mining was the Dominion Coal Board. From its *Annual Report* (19), costs per ton of marketable coal were used to derive total expenditure on taxes, insurance, interest payments, depreciation and miscellaneous expense items in Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Costs of Prospecting and Contract Drilling

Total costs of prospecting in metal mining are those reported in *General Review of the Mining Industry*. From discussions with officials of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources it was learnt that the main item in prospecting costs are wages and salaries, since these operations require geologists and skilled prospectors and high-wage workers. It was also learnt that many companies report costs of prospecting and contract drilling as part of current expenditure, but where large geophysical equipment purchases are involved, it is likely that these purchases are capitalized for income tax purposes. The costs reported in Statistics Canada publications are therefore likely to contain both capital and current cost items. We were advised to treat these costs as current costs until further information becomes available.

Data on income and wages and salaries in contract drilling operations were taken from *Contract Drilling in the Mining Industry* (15).

Estimates of the outputs and inputs into the four mining sectors in 1965 are presented in the tables which follow. Inputs of non-competitive imports are identified. The classification of these commodities not produced in any of the Atlantic Provinces was based on the detailed work done for the 1960 tables. Doubtless, the large equipment purchases in the metal mining industries also include items that should properly be classified as non-competitive imports, but since we had no way of identifying these items, they were all included with the general equipment purchases and implicitly treated as residual imports.

Note on Coal Subsidies

The coal mining industry in Nova Scotia is heavily subsidized by a number of schemes, all of which are designed to enable high-cost coal to move over considerable distances to markets in Ontario and Quebec with which it could not possibly compete without subsidy. The total amount of the government subsidy designed to keep the Nova Scotia industry alive was in the area of \$15 million in 1960, of which \$1 million came from the provincial government and the remainder from Ottawa. In 1965 subsidy payments for coal increased to about \$19 million in Nova Scotia and \$2.5 million in New Brunswick.

Coal production is subsidized by subsidizing the use of coal. Whatever the original purpose of the subsidies, the practice by 1965 was to make it feasible for some industries to use high-cost Nova Scotia coal, which they would not normally do. For example, in 1965:

	Dollars
Average mine cost per ton of Nova Scotia coal	11.00 ¹
Transportation and distribution ²	3.61
Estimated total cost in Halifax	14.61

¹ *General Review of the Mining Industry*, 1965 (1).

² J.R. Donald study, transportation costs to Halifax \$2.95 a ton (20).

If users could normally get imported coal or oil for the price of \$10.00 a ton, then a subsidy of \$4.61 a ton would be paid to make Nova Scotia coal competitive. In 1965 the average subsidy paid on Nova Scotia coal was in fact over \$5.00 a ton¹⁰ which was almost half the pit head cost of the coal (\$11.00 a ton).

The major portion of the subsidies, that is, the subventions on movements, is paid to the coal companies. The subsidies cover considerably more than the cost of transportation, and they thus contain a very large element of direct subsidy to the coal mines plus, of course, the portion for transportation. However, in routing the subsidies in the input-output flow accounts we do not show the subsidies as being paid to the coal mines. Instead we show the subsidies being paid to the users of coal, since the subventions in effect allow the users to purchase coal at less than the actual laid down cost of the coal. Because it is out-of-province shipments which are most heavily subsidized, it was considered best to deal with this scheme as an export subsidy in which we show external purchases of coal at the producer value of the coal, \$22.3 million, subsequently offset by a subsidy of \$14 million in the case of Nova Scotia in 1965. Similarly, provincial users of coal are shown as being subsidized by showing their purchases of coal at the producer value (the pit head cost, which is in fact higher than their reported purchase price) offset by subsidy payments. The main provincial users of coal were the electric power commissions and the iron and steel mills, which were further directly subsidized to use coal under the Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act and the Canadian Coal Equity Act, respectively.

Information is readily available from the Public Accounts of Canada and from the annual reports and statements of the Dominion Coal Board, which administers the subsidy payments.

¹⁰ Dominion Coal Board, *Annual Report 1965-66* (19).

TABLE 6.14. Metal Mining: Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenditures, 1965¹

	New- foundland	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic Provinces
	thousands of dollars		
Revenues (gross value of output)	153,111.3	34,966.0	188,077.3
Operating expenses:			
Commodities:			
Wire rope and cable	337.0	130.0	467.0
Refractories	83.0	5.0	88.0
Chemicals and liquid gases	137.0	95.0	232.0
Lumber and timber	745.7	512.0	1,257.7
Hardware and tools	680.0	85.0	765.0
Iron and steel	1,205.0	250.0	1,455.0
Equipment parts	23,140.5	368.0	23,508.5
Pipe fittings, pipe hose	1,230.0	—	1,230.0
Pumps	670.0	60.0	730.0
Aircraft parts and repairs	7.0	—	7.0
Drums	640.0	—	640.0
Lubricants	640.0	166.0	806.0
Total local commodities and competitive imports	29,515.2	1,671.0	31,186.2
Non-competitive imports:			
Drill steel, grinding balls and rods	2,977.9	975.0	3,952.9
Filter cloth	22.0	21.0	43.0
Explosives	3,620.0	1,160.0	4,780.0
Diamonds for drilling	27.3	—	27.3
Carbide bits	35.2	10.0	45.2
Flotation	1,247.7	200.0	1,447.7
Casting brass	255.0	—	255.0
Welding equipment	215.0	15.0	230.0
Engineering supplies	160.0	—	160.0
Safety equipment	415.0	5.0	420.0
Laboratory supplies	500.0	—	500.0
Electrical equipment	1,896.0	68.0	1,964.0
Rubber and leather products	455.0	10.0	465.0
Conveyor belts	42.0	—	42.0
Plastic products	200.0	—	200.0
Sub-total of non-competitive imports	(12,068.1)	(2,464.0)	(14,532.1)
Fuel and electricity:			
Bituminous coal (Canadian)	42.8	—	42.8
Gasoline	406.9	61.4	468.3
Kerosene	14.6	3.5	18.1
Fuel oil	5,742.7	181.9	5,924.6
Liquid gas	15.3	1.0	16.3
Bunker fuel	1,039.8	—	1,039.8
Steam	56.1	—	56.1
Electricity	10,276.3	1,128.6	11,404.9
Total fuel and electricity	17,594.5	1,376.4	18,970.9
Total commodity inputs	59,177.8	5,511.4	64,689.2
Business expenses:			
Telephone and telegraph	173.0	25.0	198.0
Postage	9.0	1.2	10.2
Property insurance	135.0	92.8	227.8
Advertising	5.4	2.0	7.4
Office supplies	280.4	18.6	299.0
Travel and entertainment	204.0	68.0	272.0
Bank charges	6.1	1.0	7.1
Donations	24.0	3.0	27.0
Professional services	310.0	137.0	447.0
Water, sewage, waste disposal	87.0	6.2	93.2
Land and building rent	17.0	15.0	32.0
Equipment rental	332.0	160.0	492.0
Catering services	2,466.8	288.4	2,755.2
Motor vehicle maintenance	1,870.0	190.8	2,060.8
Construction repair	4,044.0	24.0	4,068.0
Paid for drilling	1,264.3	1,354.9	2,619.2
Taxes:			
Municipal	1,639.8	134.2	1,774.0
Provincial	2,342.0	443.9	2,785.9
Total business expenses	15,209.8	2,966.0	18,175.8
Wages and salaries	38,009.1	4,234.5	42,243.6
Supplementary labour income	616.8	230.8	847.6
Rent and interest	6,396.2	1,700.0	8,096.2
Depreciation	10,624.7	3,115.0	13,739.7
Total operating expenses	130,034.4	17,757.7	147,792.1
Operating surplus	23,076.9	17,208.3	40,285.2
Gross value of output	153,111.3	34,966.0	188,077.3

¹ At purchaser values.

TABLE 6.15. Non-metal Mining: Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenditures, 1965¹

	New- foundland	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic Provinces
thousands of dollars				
Revenues (gross value of output)	12,990.4	16,424.7	2,273.9	31,689.0
Operating expenses:				
Commodities:				
Hardware and tools	5.0	—	5.4	10.4
Wire — Screening, rope and cable	50.0	47.7	16.5	114.2
Pipe fittings	1.0	—	—	1.0
Lumber and timber	119.0	17.0	10.0	146.0
Iron and steel bars	5.0	—	—	5.0
Aerial conveyor parts	10.5	—	—	10.5
Crushing machine parts	600.0	—	—	—
Mill machinery parts	87.0	—	70.0	1,557.0
Mine machinery parts	800.0	—	—	—
Oxygen, acetylene	—	25.0	8.0	33.0
Pumps and machinery	—	175.0	—	175.0
Lubricants	55.0	60.0	—	115.0
Paper bags	152.3	—	—	152.3
Polyvinyl bags	100.0	—	617.6	717.6
Paper containers	—	947.8	—	947.8
Electric wire and cable	12.0	—	—	12.0
Total local commodities and competitive imports	1,996.8	1,272.5	727.5	3,996.8
Explosives	75.0	505.0	—	580.0
Drill steel and bits	9.0	92.0	—	101.0
Chemicals	11.7	—	—	11.7
Diamonds for drilling	1.0	—	—	1.0
Filter cloth	1.0	—	—	1.0
Electrical equipment	—	40.0	—	40.0
Welding equipment	2.0	—	—	2.0
Rubber goods	2.0	—	5.0	7.0
Safety equipment	—	5.0	—	5.0
Steel balls and rods	—	16.0	—	16.0
First aid supplies	—	4.0	—	4.0
Total imports (non-competitive)	101.7	662.0	5.0	768.7
Fuel and electricity:				
Bituminous coal (Canadian)	0.2	85.1	—	85.3
Gasoline	38.3	30.6	16.9	85.8
Fuel oil	532.2	364.1	3.6	899.9
Liquid gas	0.2	2.7	—	2.9
Electricity	451.0	397.6	27.3	875.9
Total fuel and electricity	1,021.9	880.1	47.8	1,949.8
Total commodity inputs	3,120.4	2,814.6	780.3	6,715.3
Business expenses:				
Equipment repair	—	1,202.0	—	1,202.0
Construction repair	73.0	141.0	—	214.0
Motor vehicle maintenance	126.0	145.0	6.0	277.0
Telephone and telegraph	13.5	113.0	1.5	128.0
Water and sewage	7.0	7.0	1.0	15.0
Travel and entertainment	15.0	55.0	—	70.0
Land and building rent	4.9	30.5	—	35.4
Insurance	57.1	81.0	5.2	143.3
Donations	5.0	8.0	—	13.0
Advertising	5.0	70.0	—	75.0
Legal, audit fees	20.0	75.0	2.0	97.0
Engineering fees	15.0	—	—	15.0
Work done (drilling)	—	148.7	—	148.7
Machinery rental	2.0	130.0	—	132.0
Stationery and office supplies	24.0	37.2	—	61.2
Bank charges	—	0.5	—	0.5
Taxes:				
Municipal	16.7	398.8	24.0	439.5
Provincial	129.3	379.3	4.0	512.6
Postage	0.6	3.2	—	3.8
Primary services	—	182.0	—	182.0
Total business expenses	514.1	3,207.2	43.7	3,583.0
Wages and salaries	3,823.9	4,264.5	939.1	9,027.5
Supplementary labour income	138.7	188.2	21.8	348.7
Rent and interest	500.0	295.0	1.0	796.0
Depreciation	1,285.0	1,278.0	—	2,563.0
Total operating expenses	9,382.1	12,047.5	1,785.9	23,215.5
Operating surplus	3,608.3	4,377.2	488.0	8,473.5
Gross value of output	12,990.4	16,424.7	2,273.9	31,689.0

¹ At purchaser values.

TABLE 6.16. Coal Mining, Petroleum and Gas Wells: Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenditures, 1965¹

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic Provinces
	thousands of dollars		
Revenues	45,486.8	8,637.6	54,124.4
Output of natural gas	—	106.4	106.4
Output of crude petroleum	—	4.2	4.2
Gross value of output	45,486.8	8,748.2	54,235.0
Operating expenses:			
Commodities:			
Wire rope and screening	425.0	169.0	594.0
Refractories	15.0	5.0	20.0
Oxygen, acetylene	40.0	20.0	60.0
Lubricants	290.0	150.0	440.0
Timber (pit props, etc.)	900.0	115.0	1,015.0
Sawnwood	940.0	50.0	990.0
Iron and steel (props, etc.)	1,950.0	65.0	2,015.0
Miners' picks, shovels, hardware	419.4	40.0	459.4
Pipe fittings	125.0	12.0	137.0
Ducts, air, heat	70.0	20.0	80.0
Castings	60.0	10.0	70.0
Ventilating equipment	200.0	40.0	240.0
Equipment, parts and repair	3,277.0	1,945.0	5,222.0
Electric wire and cable	500.0	33.0	533.0
Paper containers	0.1	—	0.1
Total local commodities and competitive imports	9,211.5	2,664.0	11,875.5
Explosives	270.0	80.0	350.0
Drill steel	20.0	12.5	32.5
Safety equipment	25.0	5.0	30.0
Welding equipment	10.0	2.5	12.5
Rubber hose and goods	35.0	10.0	45.0
Engineering supplies	10.0	0.5	10.5
Laboratory supplies	2.3	—	2.3
Total imports (non-competitive)	372.3	110.5	482.8
Fuel and electricity:			
Coke	3.2	—	3.2
Gasoline	14.9	77.8	92.7
Fuel oil	93.7	173.2	266.9
Liquid gas	—	0.6	0.6
Wood	36.9	—	36.9
Electricity	1,762.4	445.7	2,208.1
Total fuel and electricity	1,911.1	697.3	2,608.4
Total commodity inputs	11,494.9	3,471.8	14,966.7
Business expenses:			
Construction repair	874.0	12.0	886.0
Motor vehicle maintenance	50.0	5.0	55.0
Telephone and telegraph	50.0	5.0	55.0
Water and gas	50.0	10.0	60.0
Travel and entertainment	50.0	10.0	60.0
Rent, land and building	50.0	5.0	55.0
Insurance	500.0	15.0	515.0
Professional services, legal audit	75.0	12.4	87.4
Engineering fees	125.0	2.0	127.0
Work done drilling	197.3	45.0	242.3
Advertising	18.0	1.1	19.1
Office supplies	79.6	6.7	86.3
Municipal taxes	180.0	170.0	350.0
Provincial taxes	400.0	138.0	538.0
Postage	5.0	1.0	6.0
Total business expenses	2,703.9	438.2	3,142.1
Wages and salaries	26,288.0	3,367.2	29,655.2
Supplementary labour income	3,800.0	306.0	4,106.0
Interest	100.0	113.0	208.0
Depreciation	2,170.0	986.0	3,156.0
Total operating expenses	46,556.8	8,677.2	55,234.0
Operating surplus or loss	- 1,070.0	71.0	- 999.0
Gross value of output	45,486.8	8,748.2	54,235.0

¹ At purchaser values.

TABLE 6.17. Quarries and Sandpits: Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenditures, 1965¹

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New- Brunswick
thousands of dollars				
Commodities:				
Gravel	—	—	1.5	—
Paper bags	—	—	46.8	97.0
Printing	—	—	3.1	3.1
Wire	2.0	2.0	30.0	51.0
Hardware and tools	2.0	—	—	—
Machinery parts, repair	153.0	4.0	304.0	169.0
Electric wire and cable	—	—	16.8	20.0
Cleaning and washing compounds	8.0	1.5	30.0	2.5
Total local commodities	165.0	7.5	432.2	342.6
Total non-competitive imports	6.5	0.1	186.3	186.3
Fuel:				
Coal	—	—	4.0	0.2
Gasoline	10.4	2.4	80.2	31.6
Fuel oils	15.2	1.5	37.8	16.2
Total fuel	25.6	3.9	122.0	48.0
Business expenses:				
Construction repair	17.0	—	5.0	6.0
Transportation	—	—	600.0	500.0
Telephone, telegraph and post office	1.0	0.5	2.1	5.3
Electricity	1.1	—	73.0	61.0
Water and gas	4.5	0.5	16.0	8.0
Motor vehicle maintenance	30.0	1.0	150.0	64.4
Travel and entertainment	—	—	1.0	1.0
Bank charges	5.0	0.1	5.0	—
Land and building rent	—	0.9	0.5	1.0
Property insurance	4.0	0.5	12.0	15.2
Equipment rental	5.0	1.0	10.0	—
Advertising	—	—	0.5	1.0
Professional services	—	—	18.6	5.6
Total business expenses	67.6	4.5	893.7	668.5
Municipal taxes	—	—	10.7	13.8
Provincial taxes	—	—	9.6	29.5
Federal taxes	—	—	0.5	—
Wages, and salaries and SLI	143.6	13.9	863.5	530.8
Unincorporated business income	2,100.0	377.4	3,000.0	2,000.0
Interest payments	—	—	15.8	34.0
Depreciation	—	—	65.0	200.4
Subsidies (provincial)	—	—	—	— 96.9
Total expenses	2,508.3	407.3	5,599.3	3,957.0
Surplus	815.5	225.5	1,584.4	2,202.0
Gross value of output	3,323.8	632.8	7,183.7	6,159.2

¹ At purchaser values.

SOURCES

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- (2) *Gold Mining Industry*, Catalogue 26-209.
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- (4) *Iron Mining Industry*, Catalogue 26-210.
- (5) *Coal Mining Industry*, Catalogue 26-206.
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- (9) *The Feldspar and Quartz Mining Industry*, Catalogue 26-208.
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(20) Canada, National Energy Board, J.R. Donald, *Cape Breton Coal Problem*, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1966.

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VI. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The manufacturing sector forms the heart of the inter-industry tables, and fortunately, the **Annual Census of Manufactures** provides a large array of the detailed data necessary for constructing the intermediate use table. Provincial schedules of the Census, prepared in the Manufacturing Division of Statistics Canada, are the primary source of data. These schedules are prepared at the three-digit S.I.C. level, the basic reporting unit being the "establishment", which is the smallest unit which is a separate operating entity capable of reporting all elements of basic industrial statistics. The establishment is often the factory in the case of manufacturing, and a group of homogeneous establishments constitutes the "industry", at the three-digit level of the S.I.C., which is the basic accounting unit used in estimating cost structures for the input-output flow accounts.

Outputs

The gross value of output of a manufacturing industry is composed of the reported value of **shipments** of goods and services of own manufacture plus the change in **inventory** of finished goods and goods in process. Shipments of commodities were originally recorded in all the detail in which they could be obtained, that is, the detail in which manufacturers report "value of shipments" in the Annual Census of Manufactures. For example, 25 commodity categories were reported in the shipments of the pulp and paper industry and a similar number in feed mills. Thus, the shipments of roughly 300 manufactured commodities were recorded in each of the Atlantic Provinces. Outputs of commodities as here defined, are not reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures, and reported shipments of commodities must be converted to outputs of commodities by applying the total change in inventory for the industry to the appropriate commodities. Since

inventories of commodities are not reported, this process necessarily involves some arbitrariness, but the work of the Real Output Division of Statistics Canada is of some assistance in this regard.

Materials used by manufacturing industries were also recorded in the detail in which they were reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures. However, although many categories of material inputs are reported, materials used are not generally stated in the same degree of commodity detail as are shipments. As will be discussed shortly, large unspecified expenditures such as "operating supplies" need to be allocated to specific commodity purchases. Therefore, in order to channel outputs of commodities to users, commodity outputs were aggregated to match the level of detail available on inputs. Further, commodity outputs were grouped to correspond to the information obtained from the survey of exports of manufactured goods. The latter information was also less detailed than the output data. In this way, the original set of 300 manufactured commodities was reduced to the 128 commodities of the 1960 confidential tables.

The recording of manufacturing outputs and inputs in significant commodity detail is particularly appropriate for provincial input-output accounting since it is a vital part of establishing what imports into the region should be classified as "non-competitive", as well as the nature of these imports. In the final version of the input-output flow accounts the number of manufactured commodity outputs was further reduced by aggregation, and in Nova Scotia, for example, the 45 manufacturing industries shown in the large aggregation produce 45 commodity groups, a significant reduction from the original 300 commodities listed as shipments of the province. Various industries are shown to produce a

principal product, which is an aggregation of three or four commodities, and a secondary product, usually representing a single commodity.

Inputs

Manufacturing establishments report six broad categories of inputs:

- (i) Raw materials and supplies used or purchased for use in manufacturing. Although purchases may coincide with use in any given year, the distinction between used and purchased becomes important in input-output analysis if large and changing inventories of raw materials are involved, for one is primarily concerned with technological relationships as opposed to financial transactions only. Material inputs are reported by commodity and by quantity and value, thus allowing the calculation of unit values of inputs, which are very important in the later work of calculating trade margins on all transactions.
- (ii) Containers and other shipping and packaging materials and supplies. This information was occasionally reported with some commodity detail, but where there was none the reported figures were broken down by using information from a survey conducted specifically for this purpose.
- (iii) Operating supplies, maintenance and repair supplies.
- (iv) Fuel and electricity costs, specified by commodity detail.
- (v) Office supplies, in total.
- (vi) Wages and salaries and numbers employed.

Although the Census yields much excellent information on commodity outputs and inputs, there are, nevertheless, three areas which are poorly documented and special surveys were required to convert the data to a form suitable for input-output analysis.

Business Expenses

These areas are (i) expenditures on services and business expenses, (ii) operating supplies, and (iii) primary factor inputs.

Business expenses are not reported in the Annual Census of Manufactures. A special survey of such expenditures, conducted to provide for data for the 1961 Input-output tables for Canada, was used to estimate business expenses of Atlantic manufacturers.¹¹

The survey covered the following expense items:

Telephone, telegraph and cable
Postage
Rent of land and buildings
Equipment rental
Property and product insurance premiums
Professional, technical and management fees (including accounting, legal and audit)

Advertising
Stationery and office supplies
Water, sewage and waste disposal
Travel and entertainment expenses
Laundering and cleaning service
Building repair and maintenance
Equipment repair and maintenance
Provincial and municipal taxes.

The survey results for Canada were applied to the Atlantic Provinces by using the ratios of output in the relevant industries.

Containers

Special surveys were also conducted to determine the commodity composition of containers used by individual industries. One survey was carried out by the Input-Output Research Staff of Statistics Canada for Canada as a whole, and the other was done by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council to determine both the commodity composition and the industrial origin of containers used by Atlantic manufacturers. Where there was insufficient Atlantic data the Canada ratios for an industry were applied to breakdown the reported figure for container use.

Operating Supplies

Further estimation was required to determine the commodity composition of the expenditure item "operating supplies" reported in the Annual Census of Manufactures. This is a large item in many cases, and includes such expenses as construction repair work and equipment and supplies used in the maintenance of machinery. Another survey, also conducted by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council helped to identify the largest components. Data on own-account construction work, obtained for the Business Finance Division of Statistics Canada, accounted for an additional portion of the expenditure. Finally, individual company returns to the Annual Census of Manufactures were examined, and any commodity detail reported under "operating supplies" was used as a basis for estimating the commodity distribution for the whole industry. These surveys, together with the regular annual series from the Annual Census of Manufactures, provided the backbone of the intermediate input structure of the manufacturing industries.

To recall, aggregate commodity inputs, including fuel and electricity used, are derived from firm data reported in the Annual Census of Manufactures. The difference between these costs and the gross value of output of an industry is the "census value added" as defined by Statistics Canada, which is not the same as the common term "value added" — the sum of wages and salaries, profits, interest and other surplus. The "census value added" includes service inputs and business expense items not surveyed in the Annual Census of Manufactures. When estimated service inputs and business expenses are deducted from the Census value added, we arrive at the division of the gross output

¹¹ "Special Survey of Selected Expenses, 1963", carried out by the Central Research and Development Staff.

into the two parts used in input-output accounting, namely total primary inputs and total intermediate inputs.

Breaking Down the "Gross Surplus"

Intermediate inputs, plus reported wages and salaries and an estimate of supplementary labour income based on the wage bill, were subtracted from the reported gross value of output in each industry, leaving a "gross surplus" which was then broken down into the remaining primary inputs — profits, rent and interest payments, and depreciation. The breakdown of the gross surplus is one of most unsatisfactory areas of estimation, since the data do not exist in a form easily converted to input-output needs. Estimates of factor incomes and primary inputs were made with the aid of a large sample of financial statements of companies operating in each industry, collected under the Company and Labour Unions' Reporting Act. This information is collected on a company basis, and since a company could be comprised of several industries, the data need to be converted to the single industry basis on which the input-output accounts are built.

Where a company carried on operations in one province and in one industry only, the information could be used directly. But when, as was more common, a firm conducted business in more than one province, or in more than one industry, as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification, only rough estimates of the distribution of gross surplus could be obtained. Thus our estimates of depreciation are probably among the weakest in the tables.

Poor Data for Small Establishments

Two further difficulties are of a more general nature: one of the problems in using the Annual Census of Manufactures for provincial work is created by the fact that small establishments are not required to report in the same detail as are large establishments. The material inputs of the small establishments are then distributed in the same ratio as the large, with the consequent bias in the input structure towards the cost structure of the large establishment. This is a particularly serious problem in regions like the Atlantic Provinces where a large proportion of manufacturing establishments is small. However, the shortcoming applies only to the details of commodity inputs. Principal statistics — wages, fuel and electricity, materials and supplies, value of shipments — are reported for small as well as large establishments. A second general problem in treating the input data develops because it is not always clear whether the input figures reported by manufacturers, particularly the wage bill and fuel costs, really represent production costs only, as they are supposed to, or whether costs associated with some own-account activity, such as construction, transportation or distribution, have not also been included. Where there is reason

to believe that this has occurred, adjustments are necessary in order to avoid double counting. For example, the reported wage bill in manufacturing apparently includes wages paid to employees engaged in own-account construction work. In each industry the reported wage bill was reduced by an estimate of the wages component of the own-account construction alone. In place of expenditure on wages and materials for own-account construction, each industry is shown as purchasing "construction repair" from the construction sector, the only industry allowed to produce construction activity. It was not possible to make similar adjustments where transportation and distribution activities were involved (as in dairies and bakeries), because we did not have sufficient data to allow us to identify and remove these costs. These activities and their related costs were integrated with those of the manufacturing activity, and the apparent producer price in these industries includes some transportation and distribution.¹²

"Unallocated" Inputs

On the whole input data for the manufacturing sector were good, and even where gaps in information existed, it was decided to have no "unallocated" inputs, on the grounds that any guess at an early stage when one is close to the details is better than a guess made later when one is less clear about what is being guessed. Thus, in cases of doubt as to the commodity composition of various purchases, every effort was made to enquire into the kinds of commodities that might be purchased by the industry, and such estimates were then allocated to the appropriate producing sector.

Non-competitive Imports

Non-competitive imports are defined as commodities not produced in any of the Atlantic Provinces in the base year. The identification of imports and their classification to the non-competitive group is necessarily done at a level of fine commodity detail. The work was done simultaneously with the recording of commodity outputs and inputs of the manufacturing industries, and it is the level of detail in which these are reported that determines the degree to which competitive and non-competitive imports can be identified. Since the reported data on inputs into the service industries and the primary industries are much less detailed than in the manufacturing industries, the establishment of commodity imports depended almost entirely on the manufacturing data. The catalogue of commodities produced in the four provinces was compared with the list of reported purchases of commodities, and where no matching output was found for a reported purchase, the commodity was classified as a non-competitive import. In cases of doubt, a comparison of the unit value of the comparable locally produced commodity helped to

¹² For a discussion of the treatment of own-account transportation, see Volume I, Chapter 3, Section V.

establish whether the materials purchased were in fact the same commodity. This comparison of lists of commodity outputs and purchases, as well as the unit values of the commodities, resulted in the identification of commodities to be classified to the non-competitive import group in 1960.¹³ Purchases by producing sectors were thus divided into locally produced and competitive imports on the one hand, that is, commodities imported to supplement the supply produced by local manufacturers, and commodities not produced in any of the provinces, that is, the non-competitive imports. These latter purchases for 1960 are tabulated in the section on exports and imports which follows later in this chapter. In the final input-output flow accounts the commodity composition of non-competitive imports is not shown. Instead, there is a single entry "non-competitive imports" recorded with the other primary inputs of each producing sector.

The exhaustive work done for the 1960 tables in order to establish the non-competitive import groups was not repeated for the 1965 tables. The 1960 work was used to make estimates of each industry's non-competitive imports in 1965. There were however, a few changes. Some commodities could no longer be classified to the non-competitive import category since they were now being produced in one of the provinces. Notably among these were automobiles which by 1965 were being produced by the Volvo plant in Nova Scotia. Automobiles and similarly produced commodities were treated as competitive imports in 1965.

Geographic Destination of Shipments

The geographic destination of manufactured commodities was also determined by special survey. This was necessary in order to derive reliable estimates of shipments into each of the other Atlantic Provinces, and indirectly, estimates of residual imports of commodities into each province. For the 1960 tables we conducted our own survey and questionnaires were sent to all manufacturers included in the 1960 Annual Census of Manufactures in the Atlantic Provinces. Each establishment was asked to report its direct shipments of commodities (specified at the three-digit level of the S.I.C.) to five geographic destinations: each of the other three Atlantic Provinces, the rest of Canada, and foreign markets. Response was good and gaps were filled by direct enquiry in the area and by pro-rating on the basis of the completed returns.

An implicit assumption of this survey is that manufacturers do in fact have knowledge of the final destination of their shipments. The survey has no way of detecting whether a shipment of goods reported as sold in the producing province was not in fact re-sold outside the province, in which case the out-of-province shipments, as well as residual imports, of a commodity,

would be underestimated. The extent to which there has been underestimation because of this, is however, modified by the fact that many industries in the Atlantic Provinces produce for the local market only (e.g., food industries, printing, cement and concrete products) and the region as a whole is a net import area. For the 1965 tables a special survey was also used. This survey "Destination of Shipments of Manufactures, 1967", conducted by Statistics Canada, was only of limited use, and suffered from the same limitations mentioned above.¹⁴

The 1965 Updating

The flow accounts of the manufacturing sector in the 1965 tables were constructed in a manner similar to 1960, except that we worked with less detail and more pro-ration was used. We proceeded in the following manner: from the Annual Census of Manufactures time series were compiled for each industry in each province at the three-digit level of the S.I.C. on the following aggregates:

- (a) value of shipments by commodity class;
- (b) wages and salaries;
- (c) employment;
- (d) number of establishments.

Examination of these series suggested that new cost structures should be estimated for many industries either because there had been significant changes in the aggregates (a) to (d) above, or because there was reason to believe that the industry was subject to changes in production methods. In some cases, new cost structures were estimated because the industry produced, in value terms, a considerable proportion of total manufacturing output in the province. New cost structures were estimated for 82 manufacturing industries - 40 in Nova Scotia, 29 in New Brunswick, 11 in Newfoundland and two in Prince Edward Island. Of these industries estimated anew, 20 did not exist in the province in 1960, for example, motor vehicle manufacturing in Nova Scotia and petroleum refining in Newfoundland. The other new establishments constituted relatively small manufacturing industries. Special attention was focussed on the iron and steel industry in Nova Scotia because of the threatened phasing out of the DOSCO operations, and additional information on the industry was provided through the Voluntary Economic Planning Association of Nova Scotia.

In the remaining industries for which entirely new cost structures were not built, the four Annual Census of Manufactures aggregates listed above were used and the commodity and service composition of other inputs was estimated by using 1960 proportions.

¹³ A listing of these commodities can be found in the Appendix to Chapter 3, Volume I.

¹⁴ For a discussion of the survey and the detailed results for 1960, "Geographic Disposition of the Output of Manufactured Commodities in the Atlantic Provinces 1960", Interim Working Paper, No. 2. (See bibliographical reference No. 30 of Volume I.)

VII. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The construction industry was built in three major sub-sectors: residential, non-residential and engineering construction. The output of the sectors was taken to be the value of construction activity as reported in the publication *Construction in Canada* (1). The definition of construction used in that publication and in our input-output tables is based on the activity rather than the establishment concept. Thus own-account new and repair construction of all private business and public sectors is removed from the accounts of these sectors and included in the construction industry. Industries are thus not shown as purchasing materials or paying wages connected with their (own-account) construction activity; instead, the equivalent gross value is shown as a purchase of construction activity from the construction sector. This procedure is analytically superior to the alternative of integrating own-account construction with the production activity of an industry. Such action would create the problem that any increase in the own-account construction would generate secondary demands for the material inputs of the major productive activity in which the industry is engaged. These are generally quite unrelated to inputs associated with construction. Construction is thus not allowed to appear as the output of any industry other than the construction industry.

Choice of Construction Sub-activities

Considering the importance of construction activity, and its relation to the factors affecting private and public investment, we wanted to choose construction sectors which would yield the greatest accuracy in the use of the tables. Construction costs, both new and repair, differ widely according to the type of construction activity, and ideally, the construction industry should be shown in several sub-components; but since the information available was not sufficiently reliable to sustain too fine a disaggregation, the industry was initially divided into 19 sub-sectors and finally aggregated to three sub-sectors – residential, non-residential and engineering.

The criterion used in forming the 19 sub-sectors was geared to achieving similarity of input structure. The sectors for which inputs were calculated separately in 1960 were:

Residential Construction

1. New
2. Repair

Non-residential Construction

3. Factories and mine buildings
4. Warehouses, grain elevators
5. Railway buildings and passenger terminals

Non-residential Construction – Concluded

6. Stores
7. Garages
8. Schools
9. Churches
10. Office buildings
11. Hospitals, etc.

Engineering Construction

12. Marine
13. Roads and highways
14. Waterworks and sewage plants
15. Dams and reservoirs
16. Electric utilities
17. Railways and telegraph systems
18. Bridges
19. Other engineering structures.

Control data on the output of these 19 sectors was taken from *Construction in Canada, 1960*, but the information available to build the cost structures of the sectors was quite limited. We used weighted averages of cost structures typical of stores, churches, office buildings, bridges, railways, wood frame houses, etc., obtained from as many sources as possible, including the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Department of Public Works, Canadian National Railways, trade journals, and from questionnaires sent to contractors.¹⁵

The 1965 Updating

For the 1965 tables we were able to use the detailed work on cost structures in the construction industry done by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics for their 1961 input-output tables (3). In that work inputs into the construction industry were classified by 25 types of structures. Initially, we grouped these into 12 types of structures in each Atlantic Province, using the value of output for each type of structure published in *Construction in Canada, 1965-1967* (1). Output of residential construction was further sub-divided into single units and multiple units, using data in *Canadian Housing Statistics* (4).

The Quebec input coefficients for these 13 types of structures were applied to the output in each province, and the estimates of inputs thus derived formed the basic input structure of the three aggregated sectors: residential, non-residential, and engineering construction.

¹⁵ For details of the cost structures of these sectors in 1960 see *Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Study, Part II, Construction*.

Adjustments to these basic estimates were made to take into account the fact that the Quebec data are limited to construction charged to capital account only, and own-account repairs carried out by manufacturing establishments are excluded. About 80% of the total value of construction carried out each year in Quebec's new construction and the proportion was about the same in the Atlantic Provinces in 1965. This is therefore not considered to be a serious limitation, but use of the ratio of material inputs to labour content and other inputs used in the Quebec study produces noticeably higher estimates of the labour content of construction activity in the Atlantic Provinces than those published in *Construction in Canada*. Thus, we finally used Statistics Canada data on labour content and the Quebec data to distribute material and other inputs by industrial origin.

The resulting estimates of the cost structure of residential, non-residential and engineering construction in 1965 are presented in the tables which follow.

Difficulties of Disposition of Output Data

In disposing of the output of the construction sector it would be ideal to be able to show purchases of construction activity by using sector cross-classified by type of structure. It would then be possible to show as

many rows for the disposition of the output of the industry as there are columns differentiating the types of input structure. In fact, such data are not available. Whereas it is simple to identify the users of residential construction, it is difficult to allocate reported repair construction expenditures between buildings and engineering repairs. For this reason we were able to present only one row of (non-residential) repair construction. In the input-output flow accounts all residential construction is channelled to the dwelling services sector (repair construction) and to capital formation (new construction). All inputs of construction to intermediate sectors represent repair work (both non-residential and engineering repair). New construction is shown as capital formation of private business, and as a purchase of construction activity by the five public sectors. Public sector purchases of new construction and repair construction are not shown separately because of the difficulty in distinguishing what was a capital expenditure as opposed to current expenditure in the Public Accounts. Therefore, figures representing total provincial expenditures on new construction do not appear in the input-output tables. Total new construction expenditures would be a combination of construction channelled to capital formation and part of construction purchased by the public sectors.

TABLE 6.18. Output of Construction Activity
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Residential:				
New	31,300	8,000	50,900	41,600
Repair	10,500	1,800	14,200	10,500
Totals	41,800	9,800	65,100	52,100
Non-residential:				
New	41,335	11,244	83,407	67,821
Repair	8,525	2,999	16,591	12,412
Totals	49,860	14,243	99,998	80,233
Engineering:				
New	79,444	11,966	65,026	101,122
Repair	15,201	3,151	26,232	21,859
Totals	94,645	15,117	91,258	122,981
Total new	152,079	31,210	199,333	210,543
Total repair	34,226	7,950	57,023	44,771
Grand total of construction activity	186,305	39,160	256,356	255,314

Source: *Construction in Canada, 1965-1967* (1).

**TABLE 6.19. Residential Construction: Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenditures
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic Provinces
	thousands of dollars				
Revenues (gross value of output)	41,800	9,800	65,100	52,100	168,800
Operating expenses:					
Commodities:					
Agriculture (landscaping)	2	2	30	26	60
Sand and gravel, stone	500	107	500	400	1,507
Textiles	150	47	250	200	647
Sawmills, sash, door	9,500	2,330	11,000	9,000	31,830
Miscellaneous wood	300	70	371	300	1,041
Furniture	130	30	155	125	440
Pulp and paper	150	34	175	150	509
Asphalt and roofing	114	27	900	600	1,641
Iron and steel	3	3	45	30	81
Iron foundries, metal casting	800	285	1,500	1,000	3,585
Fabricated structural steel	314	112	1,000	800	2,226
Plumbing supplies	470	135	1,120	1,024	2,749
Wire products	500	156	840	796	2,292
Heating equipment	1,000	390	3,000	2,500	6,890
Major electrical appliances	90	23	150	120	383
Communications equipment	7	6	85	60	158
Electric wire and cable	142	51	250	200	643
Cement	200	60	335	268	863
Clay and concrete	2,000	745	2,700	2,500	7,945
Lime and gypsum products	1,400	330	2,200	1,588	5,518
Paints and varnishes	2,400	90	3,420	2,750	8,660
Glass products	27	10	80	70	187
Industrial chemicals	10	3	30	24	67
Total local commodities and competitive imports	20,209	5,046	30,136	24,531	79,922
Steel pipe and aluminium casting	40	30	420	300	790
Rubber products	13	6	75	60	154
Copper products	120	32	250	190	592
Electrical equipment	290	82	712	560	1,644
Explosives, plastics	3	3	35	27	68
Scientific equipment	1	1	100	90	192
Total non-competitive imports	467	154	1,592	1,227	3,440
Total commodity inputs	20,676	5,200	31,728	25,758	83,362
Business expenses:					
Transportation	150	44	340	900	1,434
Telephone and telegraph	25	6	38	30	99
Electric power	15	3	20	100	138
Advertising	80	25	150	100	355
Motor vehicle maintenance	30	11	60	50	151
Bank charges	400	82	580	500	1,562
Gross land and building rent	100	40	150	120	410
Property insurance	50	10	70	60	190
Equipment rental	30	5	60	50	145
Professional services	130	50	242	200	622
Donations	10	2	20	15	47
Taxes - Municipal (licences)	70	17	130	100	317
Postal charges	-	0	5	5	10
Total business expenses	1,090	295	1,865	2,230	5,480
Wages and salaries	14,900	3,200	23,500	17,500	59,100
Supplementary labour income	600	220	1,170	500	2,490
Depreciation	700	200	1,300	1,000	3,200
Total operating expenses	37,966	9,115	59,563	46,988	153,632
Operating surplus	3,834	684	5,537	5,112	15,167
Gross value of output	41,800	9,800	65,100	52,100	168,800

TABLE 6.20. Non-residential Construction: Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenditures
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic Provinces
	thousands of dollars				
Revenues (gross value of output)	49,860	14,243	99,998	80,233	244,334
Operating expenses:					
Commodities:					
Agriculture (landscaping)	50	15	100	100	265
Sand and gravel	950	280	1,900	1,530	4,660
Textiles	50	25	160	130	365
Sawmills, sash, door	4,765	1,300	8,750	7,520	22,335
Miscellaneous wood	160	50	310	260	780
Furniture	20	10	60	50	140
Pulp and paper	60	20	120	100	300
Asphalt and roofing	60	25	150	100	335
Iron and steel	2,525	700	4,850	3,900	11,975
Iron foundries, metal casting	295	90	590	500	1,475
Boiler, fabricated structural steel	550	160	1,100	950	2,760
Plumbing supplies	3,950	1,100	7,520	6,300	18,870
Wire products	580	165	1,150	1,000	2,895
Heating equipment	1,490	425	2,900	2,450	7,265
Major electrical appliances	220	70	440	360	1,090
Communications equipment	510	150	1,020	850	2,530
Electric wire and cable	110	35	220	200	565
Cement	255	75	510	420	1,260
Clay and concrete	4,925	1,350	9,470	7,900	23,645
Lime and gypsum products	640	190	1,280	1,030	3,140
Paints and varnishes	200	60	660	450	1,370
Glass products	300	150	830	700	1,980
Industrial chemicals	100	30	200	150	480
Total local commodities and competitive imports	22,765	6,475	44,290	36,950	110,480
Steel pipe and aluminum casting	1,500	347	2,760	2,110	6,717
Rubber products	10	3	20	16	49
Copper products	—	50	250	200	500
Electrical equipment	1,950	530	3,710	2,980	9,170
Explosives, plastics	200	75	510	150	935
Scientific equipment	285	1	110	50	446
Abrasives, etc.	50	—	—	200	250
Total non-competitive imports	3,995	1,006	7,360	5,706	18,067
Total commodity inputs	26,760	7,481	51,650	42,656	128,547
Business expenses:					
Transportation	400	164	1,000	610	2,174
Construction repair	20	—	211	200	431
Telephone and telegraph	40	10	90	65	205
Electric power	30	6	50	35	121
Water and gas	5	2	10	5	22
Advertising	100	20	60	110	290
Motor vehicle maintenance	20	—	100	30	150
Bank charges	415	190	1,045	806	2,456
Gross land and building rent	45	22	135	100	302
Property insurance	140	63	350	269	822
Equipment rental	1,470	602	3,925	2,450	8,447
Hotels and restaurants	10	—	10	5	25
Professional services:					
Legal	140	50	352	350	892
Engineering	250	90	660	660	1,660
Other	10	5	30	30	75
Donations	10	2	50	25	87
Taxes:					
Federal (customs)	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal (licences)	—	30	500	1,080	1,610
Postal charges	2	1	10	7	20
Total business expenses	3,107	1,257	8,588	6,837	19,789
Wages and salaries	15,554	4,300	30,800	23,600	74,254
Supplementary labour income	770	200	1,500	1,235	3,705
Interest	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation	750	200	1,800	1,200	3,950
Total operating expenses	46,941	13,438	94,338	75,528	230,245
Operating surplus	2,919	805	5,660	4,705	14,089
Gross value of output	49,860	14,243	99,998	80,233	244,334

TABLE 6.21. Engineering Construction: Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenditures
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic Provinces
	thousands of dollars				
Revenues (gross value of output)	94,645	15,139	91,258	122,981	324,023
Operating expenses:					
Commodities:					
Sand, gravel, stone	7,000	1,130	6,780	9,135	24,045
Lumber and sawmill products	4,130	660	3,980	5,350	14,120
Miscellaneous wood	665	110	640	850	2,265
Asphalt and roofing	145	25	140	180	490
Iron and steel	4,600	750	4,425	5,970	15,745
Iron foundry products, metal casting	2,540	410	2,450	3,295	8,695
Fabricated structural steel	1,230	200	1,190	1,600	4,220
Ornamental, metal stamping, plumbing	2,035	330	1,965	2,645	6,975
Wire products	960	155	925	1,240	3,280
Heating equipment	3,200	510	3,075	4,145	10,930
Communications equipment	50	10	45	60	165
Electric wire, cable	5,275	850	5,085	6,900	18,110
Cement	430	70	410	555	1,465
Clay and concrete	8,540	1,370	8,230	11,100	29,240
Stone products	80	15	75	100	270
Paints and varnishes	70	15	65	90	240
Industrial chemicals	10	5	10	10	35
Total local commodities and competitive imports	40,960	6,615	39,490	53,225	140,290
Rubber products	190	30	180	245	645
Steel pipe, aluminum casting	1,270	210	1,225	1,645	4,350
Electrical equipment	1,750	300	1,690	2,280	6,020
Explosives, plastics	1,300	210	1,250	1,680	4,440
Miscellaneous instruments	860	140	830	1,120	2,950
Total non-competitive imports	5,370	890	5,175	6,970	18,405
Total commodity inputs	46,330	7,505	44,665	60,195	158,695
Business expenses:					
Transportation	3,131	500	2,700	3,400	9,731
Construction repair	40	—	—	25	65
Telephone and telegraph	114	18	95	150	377
Electric power	57	10	40	75	182
Water and gas	10	3	8	10	31
Motor vehicle maintenance	5,255	840	4,400	5,800	16,295
Travel and entertainment	20	—	—	—	20
Bank charges	1,510	230	1,215	1,730	4,685
Gross land and building rent	125	15	80	190	410
Property insurance	375	60	325	480	1,240
Equipment rental	4,875	767	4,400	5,244	15,286
Hotels and restaurants	18	4	43	50	115
Donations	42	5	17	20	84
Other services	35	5	25	38	103
Advertising	450	70	200	532	1,252
Legal services	315	50	260	342	967
Accounting services	240	40	205	266	751
Engineering services	1,085	171	905	1,178	3,339
Taxes — Municipal	—	40	500	1,680	2,220
Postal charges	5	1	5	5	16
Total business expenses	17,702	2,829	15,423	21,215	57,169
Wages and salaries	26,000	4,025	26,400	36,200	92,625
Supplementary labour income	1,000	200	1,400	1,800	4,400
Interest	600	—	500	800	1,900
Depreciation	1,500	200	1,400	1,500	4,600
Total operating expenses	93,132	14,759	89,788	121,710	319,389
Operating surplus	1,513	380	1,470	1,271	5,634
Gross value of output	94,645	15,139	91,258	122,981	324,023

SOURCES

- (1) Statistics Canada, *Construction in Canada*, Catalogue 64-201.
- (2) Statistics Canada, *Private and Public Investment in Canada; Outlook and Regional Estimates*, Catalogue 61-205.
- (3) Quebec Bureau of Statistics, *The Construction Industry, 1961, Statistiques, Volume V, No. 4*, March 1967.
- (4) Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

VIII. THE SERVICE INDUSTRIES

From a statistical point of view the service industries in the Atlantic Provinces can be divided into two groups according to the availability of data: one group comprising those sectors for which Statistics Canada collects provincial data, either annually or occasionally; and the other group for which little or no provincial data are recorded. One might add a third group of "dummy" industries and sectors specially created to overcome statistical difficulties. In the first group fall transportation and storage services, communications, utilities, wholesale and retail trade and hotels and restaurants. In the second, there are the numerous personal and business services, for which some scanty data can be drawn together, and the finance, insurance and real estate services for which no provincial data are available. The third group includes the three sectors specially created to treat dwelling services, motor vehicle maintenance and repair, and travel and entertainment. The latter two sectors were created to treat the problem which arises when a group of items is known to be used by many industries, but it is difficult to estimate the proportion in which these items are purchased by each industry. The difficulty is overcome by letting the industry buy one composite item, such as motor vehicle maintenance and repair, and then routing all purchases of the detailed items — tires, parts, licences, etc. — through the one industry specially created for this purpose.

Transportation

The transportation industry was built up from eight sub-sectors representing: (1) air, (2) rail, (3) water, (4) bus services, (5) moving and storage, (6) trucking, (7) taxicabs, (8) warehousing and services incidental to transportation. Although we have estimated separate cost structures for each of these eight sub-sectors, we were not able to show more than one "transportation" commodity in the tables because we could not relate intermediate uses of transportation services with eight types of carriers without a great deal more research. It is nevertheless useful to have separate input structures for the different carriers. One can explore the effects of changing the "mix" of transportation services in the economy. The case is similar to that of the construction industry. Furthermore, as with construction, the transportation industry is built on an activity basis and transportation services are produced by the transportation industry only. However, some transportation services are implicitly included in the

output of some manufacturing industries, dairies and bakeries, for example. Here it was not feasible to remove the transportation activity from the manufacturing activity but the dairies are not shown as producing a secondary product, transportation, rather they are shown as producing a commodity, an integral part of which is the associated delivery service.¹⁶

It proved quite difficult to allocate transportation revenues and expenditures to a provincial basis. Even the regional accounts of the two main carriers — Air Canada and the Canadian National Railways — do not coincide with the boundaries of the four Atlantic Provinces. Essentially, cost structures for air and rail transport were built up from the best estimates of their provincial revenues and expenditures obtainable from Air Canada and the Canadian National Railways. These consisted mainly of revenues, total wage bill, fuel and material costs. Revenues and expenditures of carriers operating provincially were obtained from Statistics Canada worksheets. Itemized expenditures of the national operations of the CNR are published in *Railway Transport* (1) and of the national airlines, in *Civil Aviation* (2). The national ratios were applied to the aggregate regional costs to derive estimates of the commodity composition of expenditures. Insofar as it was possible to identify them provincially, the various subsidies paid to the railways on account of their operations in the Atlantic Provinces were removed from the estimate of revenues. Transportation revenues shown in the tables thus represent the sum of actual receipts from users, and subsidies to the industry are shown as a negative input rather than as direct revenue.¹⁷ The dominant portion of railway revenues was derived from freight in 1965, but in air transportation, passenger revenues accounted for roughly 72% of total regional revenues. Total passenger revenues from all transportation services serve as a guide in estimating personal expenditure on transportation in the region.

The water transportation industry includes passenger and freight transportation services operated by the Canadian National Railways ferries and coastal steamships. It records the activities of numerous small vessel

¹⁶ For a further discussion of own-account transportation, see Volume I, Chapter 3, Section V.

¹⁷ The large hauling subsidies paid to rail and water carriers on account of carrying Maritime coal to Central Canada are treated as a negative export revenue (see section on Mining).

operators who also do some towing, salvaging or fishing, but these activities are treated as secondary to the principal activity transportation. Vessels used primarily for fishing are not included in this sector and those used mainly for salvaging or towing are classified with services incidental to transportation. The major revenue earners in the sector are the ferries and the large coastal steamships.

Basic data on operating revenues and expenditures were obtained from worksheets used for the publication *Water Transport* (3). Data are published for the "Atlantic division" only, which comprises the Atlantic Provinces, the eastern seaboard and the St. Lawrence River up to and including Montreal. It is therefore necessary to distribute the operations on a provincial basis and for this the worksheets were used. The provincial distribution of revenues and expenditures was made by allocating a vessel's operations to a province according to the location of the operations and the address of the operator. In some cases it was found necessary to split the revenues and expenditures between

two provinces, corresponding to the regular ports of call of the vessel. This applied particularly to the CNR ferry services from North Sydney to Port-aux-Basques and the Digby - St. John ferry operated by the CPR.

Expenditures were reported for wages and salaries, meals supplied free, fuel, and three blanket items: maintenance, operation and administration, the commodity composition of which had to be estimated. Ratios from a small sample of reported expenditures on advertising, insurance, rentals, depreciation, indirect taxes and interest were used, but for the rest, expenditures on commodities, we had to use rough guides given by operating costs, fishing vessels, and administration costs in other CNR operations.

Water transportation in the Atlantic Region was heavily subsidized by the federal government. The figures below, taken from the Public Accounts, show that two types of subsidies were paid, namely steamship subventions for coastal services, and the large specific payments to the CNR and CPR ferry services to cover deficits incurred during the year's operation.

Subsidies to Water Transportation, 1965

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Steamship subventions	6,166	544	630	270
Ferry deficits	6,184	2,104	6,184	2,104
Total subsidies	12,350	2,648	6,814	2,374

As was done with revenues and expenses, ferry subsidies were similarly allocated to the two provinces involved.

Revenues and expenditures in services incidental to water transportation were estimated separately. These services include stevedoring, towing, piloting, salvage operations, maintenance of docks and all the activities associated with the ports of Halifax and St. John (S.I.C. 505). The services are disposed of along with the other transportation services and account for the large estimate of exports of transportation in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, attributed to the *entrepôt* activity in Halifax and St. John. These activities are poorly documented, but estimates of revenues were based on expenditures by users of the services, and information gathered from reports of the National Harbours Board. Wage data from the 1961 Census and the Labour Division of Statistics Canada were used, and wage costs were assumed to represent the greater part of total costs. The remaining costs were distributed to commodities normally used for maintenance and administration purposes.

The road transportation sector is composed of passenger bus transportation, moving and storage of household goods, taxicab transport and trucking which dominates the sector (S.I.C. 507, 508, 509, 512). Provincial revenues and expenditures in bus services and moving and storage are recorded at Statistics Canada, but information on taxicab operations and trucking is scanty, which makes it necessary to estimate practically all the transactions of the sector.

No regular statistics are collected on the operations of taxis, but in 1961 the Census of Merchandising included taxicabs in its survey of service industries. The number of taxicab establishments and their operating receipts in the Atlantic Provinces in 1961 was used to estimate revenues for 1960. Very rough estimates of costs and earnings per taxi were made by referring to persons knowledgeable of the business. These were multiplied by the numbers of taxis registered in each province, reported in *The Motor Vehicle* (4), which also records annual licence fees. Wages and salaries data from the 1961 Census (Labour Force) were used, as well as an

unpublished employment survey carried out by the Labour Division in 1961.

Although truck transportation is an important activity in inter-industry transactions, existing statistics on trucking are far from suitable for input-output accounting. The major difficulty lies in establishing the value of output of the trucking industry or of trucking activity, since there is considerable own-account trucking, and the difficulty is further compounded by the need to give provincial dimensions to the value of output. In the Atlantic Provinces input-output tables trucking is treated on an activity basis rather than on an industry basis. It comprises private and for-hire activity as represented by S.I.C. 507, and is extended to include garbage collection services, snow removal and towing services, as well as own-account transportation carried on by manufacturing and service industries, such as dairies, breweries, and bakeries. Similarly, trucking associated with construction is estimated as part of the output of the truck transportation sector for which the construction industry purchases a large input of transportation. Indeed, all industries buy trucking services from the truck transportation sector, which is the only sector allowed to produce the service.¹⁸ In the input-

output tables, truck transportation thus becomes a considerably larger industry than that covered by the publications *Motor Carriers Freight* (5) and *Motor Transport Traffic* (6).

Cost estimates were built up in the first place from gasoline consumption statistics. From the total provincial net sales of gasoline (in gallons) we subtracted the use by all other industries, by the public sector and by households. The remainder was taken to be the consumption of gasoline by all forms of trucking included in this sector. Other cost items were built up from estimates of costs per truck multiplied by the number of trucks, estimated in *Motor Transport Traffic*.

Operating revenues were based on revenue per truck figures reported earned in "for-hire trucking" in the same publication. The average revenues reported were adjusted downwards to allow for the smaller earnings in own-account trucking which forms so large a part of this sector. The tables below show the data on trucks and gasoline consumption used to make estimates of costs and revenues in the trucking industry in 1960.

For the 1965 tables, revenues and expenditures in trucking were estimated in a similar manner, using the reported number of trucks, estimated gasoline consumption, and average revenue per truck as guidelines.

¹⁸ See also, note on own-account transportation in Section V of Chapter 3, Volume 1.

TABLE 6.22. Gasoline Purchases in Road Transportation, 1960

	New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	New-Brunswick	Nova Scotia
	thousands of dollars			
Estimated expenditure on gasoline	4,282.5	1,444.0	11,765.7	12,936.0
Less:				
Provincial fuel tax	- 1,830.0	- 857.0	- 4,574.0	- 6,148.0
Equals:				
Expenditure on gasoline (excluding tax)	(2,452.5)	(587.0)	(7,191.7)	(6,788.0)
Less:				
Service station margin (income of auto-operator sector)	- 490.5	- 117.4	- 1,438.4	- 1,358.0
Equals:				
Pump value of gasoline	(1,962.0)	(469.6)	(5,753.3)	(5,430.0)
Less:				
Margin (transportation refinery to pump)	- 461.3	- 117.4	- 838.3	- 851.0
Equals:				
Producer price (refinery) of gasoline	1,500.7	353.2	4,915.0	4,579.0

TABLE 6.23. Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenses in Transportation
Newfoundland, 1965

	Air	Rail	Water	Moving and storage	Bus	Taxicab	Trucking	Total transportation
thousands of dollars								
Revenues:								
Freight . . . . .	...	...	6,722.6	890.0	...	—	45,222.3	...
Passengers . . . . .	...	...	1,030.0	—	...	2,540.0	—	...
Mail and other revenues . . . . .	...	...	1,080.0	—	...	—	—	...
Total revenues	8,622.0	46,512.0	8,832.6	890.0	953.9	2,540.0	45,222.3	113,572.2
Expenses:								
Commodity and service inputs	5,150.0	8,454.8	8,429.6	329.4	344.4	236.4	14,740.4	37,684.1
Taxes:								
Municipal	18.0	14.0	80.0	33.5	87.3	7.0	43.8	283.6
Provincial	—	44.5	130.0	5.3	—	—	13.0	192.8
Fuel	—	—	—	9.9	20.3	123.6	2,582.0	2,735.8
Federal	20.0	76.0	—	3.5	—	—	3.0	102.5
Subsidies:								
Provincial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal	—	—	- 12,350.0	—	—	—	—	- 12,350.0
Non-competitive imports	150.0	627.0	4.0	12.1	—	—	67.0	860.2
Wages and salaries	3,430.0	22,395.0	14,415.0	346.2	635.7	1,800.0	11,490.9	54,512.8
Unincorporated business income	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,353.6	4,353.6
Surplus	- 1,544.0	10,769.7	- 2,762.1	101.3	- 259.3	223.0	4,400.0	10,919.2
Rent and interest	—	1,442.0	—	—	—	—	—	1,442.0
Depreciation	1,408.0	2,689.0	886.1	48.6	125.5	150.0	7,528.6	12,835.7
Total primary inputs	3,472.0	38,057.2	403.0	560.4	609.5	2,303.6	30,481.9	75,888.2
Total output	8,622.0	46,512.0	8,832.6	890.0	953.9	2,540.0	45,222.3	113,572.3

TABLE 6.24. Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenses in Transportation
Prince Edward Island, 1965

	Air	Rail	Water	Moving and storage	Bus	Taxicab	Trucking	Total transportation
thousands of dollars								
Revenues:								
Freight . . . . .	...	...	730.0	71.6	—	—	12,065.7	...
Passengers . . . . .	...	...	130.0	—	—	430.0	—	...
Mail and other revenues . . . . .	...	...	30.0	—	—	—	—	...
Total revenues	1,330.0	3,400.0	890.0	71.6	—	430.0	12,065.7	18,187.3
Expenses:								
Commodity and service inputs	952.0	1,987.6	1,086.0	26.1	—	120.4	3,711.6	7,883.7
Taxes:								
Municipal	5.0	23.2	10.0	0.5	—	25.0	17.3	81.0
Provincial	—	6.4	80.0	0.1	—	3.0	5.0	94.5
Fuel	—	—	—	1.6	—	58.6	1,095.0	1,155.2
Federal	25.0	25.3	—	0.1	—	—	1.5	51.9
Subsidies:								
Provincial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal	—	—	- 2,648.0	—	—	—	—	- 2,648.0
Non-competitive imports	100.0	120.9	—	0.4	—	—	13.0	234.3
Wages and salaries	190.0	3,470.0	2,804.5	27.2	—	40.0	1,313.1	7,844.8
Unincorporated business income	—	—	25.0	—	—	75.0	2,250.0	2,350.0
Surplus	- 215.0	- 2,433.4	- 647.5	6.2	—	30.0	949.7	- 2,310.0
Depreciation	273.0	200.0	180.0	9.4	—	78.0	2,709.5	3,449.9
Total primary inputs	378.0	1,412.4	- 196.0	45.5	—	309.6	8,354.1	10,303.6
Total output	1,330.0	3,400.0	890.0	71.6	—	430.0	12,065.7	18,187.3

**TABLE 6.25. Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenses in Transportation,
Nova Scotia, 1965**

	Air	Rail	Water	Moving and storage	Bus	Taxicab	Trucking	Total transportation
	thousands of dollars							
Revenues:								
Freight . . . . .	...	...	8,348.6	2,277.7	...	—	99,860.6	...
Passengers . . . . .	...	...	1,330.0	—	...	5,900.0	—	...
Mail and other revenues . . . . .	...	...	3,000.0	—	...	—	—	...
Total revenues	9,474.0	41,594.0	12,678.6	2,277.7	3,453.7	5,900.0	99,860.6	175,238.0
Expenses:								
Commodity and service inputs	5,845.0	12,391.1	6,817.1	1,217.0	912.0	1,153.3	32,716.8	61,052.5
Taxes:								
Municipal	25.0	205.3	40.0	68.7	143.3	30.0	140.9	653.2
Provincial	—	66.9	120.0	24.8	2.5	—	35.0	249.2
Fuel	—	—	—	33.0	170.5	424.0	7,893.0	8,520.5
Federal	40.0	75.2	—	8.7	—	—	15.0	138.9
Subsidies:								
Provincial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal	—	—	- 6,814.0	—	—	—	—	—
Non-competitive imports	190.0	305.5	76.0	29.5	—	—	258.9	859.9
Wages and salaries	3,605.0	25,220.0	13,738.0	877.3	1,896.6	2,470.0	21,655.3	69,462.2
Unincorporated business income . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,000.0	7,500.0	8,500.0
Surplus	- 1,991.0	2,330.0	- 2,956.3	- 44.5	70.0	252.7	10,287.0	7,947.9
Rent and interest	—	—	775.8	—	—	—	—	775.8
Depreciation	1,760.0	1,000.0	882.0	63.2	258.8	570.0	19,358.7	23,892.7
Total primary inputs	3,629.0	29,202.9	5,861.5	1,060.7	2,541.7	4,746.7	67,143.8	114,186.2
Total output	9,474.0	41,594.0	12,678.6	2,277.7	3,453.7	5,900.0	99,860.6	175,238.6

**TABLE 6.26. Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenses in Transportation
New Brunswick, 1965**

	Air	Rail	Water	Moving and storage	Bus	Taxicab	Trucking	Total transportation
	thousands of dollars							
Revenues:								
Freight . . . . .	...	...	4,400.5	2,783.0	...	—	77,832.2	...
Passengers . . . . .	...	...	700.0	—	...	2,800.0	—	...
Mail and other revenues . . . . .	...	...	349.0	—	...	—	—	...
Total revenues	5,948.0	46,443.0	5,449.5	2,783.0	2,821.8	2,800.0	77,832.2	144,077.5
Expenses:								
Commodity and service inputs	3,039.1	12,771.0	4,381.9	476.1	1,020.8	72.8	24,091.2	45,852.9
Taxes:								
Municipal	12.0	327.8	20.0	82.4	112.6	15.0	89.9	659.7
Provincial	—	155.5	100.0	21.7	7.1	—	25.0	309.3
Fuel	—	—	—	44.4	98.4	282.2	6,168.0	6,593.0
Federal	19.9	390.0	—	5.9	—	—	11.0	426.8
Subsidies:								
Provincial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal	—	—	- 2,374.0	—	—	—	—	- 2,374.0
Non-competitive imports	100.0	1,844.0	7.2	20.0	—	—	191.0	2,162.2
Wages and salaries	3,340.0	33,369.0	5,145.0	1,174.2	1,264.5	1,200.0	20,668.1	66,160.8
Unincorporated business income . . .	—	—	—	600.0	—	600.0	2,800.0	4,000.0
Surplus	- 1,338.0	- 3,414.3	- 2,882.6	90.2	79.8	230.0	9,390.5	2,155.6
Rent and interest	—	—	392.1	—	—	—	400.0	792.1
Depreciation	775.0	1,000.0	659.9	268.1	238.6	400.0	13,997.5	17,339.1
Total primary inputs	2,908.9	33,672.0	1,067.6	2,306.9	1,801.0	2,727.2	53,741.0	98,224.6
Total output	5,948.0	46,443.0	5,449.5	2,783.0	2,821.8	2,800.0	77,832.2	144,077.5

Data from which Operating Revenues and Expenditures in Truck Transportation were Built, 1960

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	Number			
Truck transportation industry: ¹				
For hire	454	107	997	577
Private:				
Inter-city	5,623	2,998	16,749	10,892
Urban	4,552	937	9,330	7,152
Farm	471	2,258	4,724	4,239
Total trucks	11,100	6,300	31,800	22,800
	Thousands of dollars			
Gasoline consumption:				
Farm consumption	175	573	1,213	1,271
Total consumption	5,375	2,453	17,831	16,631
Total gasoline consumption:				
Sales:				
Gross sales ²	35,550	17,872	108,488	105,835
Net sales ³	30,208	12,654	93,340	91,961
Consumption:				
Estimated total consumption by other industries	21,108	9,454	63,940	65,601
Trucking consumption	9,100	3,200	29,400	26,360
Total taxable consumption	30,208	12,654	93,340	91,961

¹ Motor Transport Traffic, Atlantic Provinces, 1960.

² The Motor Vehicle, 1960, Part II, Motive Fuel Sales.

³ Net sales are gross sales less gasoline exempt from tax or on which tax was refunded; i.e., gasoline used mainly on farms and in water transportation.

Communications and Utilities

The operations of telephone companies and electric power utilities are fairly well documented, both in Statistics Canada publications and in annual reports of the companies. Not so telegraph and cable operations and radio and television broadcasting which are reported on a Canada-wide basis only, and methods must be devised for determining the provincial shares.

Comprehensive provincial data are available on the operations of electric utilities, including kilowatt hours produced and disposal of energy to domestic and commercial users. It would not be too difficult to include in the input-output tables a row on kilowatt-hour use of electricity by each sector since the manufacturing and mining sectors report their use of electric power both in quantity and value. The statistical reports show that many industries produce some electric power for their own use, and inter-utility sales of power are common and substantial. These transactions are not included in the output or cost structure of the industry we define as electric power utilities. The output of this industry is composed of the receipts from sales by electric utilities (both public and private) to the ultimate

customers. The cost structure of the industry is built to reflect the same transactions and no purchases of power for resale are entered. The costs of electricity produced by other industries are included in the input structure of the producing industries.

Provincial information on telegraph and cable operations was limited to pole line and wire mileage, and the number of offices and telegrams sent. Canadian National Telegraphs and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company dominated cable services in Canada and their financial statistics are reported in *Telegraph and Cable Statistics* (7). We assumed that these two companies would be dominant in the Atlantic Provinces also, and we used their national cost structures to estimate provincial inputs, taking the number of offices and telegrams sent as a starting point for estimation. Expenditures on construction repair are estimated by the Business Finance Division of Statistics Canada.

Similar procedures were adopted to allocate radio and television operations to a provincial basis. Some provincial data are published, pertaining to private radio stations only, but it is the CBC radio and television

services that dominate the industry. All-Canada revenues and expenses of the CBC are published in *Radio and Television Broadcasting* (9). The main source of operating revenue is, of course, advertising, which, in our accounts, is routed through the advertising industry. Thus, broadcasting stations are not shown as selling their services to several users rather, they are shown as selling to the advertising industry which in turn sells to the various industrial users.

Water utilities fall under the jurisdiction of municipalities mainly, and it is to the reports of municipalities that we turned for data. Operating statistics for water utilities were gathered from a thorough scanning of annual reports of municipalities. The larger cities like Halifax, Moncton, Fredericton and St. John published details of operating revenues and expenses for water utilities under their jurisdiction. These figures were blown up to a provincial total on the basis of the population of all municipalities. Details of expenditure by commodity were obtained from the Public Utility Board of Nova Scotia and these proportions were applied to the other provinces. Use of the services of water utilities was derived from ratios of water and sewage payments reported in the Survey of "Selected

Business Expenses, 1963".¹⁹ No attempt was made to determine the actual volume of water used, which has become an interesting statistic to many policy makers. The data sources are already too fragile to allow extension of estimates into this area.

The activities of the Post Office are classified to the business sector and not to the government sector, for we are concerned with the nature of the activity rather than the judicial status of the establishment. Revenues, from the sales of stamps, meters, money orders, etc., are balanced against expenditures on wages, rent, office supplies, etc., as in the case of private enterprises. In all four provinces a substantial deficit results. In the Public Accounts considerable detail is published on the expenditures of the Post Office for Canada as a whole, and this was used as the basis for determining provincial costs. Provincial revenues were estimated largely by summing the uses, since the attempt to distribute the all-Canada revenue provincially yielded strange results. Estimates of operating revenues and expenditures in communications and utilities in 1965 are presented in the tables which follow.

¹⁹ Discussed in the section on Manufacturing Industries.

TABLE 6.27. Operating Expenses of Electric Power Utilities
Atlantic Provinces, 1965¹

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Printing and publishing	8.0	3.0	23.0	21.0
Iron foundry products	2.0	1.0	7.0	20.0
Hardware	1.0	—	8.0	32.0
Miscellaneous metal fabricating	150.0	—	200.0	400.0
Machinery and equipment	100.0	20.0	205.0	398.0
Electronic equipment	—	—	10.0	22.0
Electric wire and cable	25.0	7.0	66.0	85.0
Paints	1.0	—	5.0	10.0
Total local commodities	287.0	31.0	524.0	1,271.0
Total imports	199.0	9.0	252.0	285.0
Bituminous coal (Canadian)	—	—	10,200.3 ²	4,113.3
Furnace fuel oil (heavy)	838.0	768.0	2,703.0	3,293.0
Furnace fuel oil (light)	—	—	23.0	59.0
Diesel fuel oil	457.0	6.0	167.0	115.0
Total fuel	1,295.0	774.0	13,093.3	7,580.3
Total commodities	1,781.0	814.0	13,869.3	8,853.3
Construction repair	1,087.0	233.0	954.0	1,404.0
Transportation and storage	200.2	—	110.0	135.0
Telephone and telegraph	30.7	4.0	70.0	65.0
Post Office	20.0	6.0	50.0	45.0
Water and gas	6.0	1.0	5.0	10.0
Motor vehicle maintenance	20.0	5.0	65.0	20.0
Bank charges	2.0	1.0	10.0	15.0
Land and building rent	40.0	15.0	200.0	300.0
Insurance (property)	40.0	35.0	70.0	60.0
Equipment rental	—	—	50.0	50.0
Donations	5.0	1.0	15.0	20.0
Advertising	15.0	9.0	80.0	80.0
Professional services	10.0	5.0	100.0	55.0
Municipal and provincial taxes	417.0	16.0	1,898.0	194.0
Federal subsidies ³	—	—	-3,866.3	-951.3
Wages and salaries	3,311.0	868.0	7,840.0	7,130.0
SLI	167.0	30.0	412.0	350.0
Interest	4,888.0	331.0	3,922.0	8,426.0
Depreciation	5,342.0	523.0	6,846.0	6,236.0
Total expenses	17,381.9	2,897.0	32,709.0	32,570.0
Surplus	7,000.8	1,000.0	7,514.0	3,115.4
Gross value of output	24,382.7	3,897.0	40,223.0	35,652.0

¹ At purchaser values.
² Subsidies of \$3,866.3 have been added to the reported purchases of \$6,334.0 in order to balance the shipments from the mine at \$11.00 with reported purchases of 697,721 tons of Canadian coal at \$9.07 a ton. The subsidies are then credited as a negative input and the gross value of output remains the same. Similarly, in New Brunswick the reported purchaser price was \$3,162.2 to which a subsidy of \$951.3 was added.
³ Federal subventions subsidizing the use of coal. (See note on coal subsidies in an earlier section of this chapter.)

TABLE 6.28. Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenses in Radio and Television Broadcasting, Telephone and Telegraph and the Post Office, 1965

	New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Revenues:				
Broadcasting revenue from:				
Network and national advertising	1,127.5	357.2	2,618.2	1,900.3
Local advertising	1,512.5	231.3	2,074.8	1,586.7
Non-broadcasting revenue	43.0	1.5	64.0	104.0
Telephone	6,043.8	2,336.5	24,727.3	24,026.7
Telegraph and cable	2,000.0	200.0	1,150.0	1,250.0
Post Office	1,974.0	3,670.8	3,767.0	2,155.6
Total revenues	12,700.8	3,670.8	34,401.3	31,023.3
Expenses: ¹				
Twine	3.0	0.7	6.1	5.1
Mailbags and satchels	7.4	1.7	15.2	12.6
Uniforms	10.2	2.3	20.7	17.2
Printing and publishing excluding stamps	108.7	51.9	317.8	264.8
Hardware	0.6	1.0	5.0	5.0
Locks and keys	0.1	—	0.2	0.2
Electronic equipment	50.0	6.0	100.0	50.2
Communications equipment	60.0	10.0	140.0	70.0
Electrical equipment	53.0	24.0	103.0	208.0
Glue	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3
Total local commodities	293.5	97.8	708.5	633.2
Postage stamps	17.0	3.7	34.5	28.6
Office stationery	68.7	8.6	92.7	59.8
Office equipment including mail boxes	15.1	3.4	30.8	25.5
Films, tapes	290.0	27.0	405.0	155.0
U.S. programmes, newsreels, etc.	285.0	5.0	150.0	100.0
Electronic equipment	—	30.0	100.0	290.0
Total imports	675.8	77.7	813.0	658.9
Total commodities	969.3	175.5	1,521.5	1,292.1
Gasoline	—	—	—	—
Fuel oil	0.4	—	0.8	1.1
Electricity	136.0	75.0	454.7	442.0
Total fuel and electricity	136.4	75.0	455.5	443.1
Equipment repair and parts	104.5	8.0	49.2	47.7
Construction repair	94.9	157.5	668.3	1,373.5
Transportation and storage	722.6	195.0	1,387.0	1,178.4
Telephone, telegraph, radio	262.3	14.0	224.8	178.4
Post Office	40.0	11.0	97.0	80.0
Water and gas	9.8	4.8	20.3	25.0
Motor vehicle maintenance	36.2	7.7	40.0	15.0
Travel and entertainment	108.7	11.3	141.9	74.8
Land and building rent	70.2	29.7	266.3	435.3
Equipment rental	1.3	0.3	2.8	2.3
Insurance	30.0	8.0	45.0	50.9
Interest and bank charges	10.0	172.1	1,716.9	1,181.9
Donations	5.0	7.0	35.0	33.0
Cleaning services	10.0	3.0	40.0	35.0
Advertising	101.6	10.4	237.5	116.3
Business services	198.7	54.0	626.4	414.2
Municipal taxes	162.7	61.8	878.6	747.8
Provincial taxes	50.0	5.0	30.0	25.0
Wages, salaries, S.L.I.	9,716.9	1,540.4	18,699.6	15,204.7
Rent and interest	1,028.8	0.4	25.0	10.0
Depreciation	1,358.0	581.8	6,008.0	4,567.0
Total expenses	15,227.9	3,133.7	33,216.6	27,531.4
Surplus	- 2,527.1	537.1	1,184.7	3,491.9
Total output	12,700.8	3,670.8	34,401.3	31,023.3

¹ At purchaser values.

TABLE 6.29. Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenses of Water Utilities
Atlantic Provinces, 1965¹

	Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Revenues:				
Sale of water:				
Domestic, commercial, industrial	1,595.0	349.1	4,156.7	3,119.3
Other revenue	70.0	1.8	39.5	164.4
From general revenue	200.0	—	35.7	33.5
Total revenues	1,865.0	350.9	4,231.9	3,317.2
Expenses:				
Wages and salaries	390.0	90.0	930.0	722.0
Supplementary labour income	35.0	15.3	80.0	50.0
Bank charges and interest	—	—	95.0	60.0
Paint	2.0	0.8	13.0	8.0
Cleaning services	1.5	1.0	6.5	4.0
Construction repair	420.0	73.0	785.0	850.0
Machinery and equipment repair	93.0	31.2	105.0	120.0
Machine rental	—	—	13.0	6.0
Land and building rent	14.0	2.0	24.0	13.0
Transportation	42.0	6.0	75.0	35.0
Electricity	80.0	35.1	130.0	118.0
Professional services	10.0	4.0	28.0	22.0
Insurance	3.5	2.0	8.5	6.0
Advertising	—	—	—	—
Telephone and telegraph	1.5	0.7	7.5	1.4
Postage	2.8	0.7	4.0	2.0
Donations	—	—	5.0	—
Distribution	4.0	2.0	14.0	11.0
Chemicals	12.0	4.5	64.0	40.0
Stationery and office supplies	3.5	1.7	27.0	21.0
Municipal taxes	—	—	—	—
Depreciation	95.0	17.0	520.0	300.0
Total expenses	1,209.8	287.0	2,934.5	2,389.4

¹ At purchaser values.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

The output of wholesale and retail trade is defined as the gross trading margins on transactions, i.e., total sales (adjusted for inventory changes) less cost of goods sold. No record is made of the actual commodity transaction. Thus goods are shown as moving directly from producer to user, without recording the distribution sector as an intermediary.

For the 1960 tables, the main source of data for estimating outputs and inputs of retail trade was the tabulations and worksheets of the 1961 Census of *Retail Trade* (10). The Census questionnaire produced data on receipts from sales of all retail stores in the Atlantic Provinces as well as the gross trading margins, or total sales less cost of goods, of the reporting retail establishments, and wages and salaries and employment by type of establishment.

The 1961 Census data were converted to a 1960 basis by applying the 1961 gross trading margins, by type of retail establishment, to the 1960 value of retail sales in each province, as published in *Retail Trade* (14).

Revenues and expenditures in retail trade were built up from five groups of retail stores distinguished in the Census:

1. Food stores
2. General merchandise stores
3. Apparel and accessories stores
4. Hardware and home furnishings stores
5. Other retail stores (drugs, jewellery, etc.).

The automobile group of stores which is included in the Census was removed from the distributive trades in the input-output tables and treated as a separate industry which will be discussed shortly.

From the Census tabulations showing the ratio of gross trading profit to sales of reporting establishments we estimated the net output of the sector. Our net output is the gross trading margin for each type of store. The difference between total sales and gross trading margins is the cost of goods sold.

On the input side, the only component of operating cost reported in the Census was "wages and salaries". Other operating cost were computed on the

basis of a fairly large sample of financial statements of retail stores with head offices in the Atlantic Region, reported under the Company and Labour Unions Reporting Act. These expenditures included such items as transportation, telephone, advertising, bank charges, taxes, and other business expenses. These expenses were calculated as a percentage of total costs and the percentages applied to the gross trading margins of retail stores by type. Together with wages and salaries reported in the Census, they made up the greater part of the inputs into the industry. The residual inputs were distributed to containers and other commodity purchases independently estimated.

For the 1965 tables we proceeded in a similar manner, adjusting the 1965 sales data reported in the annual publication *Retail Trade*, with the sales data reported in the 1966 Census of Merchandising for six kinds of retail businesses. Gross trading margins were not reported in the 1966 Census; we used the 1961 margins, increased them slightly, and applied the adjusted margins to the 1965 adjusted sales data to derive the 1965 output of retail sales.

Estimates of outputs and inputs into wholesale trade were made in the same way as those for retail trade. Using the Census of Merchandising, we subdivided the industry into the 24 broad groups of business shown below, and Census gross trading margins for each group were applied to build the estimate of output of the sector. Automobile dealers and service stations were removed from this sector, as was done in retail trade.

Wholesale Trade — 24 Sub-groups

1. Amusement, sporting and photographic goods
2. Beer, wines and distilled spirit
3. Chemicals, drugs and allied products
4. Coal and coke
5. Dry goods and apparel
6. Electric goods
7. Farm products (raw materials)
8. Farm supplies
9. Food products (except groceries) and tobacco
10. Forest products (except lumber)
11. Furniture and house furnishings
12. General merchandise
13. Groceries and food specialties
14. Hardware
15. Jewellery
16. Leather and leather goods
17. Lumber and building material (other than metal)
18. Machinery equipment and supplies
19. Metal and metal work
20. Paper and paper products
21. Petroleum and petroleum products
22. Plumbing, refrigeration and heating equipment and supplies
23. Waste material (including scrap metal)
24. Other kinds of business

For the input structure, a sample of (CALURA) financial statements of companies in most of the 24 groups yielded proportionate costs which were applied to the gross trading margins of each group.

Figures for the 1965 tables involved a greater degree of estimation. At the time of our work we did not have access to the 1966 Census of Wholesale Trade which had not yet been processed. In the absence of direct data, we made the assumption that changes in retail trade would be reflected in wholesale trade, and the 1960 output of the wholesale trade industry was increased by the same proportion as the 1960 to 1965 increase in output of the retail trade industry. A sample of financial statements from CALURA was again used to estimate expenditures by the industry.

Disposition of the Output of the Distribution Sector

The output of the distributive trades is sold to all sectors of the economy, both intermediate and final users. The largest single purchaser of distribution margins is, of course, the personal consumption sector, which used 71% of the regional output of the sector in 1965. Purchases of distribution are made simultaneously with all purchases of commodities. (There are no distribution margins on services.) Our method of calculating each industry's purchase of distribution is to sum the estimated trade margins of all inputs into each industry. The grand sum of the purchases of margins on the thousands of individual transactions must equal the gross output of the distribution sector. The treatment of margins is discussed subsequently, but it should be noted here that the estimated difference between purchaser and producer values on all transactions was split three ways into transportation margins, distribution margins and sales taxes.

Thus, in the final balancing of the input-output tables, the output of services of the wholesale and retail trade industry, plus the output of freight transportation services, must equal the grand sum of trade margins on all transactions in the provincial economy. If such equality does not exist, then the estimates of the variables must be re-examined and adjusted until a balance is brought about. Very little adjustment was found necessary either for 1960 and 1965 and we are thus satisfied that the estimates of output of retail and wholesale trade are reasonably accurate.

Estimates of the cost structure of the retail trade and wholesale trade industries in 1965 are shown below.

Hotels and Restaurants

This is the last group of services for which there exist some direct provincial data on costs and revenues. The basic source is the Census of Merchandising and

**TABLE 6.30. Estimates of Operating Expenses of Wholesale and Retail Trade
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Agricultural products	3.4	0.8	3.6	2.4
Cordage, canvas	51.0	159.1	132.6	209.0
Wood products	89.2	27.0	187.9	129.1
Paper products	340.2	85.1	478.7	307.8
Textiles	79.4	19.4	143.4	117.5
Hardware	17.1	3.7	18.8	14.8
Machinery and equipment	1,106.7	295.0	2,162.1	893.2
Petroleum products	559.8	126.9	850.2	730.2
Cleaning compounds	12.8	4.8	15.1	16.8
Total Atlantic commodities	2,259.6	721.8	3,992.4	2,420.8
Non-competitive imports	1,244.2	732.4	2,677.1	1,810.4
Total commodities	3,503.8	1,454.2	6,669.5	4,231.2
Services:				
Construction repair	427.3	133.7	594.7	541.1
Transportation	9,649.7	2,208.2	12,944.2	9,608.7
Travel and entertainment	1,834.3	387.6	1,776.5	1,694.3
Telephone and telegraph, postage	1,357.0	305.1	3,638.5	2,963.2
Electric power	753.0	328.9	1,687.5	1,247.4
Water and gas	68.2	10.0	306.7	224.5
Wholesale trade services	339.8	368.3	919.4	1,294.6
Financial services	(5,605.3)	(1,093.6)	(10,030.7)	(8,308.6)
Land and building rent	2,883.1	500.4	5,011.5	4,158.7
Equipment rental	271.6	100.0	589.3	317.7
Bank charges	896.3	203.1	2,319.0	2,141.9
Property insurance	1,554.3	290.1	2,110.9	1,690.3
Cleaning services	97.7	24.4	210.5	212.0
Donations	189.9	47.4	232.3	176.4
Advertising	1,901.1	489.4	4,208.5	3,545.8
Business and professional services	667.2	249.0	1,829.5	1,331.2
Total services	22,890.5	5,645.6	38,379.0	31,147.8
Provincial taxes	310.0	51.5	861.7	465.8
Municipal taxes	156.7	320.2	1,851.3	1,774.9
Wages and salaries and SLI	45,780.5	8,125.3	79,988.8	62,080.9
Unincorporated business income	14,767.4	5,497.2	16,830.0	15,800.0
Rent and interest	2,949.4	628.5	4,800.9	2,876.5
Depreciation	2,261.1	1,417.9	11,654.3	7,334.6
Surplus	8,857.5	2,878.9	34,941.5	9,583.4
Gross value of output	101,476.9	26,019.3	195,977.0	135,295.1

Services. For the non-Census years, supplementary provincial information is available from Statistics Canada publications.

The Census reports total receipts and operating expenses, including total payroll, for 18 types of establishments including motels, tourist camps, taverns and caterers. The Census figures include receipts from the sale of food and beverages as well as service receipts, but for purposes of the input-output tables, food and beverages purchases are channelled directly to personal consumption without the intermediary of hotels and restaurants. The treatment here is similar to that of the distributive trades, and the sector output represents receipts for services only. The sector thus sells the services of providing accommodation, meals and refreshments but not the actual meals. Thus we adjusted the

Census data by deducting the estimated cost of food and beverages sold in hotels and restaurants. These deductions were based on Census data.

The output of hotels and restaurants is sold to two sectors only: personal consumption and the dummy sector travel and entertainment. Households are naturally the major user, and personal consumption purchases include expenditures by tourists in the region. Industrial and commercial establishments buy hotel and restaurant services via the travel and entertainment sector specifically created to deal with these commercial transactions. The estimates of operating costs of hotels and restaurants were based on a sample of financial statements of establishments in this group of services. These estimates for 1965 are presented in the table which follows.

**TABLE 6.31. Estimates of the Cost Structure of Hotels and Restaurants
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Coal	102.1	20.9	245.1	228.2
Textiles	26.1	4.3	48.0	29.0
Furniture and repairs	1,205.0	100.0	695.0	500.0
Paper converters	7.5	0.6	12.7	9.5
Printing and publishing	76.7	15.5	166.1	93.8
Equipment repair	800.0	65.0	600.0	460.0
Petroleum products	945.1	31.9	747.1	500.6
Soap, cleaning compounds	54.8	11.0	115.6	75.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	22.7	—	49.7	29.5
Total local commodities	3,240.0	249.2	2,679.3	1,826.0
Non competitive imports	370.4	75.6	555.3	456.5
Total commodities	3,610.4	324.8	3,234.6	2,282.5
Construction repair	250.0	10.0	700.0	200.0
Transportation	415.3	120.0	1,374.4	1,442.3
Telephone, telegraph, radio	117.8	66.6	816.2	539.2
Electricity	295.6	197.6	1,602.5	1,120.4
Water and gas	36.9	7.1	80.4	45.2
Wholesale trade	144.5	65.1	314.1	224.2
Retail trade	41.9	15.4	82.1	68.0
Automobile operation	106.8	20.7	—	—
Travel and entertainment	402.3	77.9	144.3	506.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	945.5	73.5	1,550.9	1,298.6
Personal services	333.3	108.1	993.8	527.1
Business services	596.0	121.4	1,275.1	771.3
Municipal taxes	431.5	57.5	1,235.0	840.1
Provincial taxes	286.9	49.6	773.9	402.9
Fuel taxes	80.0	10.0	171.6	140.0
Federal taxes	26.7	5.2	50.4	28.8
Wages and salaries	2,680.2	979.7	8,910.2	5,643.9
Unincorporated business income	1,676.5	935.4	6,431.1	2,259.3
Rent and interest	213.2	70.2	700.4	351.3
Depreciation	837.9	142.8	1,586.3	796.0
Total expenses	13,529.2	3,458.6	32,027.3	19,487.2
Surplus	605.8	251.4	1,022.7	1,012.8
Total output	14,135.0	3,710.0	33,050.0	20,500.0

Personal and Business Services

In the second group of service sectors, in which there exists little data for Canada and even less on a provincial basis, estimates of inputs and outputs were laboriously built up from numerous sources and then aggregated into the three published sectors: personal services, business services and the finance, insurance and real estate sector. It was decided that it was better to make the estimates in fine detail and then aggregate, the

theory being that the numerous estimates, some of them simply educated guesses, would yield a more reliable overall picture than one based on one global estimate of all the unknown services.

Revenues and expenditures in the **personal services** sector were built up in four parts: (1) amusement and personal services, as defined in the decennial Census from which the basic data were obtained; (2) services of

Estimates of Revenues in the Personal Services Sector Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Receipts:				
Amusement and personal services	6,400.0	2,500.0	23,500.0	18,600.0
Doctors, dentists, etc.	6,762.0	2,622.0	22,660.0	17,638.0
Charity receipts	4,000.0	1,200.0	8,700.0	7,600.0
Domestic servants	2,800.0	964.3	7,934.5	6,594.8
Total receipts	19,962.0	7,286.3	62,994.5	50,432.8

private doctors, dentists and similar medical practitioners; (3) religious, charitable and community organizations; (4) wages in domestic service. A summary of these revenues for 1965 is given below. Hospital care and the activities of medical practitioners working in hospitals are included in the public sector.

Total receipts, employment and payroll statistics for amusement and personal services were obtained from the Census of 1961 and 1966 (12). A comparison of the changes in the data between these two years, in each service group, allowed us to make estimates for 1965. Costs were estimated by applying the operating expense ratios published in the 1961 Census to the 1965 revenues.

Revenues of medical practitioners were built up in the first place from the earnings of physicians, surgeons and other specialists reported in *Taxation Statistics* (18). This was supplemented with information from the Department of National Health and Welfare on gross income of private physicians (19).

The building of the cost structure related to these incomes called for some ingenuity in estimating. Total expenditures were built by estimating the details of operating costs of individual doctors, dentists, etc., and multiplying by the number of practitioners in each specialty as reported in *Taxation Statistics* and the Census of the Labour Force. Our final estimate of total expenditure by private doctors in 1960 compared favourably with unpublished taxation statistics showing average net incomes of privately practising physicians and surgeons.

Receipts by all charity organizations were based on estimates of receipts by churches. From church bulletins we were able to find reported church receipts from congregations in Newfoundland and the Maritimes, and these were blown up by total church membership, obtained from the Census. To this was added an estimate

of personal contributions to other charities and an estimate of industrial and commercial contributions, based on some reported data in the CALURA financial statements. Details of expenditures reported by the United Church were used as a sample to build up total current expenditure in this sector. Wages and salaries estimates were based on the earnings of priests and other religious workers reported in the Census. It may be noted that a fair portion of church expenditure went to missionary services, and in our accounts this expenditure was treated as unincorporated business income.

Domestic service was treated as a sector producing a service for which it received payment in the form of wages and income-in-kind. The expenditure of this group is made up of the same two items as the earnings. Earnings of domestic servants were obtained from the Census (13) that is, average earnings multiplied by the reported number of domestic servants. An estimate of income-in-kind earned by domestic servants was added to give a figure of total earnings.

The **business services** sector was designed to include the business and repair services surveyed in the Census of Merchandising as well as the services of lawyers, accountants, and advertising media not covered by the Census. Revenues and expenditures in the sector were therefore built up in three parts, firstly from the Census data, secondly, from estimates of the earnings of lawyers, and thirdly, from the advertising revenues of radio and television stations and newspapers. It was decided to channel the advertising services of the radio, television and the press through the business services sector instead of selling them directly to the final users. Thus, the business services sector buys advertising from the radio and television stations and the press, and in turn sells it to the many final users in industry and commerce. Therefore, in our tables the operating revenues and expenditures of advertising agencies are much larger than those reported in the Census of Merchandising.

**TABLE 6.32. Estimates of Expenditures in the Personal Services Sector
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Bakery products	10.0	5.0	20.0	25.0
Leather	1.5	1.0	—	4.0
Cotton wool	4.0	2.0	17.0	13.0
Clothing	5.0	3.0	15.0	15.0
Caskets, coffins, etc.	160.0	52.0	320.0	230.0
Office equipment	10.0	1.0	25.0	20.0
Paper towels	6.0	2.5	27.0	20.0
Printing and publishing	25.0	15.0	125.0	95.0
Tombstones	45.0	45.0	365.0	300.0
Pharmaceuticals	25.0	3.0	30.0	25.0
Cleaning supplies	15.0	8.0	60.0	50.0
Undertakers' supplies	15.0	5.0	30.0	25.0
Chemicals and dyes	70.0	25.0	200.0	150.0
Dental supplies	70.0	40.0	110.0	80.0
Plastic products	1.0	0.5	9.0	2.0
Games equipment	5.0	2.0	30.0	40.0
Wines	100.0	40.0	130.0	140.0
Total local commodities.	567.5	250.0	1,513.0	1,234.0
Instruments	211.0	91.0	707.0	597.0
X-ray films	48.4	21.9	59.5	43.0
Film and photo supplies	25.0	30.0	400.0	350.0
Stationery	7.0	3.5	27.0	19.0
Cosmetics	100.0	35.0	600.0	450.0
Razors, blades, scissors	15.0	5.0	45.0	30.0
Rental of movie films	300.0	70.0	700.0	500.0
Test tubes and bottles	5.0	1.0	20.0	15.0
Total imports (non-competitive)	711.4	257.4	2,558.5	2,004.0
Fuel oil (heating)	40.0	22.0	140.0	125.0
Electricity	91.0	65.3	806.0	761.0
Transportation	230.0	120.0	770.0	600.0
Construction repair	214.0	60.0	422.0	399.0
Equipment repair	31.0	32.0	278.0	218.0
Travel and entertainment	10.0	10.0	450.0	600.0
Auto maintenance	153.0	1.0	15.0	10.0
Insurance	51.0	24.7	149.0	133.0
Cleaning services	125.0	51.0	420.0	286.0
Advertising	35.0	6.0	50.0	30.0
Bank charges and interest	235.0	95.0	650.0	530.0
Audit services				
Professional services	42.0	22.5	243.0	105.0
Telephone answering service				
Building rent	643.0	271.0	2,660.0	2,065.0
Telephone	114.0	63.0	396.0	347.5
Postage	0.1	1.1	5.5	5.5
Municipal taxes	20.0	40.0	400.0	320.0
Provincial taxes	60.0	—	—	—
Wages and salaries	7,603.9	594.8	22,104.8	18,297.7
Supplementary labour income	749.3	488.5	3,622.7	3,710.4
Depreciation	830.0	100.0	1,000.0	1,000.00
Unincorporated business income	4,000.0	2,400.0	17,500.0	14,271.0
Total operating expenses	16,556.2	5,975.3	56,153.5	47,052.1
Surplus	3,405.8	1,311.0	6,641.0	3,380.7
Total output	19,962.0	7,286.3	62,794.5	50,432.8

Business services are sold to the industrial, commercial and public sectors but not to the household sector. In the input-output tables the output of the

business services sector is made up of two items: advertising, and legal, accounting and technical services.

Gross output of the sector is tabulated below.

TABLE 6.33. Gross Output of the Business Services Sector
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Business and repair services	(3,836.7)	(420.2)	(10,111.9)	(7,958.6)
Repair services	573.0	197.3	2,245.1	1,266.2
Business services	2,314.2	10.0	4,115.6	3,664.2
Accountants, etc.	949.5	212.9	3,751.2	3,028.2
Lawyers	2,500.0	800.0	5,000.0	4,000.0
Engineers, architects, etc.	2,050.0	600.0	3,000.0	2,600.0
Sub-totals	(8,386.7)	(1,820.2)	(18,111.9)	(14,558.6)
Advertising	4,568.3	1,561.7	13,406.0	8,565.5
Total output	12,955.0	3,381.9	31,517.9	23,124.1
Output of services to primary industries	1,298.3	395.0	841.0	1,815.0

Initially, the sector was built up from the Census returns showing operating receipts and expenses and total payroll for a select group of 12 business services in each province, including accounting and advertising agencies.

Estimates were made of the commodity and service composition of the expenses of this group so that the individual items added up to the total operating expenses reported in the Census.

Next, estimates were made of the revenues and expenses of lawyers. For this, data published in *Taxation Statistics*, were used along with the Census (Labour Force) data on the average earnings and numbers of lawyers in each province.

In the 1965 tables we distinguished a new service sector called **services to primary industries**. These represent services mainly to agriculture and mining and are composed of veterinary services, breeding and other services incidental to agriculture, and contract drilling in mining. In the 1960 tables these services were combined with the agriculture and mining industries respectively, but because their cost structure differs from that of the industries they serve, it was considered better to identify them separately as services which would be bought by the primary industries only. Estimates for contract

drilling were taken from published sources (17), and services to agriculture were built up from reported expenditures on such items as irrigation changes, artificial insemination, etc.

Finally, we made estimates of advertising services. Revenues were built up in two parts: (i) from the Census, and (ii) from advertising revenues of radio and television stations and printing and publishing establishments. All purchases of advertising and receipts of advertising revenues are channelled through the business services sector. Thus we show the business services sector make one large purchase of advertising from radio and television stations and the newspapers. Industrial users of advertising must then purchase the service from the business services sector rather than from the radio or television stations. The advertising revenues of radio and television stations and newspapers thus become the major input into the advertising section of business services. The publication *Radio and Television Broadcasting*, and the related worksheets reported statistics of revenues from local and national advertising on private radio and television stations in the Atlantic Provinces. To this we added estimates of advertising revenues to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in the four provinces.²⁰

²⁰ These estimates are shown in the section on Communications and Utilities.

From worksheets, we also obtained data on the advertising revenues of printing and publishing establishments. These data were combined with the Census data to produce estimates of the gross output of the service.

Commodity inputs were considered to be mainly signs and billboards, stationery and office supplies. Data on wages and salaries were taken from the Census.

It may be noted that in the input-output flow accounts, entries are shown of business services exported to Central Canada. These are exports of advertising services and represent estimates of purchases by industrialists in the rest of Canada of advertising time on Atlantic broadcasting stations. As such, they are treated as an export earning.

**TABLE 6.34. Estimates of Expenditures in the Business Services Sector
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
thousands of dollars				
Magazines and journals	6.0	2.0	12.0	11.0
Purchases of advertisements ¹	1,716.5	941.3	7,767.2	4,824.0
Other printing	5.0	3.0	13.0	10.0
Iron bars, cast iron	22.0	8.0	60.0	45.0
Hardware and tools	20.0	8.0	55.0	40.0
Electrical equipment	22.0	—	50.0	42.0
Gasoline	8.0	—	20.0	15.0
Fuel for heating	11.0	4.0	29.0	22.0
Paints and varnishes	19.0	9.0	29.0	22.0
Cleaning supplies	7.0	1.5	17.0	14.7
Signs and billboards	130.0	40.0	290.0	220.0
Neon and electric signs	14.0	7.0	35.0	26.0
Electricity	40.0	32.0	217.0	187.0
Total local commodities	2,020.5	1,055.8	8,594.2	5,478.7
Non-competitive imports	231.2	13.0	162.0	112.0
Total commodities	2,251.7	1,068.8	8,756.2	5,590.7
Building rent	210.0	62.0	530.0	400.0
Equipment rental	95.0	60.0	270.0	210.0
Transportation	265.0	92.0	700.0	562.0
Radio and television	2,640.0	588.5	4,693.0	4,608.0
Telephone and telegraph including ads	156.4	35.9	495.0	31.0
Postage	4.0	2.0	8.0	6.0
Bank charges	19.0	8.0	13.0	22.0
Insurance	35.0	13.0	75.0	60.0
Auto maintenance	2.5	—	7.0	5.0
Distribution	109.0	41.0	200.0	159.5
Travel and entertainment	49.0	4.0	65.0	40.0
Municipal taxes	—	—	407.5	361.3
Provincial taxes	104.0	50.0	2,119.5	1,589.9
Fuel taxes	6.0	—	22.0	13.0
Federal taxes	4.4	3.0	16.3	7.2
Wages, salaries and SLI	3,209.0	275.0	6,054.9	5,449.0
Depreciation	80.0	38.0	470.0	360.0
Unincorporated business incomes	1,800.0	650.0	3,800.0	1,567.0
Total expenses	11,040.0	2,991.2	28,702.4	21,041.6
Surplus	1,915.0	390.7	2,815.5	2,082.4
Total output	12,955.0	3,381.9	31,517.9	23,124.0

¹ Purchases from radio and television broadcasting and the newspapers.

TABLE 6.35. Estimates of Operating Expenses in Services to Primary Industries
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Printing and publishing	5.0	5.0	25.0	9.0
Cable	41.0	—	2.0	10.0
Hardware and tools	16.5	—	1.0	1.0
Equipment repair	16.5	—	5.0	7.0
Lubricants	25.0	—	1.0	2.0
Total local commodities	104.0	5.0	34.0	29.0
Total imports	243.0	90.0	230.0	288.0
Total commodities	347.0	95.0	264.0	317.0
Fuel, steam	3.5	—	1.0	1.0
Gasoline	13.0	—	2.0	4.0
Diesel oil	16.5	—	2.0	5.0
Electricity	2.0	4.0	9.0	7.0
Total fuel and electricity	35.0	4.0	14.0	17.0
Transportation	2.0	4.0	—	—
Telephone, telegraph, postage	1.6	5.0	13.0	2.0
Water and gas	3.0	2.0	5.0	—
Motor vehicle maintenance	3.0	—	8.0	—
Travel and entertainment	39.0	28.0	55.0	48.0
Land and building rent	12.0	35.0	80.0	60.0
Insurance	18.5	3.0	7.0	15.0
Personal services (vets)	11.5	20.0	35.0	20.0
Business services	5.0	42.0	62.0	48.0
Municipal taxes	—	2.0	5.0	4.0
Provincial taxes	5.0	3.0	4.0	6.0
Federal subsidies	- 15.0	- 9.0	- 47.0	- 45.0
Provincial subsidies	- 50.6	- 43.0	- 294.0	- 9.0
Wages, salaries, S.L.I	616.2	170.0	474.0	1,170.0
Depreciation	12.7	—	5.0	57.0
Total expenses	1,045.9	361.0	690.0	1,710.0
Surplus	252.4	34.0	151.0	105.0
Total output	1,298.3	395.0	841.0	1,815.0

Financial Services

The estimation of the outputs and inputs of financial services creates problems whose solution inevitably involves some degree of arbitrariness. The finance, insurance and real estate industry is composed of the following institutions:

Chartered banks.

Finance companies — including loan and trust companies, credit unions, investment and security companies.

Insurance companies — life, fire, casualty and marine.

Real estate agencies and companies dealing in residential and non-residential rentals and equipment rental.

These industries present the conceptual and statistical difficulty of determining what is their "gross value of output", putting a provincial dimension to this, and further, estimating the industrial and final use of this output. These services can be estimated from the cost side, but the sum of costs to the user yields gross receipts which are conceptually not the same as "output" of the service. For example, in the case of chartered banks one needs to identify the costs associated with deposits and loans in order to arrive at part of the "output" of banking services. These costs are not

specifically stated by the banks but are an integral part of interest paid on loans and interest received on deposits. Conventionally, for National Accounts purposes, contribution to Gross Domestic Product is measured in terms of interest **paid** less interest received. When this calculation is applied to banks a negative contribution may result since a significant portion of a bank's revenue is derived from interest **received** from loans. To overcome this problem, chartered banks are given an imputed output of services defined to be the excess of interest **received** over interest paid on deposits, plus actual service charges. There are no such data at the provincial level.

Banks — Data for Canada are given in returns to CALURA,²¹ the Department of National Revenue and the Report of the Inspector General of Banks. Estimates of provincial wages and salaries paid by banks were obtained from the Labour Division of Statistics Canada. The relationship between total wages and salaries paid by banks in Canada and total output of banking services in Canada was used to estimate the value of provincial output.

²¹ Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Administration of Statistics Canada. See also *Annual Report* (22).

Although the data from CALURA include provincial taxable income of banks, it was found to be impossible to work back from these figures to value of output or operating revenue or expenses. Banking deposits and property income paid and received could be obtained by company but not by province, and attempts to distribute these proved more hazardous than the method used. The final figures on provincial output of banks are at best only an approximation of the conceptual definition. Estimates of inputs were made from the same sources.

Calculation of the disposition of the output of banking services, or estimates of inputs of banking services to each industry, was determined by the concept of output used. The point is that the recorded payment to banks is not a payment of interest on loans but a purchase of imputed bank service charges as defined above. This imputed charge could not be estimated directly at the using end; instead the output had to be allocated to industrial and final users, using whatever method seemed reasonable and feasible. This allocation was made roughly on the basis of estimated interest payments and the size of bank loans, where reported in CALURA returns.

Finance companies were similarly treated, the value of output being defined as the difference between interest earned and interest incurred. For trust companies, an estimate of income from fees and commissions earned on estates and trusts was added. The *Report of the Superintendent of Insurance* for Canada gives data for loan and trust companies on interest earned and incurred, and on mortgage loans and agreements of sale, classified by province. Data from the Department of National Revenue were used in cases where greater detail than that provided in the statements submitted to the Department of Insurance was required.

The main source of information on **insurance companies** was the *Report of the Superintendent of Insurance* for Canada and the Department of Insurance worksheets. For all insurance excluding life insurance, output is defined to be the difference between premiums earned and claims incurred. For life insurance, the balance on annuity funds is added because it is in effect a sinking fund, and therefore part of the current year's operating surplus. Dividends paid to policy holders are not included in the claims (which would reduce the current year's operating revenue) but are treated as part of the corporate surplus which is subsequently transferred to persons. The total output of life insurance service is sold to persons. There was no information on the provincial operations of marine insurance companies. Output estimates were made from the totals for Canada.

The **real estate** industry provides the service of gross land and building rents to commercial and industrial enterprises and to the public sectors. Residential rental services are provided to households by the

dwelling services sector which was specially created for this purpose. The gross value of output of the real estate industry is calculated as the sum of the uses for the reason that this was considered the most feasible way to arrive at an estimate of output in view of the lack of concrete data. Similarly, the output of equipment rental was initially built up from the purchases of the service. Wages and salaries were estimated from the Census of the Labour Force and together with further estimates of other costs associated with the industry were deducted from output to yield a residual surplus or "rent" to the industry.

Motor Vehicle Maintenance and Repair

This sector was specially created to deal with all expenditures relating to motor vehicle repair and operation (except gasoline purchases). This sector is perhaps unique in input-output work, at least in Canada. The sector is composed of the services of the automotive group of industries, as outlined in the Census of Retail Trade, as well as selected services specifically added for the purpose of the input-output table. The Census surveyed 11 kinds of stores in the automotive group and four non-automotive stores, and reported the receipts of these stores from the sale of new and used passenger cars, new and used commercial vehicles, parts, accessories, tires, tubes and batteries, gasoline, oil and grease.

In order to build up the motor vehicle maintenance and repair sector, we added to and subtracted from the data reported in the Census on the 15 groups of automotive establishments. We deducted the major part of the receipts from the sale of new motor vehicles and gasoline, recording only the gross trading margin on these sales as part of the output of the sector.

We added the costs of motor vehicle licences and drivers' licences, traffic fines, and automobile insurance. The output of the sector is thus composed of the following goods and services:

- (a) gross margins on sales of new and used passenger cars and commercial vehicles;
- (b) car and truck parts and accessories, including repair work;
- (c) gross margins on sales of gasoline, oil and grease;
- (d) motor vehicle licences and drivers' licences;
- (e) automobile insurance;
- (f) traffic fines.

In short, the sector includes everything related to motor vehicles except for the factory gate value of new cars and the cost (to the retailer) of gasoline and oil.

Thus, the motor vehicle maintenance sector initially buys all reported sales of parts and accessories, and pays for all licences and fines, all insurance and repair work connected with motor vehicles. It then sells

these items in one package to the many users, including persons, who, instead of buying each commodity or service from the original producer, buy one service “motor vehicle maintenance and repair”, from this sector.

Other goods and services related to the operation of motor vehicles are bought from the following sources:

- (a) new cars and trucks, at **producer price**, that is, net of distribution margins, from the original manufacturers;
- (b) gasoline, oil and grease, at the value which the **retailer** pays for these products, that is, at a value **net** of the gross cost of providing the distribution services of the service stations, from the original producers;
- (c) sales taxes paid directly to the government which receives them.

The advantages of this treatment are three-fold: firstly, it avoids the necessity of charging the individual items such as tires, licences and insurance to each of the many industries which use them, and it enables us to charge expenses reported as “maintenance of cars and trucks” to a sector which will automatically allocate the components of these expenditures on a proportional basis. Secondly, it means that the large and important service activity related to the motor vehicle is not lost in the general “distribution sector”.

For example, the trading margins on gasoline, which are extremely wide, are by this method removed from wholesale and retail trade and put in the automobile operation sector with which they are more directly related.

Thirdly, it allows us to deal with the fact that services connected with the automobile are in fact a mixture of distribution and repair services, and it is not really possible to separate them.

Expenses in the motor vehicle maintenance and repair sector were built up from Census data and from estimates of cost associated with the maintenance and repair of automobiles. The Census reported wage costs, and other expenses were estimated on the basis of a sample of financial statements of service stations in the Atlantic Provinces. Separate estimates were made of expenditures on parts and accessories, licences, insurance and fines. Expenditures on parts and accessories are shown exclusive of trading margins. These figures were obtained by deducting an estimated 15% margin from the total receipts from the sale of parts and accessories reported in the Census of Merchandising. Payments for motor vehicle licences and garage licences and fines were reported in the publication *The Motor Vehicle (Part IV, Revenues)* (4). Estimates of expenditure on automobile insurance were made from data reported in the **Royal Commission on Automobile Insurance** for the province of Nova Scotia.

On the using side it is possible to get some estimates of how much is spent on items related to the automobile such as “maintenance of trucks”, or car allowance. This assists in the allocation of the output to the many users, but main purchasers of the service are of course the truck transportation personal consumption sectors. Details of one estimate of personal expenditure on automobile operation are described in the section on personal consumption expenditure.

Dwelling Services

This sector was created to show the transactions involved in the ownership of buildings for dwelling purposes only. (Transactions related to the ownership of industrial and commercial buildings are included in the finance and real estate sector.) The output of the sector is the revenue from dwelling rents, which consists of:

- (a) cash rents paid by tenants of non-farm dwellings;
- (b) cash rents of farm dwellings;
- (c) imputed gross rents of owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Estimates of the three items were made as follows:

- (a) cash rents paid by tenants of non-farm dwellings;
 - (b) imputed gross rents of owner-occupied dwellings;
 - (c) cash rents of farm dwellings.
-
- (a) The 1966 Census (Households and Families) reports the numbers of occupied dwellings by province for urban, rural non-farm and rural farm – each classified into owned and rented. The 1966 data was adjusted to a 1965 basis by using information on dwellings completed in 1966, obtained from the Building Permits Division (Statistics Canada). From the Prices Division of Statistics Canada we obtained data on provincial rents in 1965. These sources were used to calculate cash rents excluding farm cash rents.
 - (b) The imputations for owner-occupied dwellings were based on the value of the dwellings reported in the Census. Rural imputed rents were calculated as 7.6% of the value of owner-occupied dwellings and urban imputed rents as 6.3%.
 - (c) The Statistics Canada publication – *Farm Net Income, 1966* – reports gross farm rents paid by farmers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The Newfoundland estimate was based on the percentage change in New Brunswick gross farm rents between 1960 and 1965.

It should be noted that the imputed rental value of owner-occupied farm dwellings is treated as output of the agricultural sector (income-in-kind), and as such is not included in the dwelling services sector.

The cost structure of the dwelling services sector was estimated under the following headings:

- (a) expenses on repairs and maintenance;
- (b) municipal property taxes;
- (c) insurance payments;
- (d) mortgage interest payments;
- (e) real estate commissions;
- (f) depreciation;
- (g) net rents.

Repair and maintenance estimates were derived from data on the value of residential repair construction prepared by the Construction Division of Statistics Canada. Municipal property taxes were calculated from details of municipal government revenue by source (Governments Division). The split between taxes on dwellings and on other buildings was made on the basis of the ratio of dwelling construction to other construction. Insurance expenses represent premiums paid less claims received. The estimates were made from data in the *Report of the Superintendent of Insurance* showing total net payments of fire insurance and real property insurance companies, and annual premiums written on dwelling. Mortgage payments were based on information, published in *Canadian Housing Statistics*, on the value of mortgage loans outstanding in Canada, and conventional mortgage registrations by province. The value of mortgage loans outstanding in Canada was pro-rated on provincial mortgage registrations to estimate loans outstanding in each Atlantic Province. Interest payments on these estimated loans were calculated by applying the average interest rate on conventional loans, obtained from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Estimates of payments in real estate commissions were based on data in *Taxation Statistics* showing

commission income to real estate agency operators depreciation costs were estimated in the following manner: first the average ages of dwellings in each province were calculated, and from this an arbitrary average length of life was imposed. The rate of depreciation was then calculated on the remaining life of the dwelling, which resulted in depreciation costs of between 2.5% and 3% of the total value of the dwellings. Finally, net rents, which are the surplus earnings of the sector, were calculated residually as the difference between total revenues or gross rents, and all other expenses.

It will be noted that the dwelling services sector has no wage bill, no employment and no input of commodities. Its only intermediate inputs are construction repair and various financial services.

Travel and Entertainment

The dummy industry was specially created to provide the service reported by business establishments as expenditure on travel and entertainment. The industry produces this service only, and its output is composed of the sum of reported expenditures on travel and entertainment.

The sector allocates these reported expenditures to specific purchases of transportation, hotel and restaurant services, telephone and telegraph services, and various personal services such as laundry and amusement services. These are the inputs into the industry and all these costs are associated with the movement of salesmen, auditors, consultants and other executives of business establishments. There are no primary inputs into the sector.

Our estimates of revenues and expenditures of the sector in 1965 are shown below.

**TABLE 6.36. Estimates of the Gross Value of Output of Financial Services
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Banks and finance companies.	6,454	2,020	19,759	16,120
Insurance	13,904	4,835	24,646	19,800
Real estate	8,320	2,342	15,834	13,401
Equipment rental	10,292	2,578	13,811	11,534
Total financial services	38,970	11,775	74,050	60,855

TABLE 6.37. Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenses of the Automobile Operation Sector
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
thousands of dollars				
Revenues:				
Auto insurance	2,222.5	804.3	5,215.1	4,326.8
Licences, fines, fees	3,804.3	1,082.1	8,043.7	6,765.9
Sub-totals	6,026.8	1,886.4	13,258.8	11,092.7
Gross trading margins on:				
Gasoline and oil	3,552.8	1,297.5	9,032.0	6,453.4
New motor vehicles	6,500.0	1,795.0	12,066.0	11,185.0
Used motor vehicles	1,900.0	930.0	6,167.0	4,691.0
Parts (includes repair)	5,690.0	2,330.0	13,018.0	10,880.0
Total margins	17,642.8	6,352.5	40,283.0	33,209.4
Total excluding sales of parts and accessories	23,669.6	8,238.9	53,541.8	44,302.1
Sales of parts and accessories at producer value	10,535.0	4,020.0	25,978.7	18,120.0
Total revenues	34,204.6	12,258.9	79,520.5	62,422.1
Expenses:				
Car parts and accessories	8,535.0	3,095.0	23,978.7	15,720.0
Equipment repair	158.1	75.3	386.0	281.7
Waxes and cleaners	12.6	5.0	42.9	28.2
Paint	31.6	13.4	100.1	70.4
Hardware and tools	15.8	6.7	42.9	28.2
Electricity	47.4	20.1	687.2	584.5
Total commodities	8,800.5	3,215.5	25,237.8	16,713.0
Construction repair	237.1	125.5	601.8	553.5
Transportation	11.1	503.3	4,021.4	3,016.9
Telephone and telegraph	158.1	58.6	428.9	414.7
Post Office	7.0	2.0	13.0	11.0
Water and gas	15.8	5.0	35.7	28.2
Bank charges	695.5	75.3	428.9	345.0
Land and building rent	474.2	234.3	1,322.3	971.7
Insurance	2,222.5	704.3	5,215.1	3,226.8
Advertising	79.0	117.2	214.4	183.1
Legal and audit fees	47.4	16.7	500.1	70.4
Municipal taxes	—	123.1	285.9	211.2
Provincial taxes	3,834.8	1,087.6	8,043.7	6,765.9
Sub-totals	7,782.5	3,052.9	21,111.2	15,798.4
Wages, salaries and SLI	9,219.3	2,427.9	19,513.4	16,621.8
Depreciation	1,264.5	637.0	3,039.4	2,366.0
Unincorporated business incomes	3,500.0	1,625.0	3,300.0	4,400.0
Total expenses	30,566.8	10,958.3	72,201.8	55,899.2
Surplus	3,637.8	1,300.6	7,318.7	6,522.9
Total output	34,204.6	12,258.9	79,520.5	62,422.1

**TABLE 6.38. Estimates of Operating Revenues and Expenses in Dwelling Services
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Revenues:				
Cash rents, non-farm	10,806.1	3,824.2	40,943.2	30,683.8
Imputed, owner occupied (excluding farm share) . . .	28,480.6	6,117.3	59,338.3	41,179.7
Farm cash rents	32.0	111.0	182.0	268.0
Total (gross rent)	39,318.7	10,052.5	100,463.5	72,131.5
Expenditures:				
Repair and maintenance	10,500.0	1,800.0	14,200.0	10,500.0
Depreciation	11,883.2	2,932.8	23,626.7	16,353.0
Insurance	498.6	177.7	1,378.1	854.9
Mortgage interest	4,895.5	1,868.1	19,758.8	10,407.8
Real estate commissions	1.9	0.5	5.0	4.0
Municipal property taxes ¹	1,575.0	1,808.0	25,400.0	14,835.0
Total expenditures	29,354.2	8,587.1	84,368.6	52,954.7
Net rents	9,964.5	1,465.4	16,094.9	19,176.8

¹ Including property taxes paid for owner-occupied dwellings.

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| <p>(1) Statistics Canada, <i>Railway Transport</i>, Catalogue 52-208, 52-209.</p> <p>(2) Statistics Canada, <i>Civil Aviation</i>, Catalogue 51-202.</p> <p>(3) Statistics Canada, <i>Water Transport</i>, Catalogue 54-205.</p> <p>(4) Statistics Canada, <i>The Motor Vehicle, Part II, Motive Fuel Sales</i>, Catalogue 53-218; <i>Part III, Registrations</i>, Catalogue 53-219; <i>Part IV, Revenues</i>, Catalogue 53-220.</p> <p>(5) Statistics Canada, <i>Motor Carriers Freight</i>, 1960, Catalogue 53-205, 53-222.</p> <p>(6) Statistics Canada, <i>Motor Transport Traffic - Atlantic Provinces</i>, Catalogue 53-208.</p> <p>(7) Statistics Canada, <i>Telegraph and Cable Statistics</i>, Catalogue 56-201.</p> <p>(8) Statistics Canada, <i>Telephone Statistics</i>, Catalogue 56-203.</p> <p>(9) Statistics Canada, <i>Radio and Television Broadcasting</i>, Catalogue 56-204.</p> <p>(10) Statistics Canada, <i>Census of Canada, 1966, Volume VI, Retail Trade</i>, Catalogue 97-607.</p> <p>(11) Statistics Canada, <i>Census of Canada, 1966, Volume VII, Wholesale Trade</i>, Catalogue 97-627.</p> <p>(12) Statistics Canada, <i>Census of Canada, 1966, Volume VIII, Service Trades</i>, Catalogue 97-647; <i>Census of Canada, 1961, Volume VI, Service Trades</i>, Catalogue 97-521; <i>Census of Canada, 1961, Volume VI, Operating Expense Ratios</i>, Catalogue 97-522.</p> | <p>(13) Statistics Canada, <i>Census of Canada, 1966, Volume III, Labour Force</i>.</p> <p>(14) Statistics Canada, <i>Retail Trade</i>, Catalogue 63-209.</p> <p>(15) Statistics Canada, <i>Hotels</i>, Catalogue 63-204.</p> <p>(16) Statistics Canada, <i>Restaurant Statistics</i>, Catalogue 63-011.</p> <p>(17) Statistics Canada, <i>Contract Drilling in the Mining Industry</i>, Catalogue 26-207.</p> <p>(18) Department of National Revenue, <i>Taxation Statistics, 1962-1967</i>, Ottawa.</p> <p>(19) Canada Department of Health and Welfare, <i>Expenditures on Personal Health Care in Canada, 1953-1961</i>, Ottawa, 1963.</p> <p>(20) National Harbours Board, <i>Annual Report, 1960, 1965</i>.</p> <p>(21) Department of Insurance, <i>Report of the Superintendent of Insurance</i>, Ottawa, 1965, 1966.</p> <p>(22) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, <i>Annual Report of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce, under the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part I: Corporations</i>, Ottawa, 1966.</p> |
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FINAL DEMAND SECTORS

IX. PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES

The major difficulty in estimating personal consumption expenditure in the Atlantic Provinces consists of the fact that there are no global estimates of personal expenditure on a provincial basis, such as are available for Canada as a whole from National Accounts. While there are estimates of provincial personal disposable income, from National Accounts, there are no reliable estimates of expenditures by tourists or other non-residents, nor is there any information on personal savings on a provincial basis. It was therefore necessary to estimate both the aggregate dollar value of personal expenditure and its detailed commodity and service composition.

We proceeded by a process of summing estimates of personal expenditures on main groups of commodities and services in order to arrive at a global total. Only then did we compare our estimates of personal expenditure with other global totals such as personal income. (A comparison of the results for 1960 is made in the working paper *Personal Expenditure* (12).)

All estimates were made separately for each province, and consumption patterns were found to vary somewhat between the four Atlantic Provinces. These variations provide one of the more interesting aspects of the study.

Because so little work has been done in this area, it is difficult to evaluate the quality of the estimates. We do however, believe that they represent as accurate an account of personal expenditure as could be made with the available data.

The Census of Retail Trade was used to give the main aggregates of personal expenditure on commodities. Then, within broad commodity groups, the survey *Urban Family Expenditure, 1959* was used to obtain a breakdown into finer commodities, and *Farm Survey Report, No. 1, 1958* for rural data. For details of expenditure on food items the "Urban Family Food Expenditure" surveys were used. To this was added all estimated income produced and consumed on farms. These estimates were supplemented by referring to all available publications on the sale of individual commodities, especially where provincial production was almost entirely for local use, such as bakery and dairy products. Wherever possible, two or more independent estimates were used, and the final estimate was adjusted with respect to these.

The Census of Retail Trade data are compiled on an establishment basis, and had to be converted to a commodity basis and the classifications of the input-output table. This was done by a complicated process of estimation based on a rather small sample of sales by commodity groups drawn from larger stores. The justifi-

cation for this procedure rests on the fact that it was, in our opinion, the best of several even less satisfactory procedures.

Estimates of personal expenditure on commodities were made in 60 commodity groups which were further sub-divided into 105 individual commodities. It must be pointed out that some of the detail shown in the original estimates cannot be statistically justified. It was nevertheless necessary to break the information into this detail, because the basis of aggregation of the input-output tables is substantially different from the classifications of the consumption data with which we worked. In other words, working with this level of detail was part of the process of transforming the classifications implicit in the Census of Retail Trade to the classifications of the input-output table. This should be taken as a warning that estimates of very detailed commodities published in this report must be treated with the greatest care.

Comments on Sources

The following main sources of data relating to personal expenditure on commodities were examined:

1961 Census of Retail Trade (1).

Urban Family Food Expenditure, 1962 (2).

Urban Family Expenditure, 1959 (3).

Farm Survey Report, No. 1, 1958 (4).

The Census: Retail Trade consists of a report of the value of sales by retail stores, collected and compiled on an establishment basis. The returns include a breakdown of sales by commodity for all large retail stores, all automotive and drug stores and 20% of other medium-sized stores. Small retailers, defined as stores with sales of less than \$50,000 or employing three persons or less were not included in the survey of commodity sales. With the exception of automobile stores, the percentage of sales for which commodity detail was reported was very low in relation to total reported sales. It may be that the exclusion of small stores was in part responsible.

We must point out that the biased nature of the information on commodity sales, i.e., the fact it is drawn from large- and medium-sized stores only, in the food, clothing, hardware and general store categories, affects the commodity composition of our estimated expenditures, but not the dollar value of sales in large groups. Our estimates of the commodity composition rest on the assumption that the bundle of commodities sold by small stores, within any one group of stores, is similar in commodity-mix to the bundle sold by large- and medium-sized stores. As in so many other parts of this study, we must accept the assumption, because we have no information which could lead us to do otherwise. At first glance, one might be skeptical about estimates built

up from such a small, and perhaps, biased sample. It is reassuring, however, that tests carried out on the results indicate that the estimates are similar to other estimates made by quite different methods.

The first step on the long road towards estimates of personal expenditure was thus to obtain estimates of retail sales by commodity. The estimates so obtained were then adjusted in two different ways: first, we referred to published information on the sales of specific commodities, such as bakery products, dairy products, alcoholic beverages, and others. Second, we used the family expenditure surveys to breakdown commodity groups such as "canned goods" or "frozen foods, all kinds" into finer groups such as canned meats, canned fish, canned fruits and canned vegetables, or, in the case of frozen foods, into the sub-groups such as frozen fish, frozen vegetables, frozen fruit and ice cream.

The "Urban Family Food Expenditure" survey reports average weekly expenditure for a sample of families in the income range of \$3,000-\$7,000 for selected cities, including Halifax and St. John's. The limitations of this survey for building up total food expenditures for the whole population are obvious; nevertheless, the survey served as a useful guide. The same applies to the "Urban Family Expenditure" survey. Hence the necessity of using as many sources of information as possible, such as publications on the sale of individual commodities referred to previously.

Expenditures by farm families, reported in the *Farm Survey Report* can be used to supplement information obtained from the "Urban Family Expenditure" surveys. There exists, however, the problem of establishing how many "farm families" there are in each province. This problem is a serious one in an economy where so much rural economic activity is of a mixed nature, that is, many families exist partly by farming, by fishing, partly by working in the woods, etc.

After adjusting the Census of retail figures to the required classification, we made estimates of expenditure on commodities which were not sold through retail outlets. These are commodities sold directly (direct selling) and commodities produced and consumed on farms (income-in-kind). Estimates of direct sales including vending machines for Canada as a whole were obtained from the Merchandising Division and allocated to the provinces in the same proportion as the sales of similar goods through retail outlets. Direct consumption of home-produced commodities applies mainly to food items, and for this income-in-kind data from *Farm Net Income* (5) were used. Our estimate of total personal demand for commodities thus consists of these three components: total retail sales, direct sales, and home-produced consumption. Food sales and hotels are channelled directly to persons, and the assumption is made that all retail sales are made to persons.

It will be observed that the retail sales data and the "Urban Family Food Expenditure" data were not for our base years 1960 and 1965. However, no adjustments were made to the food survey data. We thus assumed that the distribution of food expenditure into finer commodity detail did not change. For non-food items various supplementary sources were used and adjustments made for the base years. The retail sales data were adjusted to 1960 on the basis of the change in total consumer expenditure between 1961 and 1960.

Treatment of Select Commodity Groups

1. Fuels

We experienced considerable difficulty in making estimates of personal expenditure on fuels. The figures in the Census of Retail Sales were too low in aggregate to be helpful.

According to the annual tabulations on personal expenditure on goods and services prepared by National Accounts, average Canadian expenditure on fuel including gas constituted 9.5% of the average Canadian food bill in 1960. According to the "Urban Family Expenditure" survey for 1951 fuel expenditures constituted 10.2% of average Canadian urban expenditures on food. However, the "Urban Family Expenditure" survey, 1959 shows Atlantic urban families as spending \$192.1 per annum on fuel. These expenditures, which are higher than in any other province, are 14.2% of urban Atlantic family food expenditure.

We thus increased our estimates for each province accordingly.

Then expenditures were distributed among the various fuels by reference to the following given information:

- (a) Available supply of fuel wood. These supplies were much larger in New Brunswick and Newfoundland than in the other two provinces.
- (b) Data on retail sales of fuel. Although there is no doubt that available tabulations underestimate the sales of fuel, we decided to use them as a lower limit, in the sense that the estimation of retail sales of fuel would form the lower limit of our estimates.
- (c) A sample survey of household facilities and equipment showing the distribution of appliances by principal heating fuel (6).
- (d) Available information on the use of petroleum fuels for heating purposes, reported by refiners and distributors, given in gallons. Distributors do not distinguish personal consumers and industrial users. However, we estimated that some 60% of fuel sold for heating purposes were sales to personal and other final users. Some indication of provincial distribution of these sales is given by information on deliveries of fuel for heating purposes to the principal cities in the

Atlantic Region. On the basis of this information we made preliminary estimates of fuel sales for heating purposes.

2. Expenditure on Purchase and Operation of Automobiles

Estimates of personal expenditure on the purchase and operation of automobiles were made by the following steps:

1. Estimate of personal expenditure on new passenger cars at retail value.
2. Estimate of gross trading margin of car dealers who sold these cars.
3. Estimate of the trading margin on the purchase and sale of used cars to households.
4. Examination of ratios of expenditure on new cars to expenditure on operation of cars from the National Accounts of Canada.
5. Estimate of gasoline, oil and grease sold through retail channels to households.
6. Estimate of gross trading margin on these sales.
7. Estimate of parts and accessories purchased by households.
8. Estimate of gross value added to these in the form of repair work and distribution margins.
9. Estimate of licence, insurance and fines.
10. Collation of these data into the sectors of our table.

Before going through these steps, we wish to recall the manner in which we decided to deal with expenditure on the operation of automobiles in our tables.

Purchasers buy goods and services related to the operation of automobile transportation from the following sources:

1. **New cars and trucks at producer price**, i.e., net of distribution margins, from the appropriate commodity row.
2. **Gasoline and lubricating oil and greases**, at the value which the retailer pays for these products, i.e., at a value net of the gross cost of providing the distribution services of the service station, from the appropriate commodity row.
3. **Sales taxes** paid directly to the government which receives them.
4. **Motor vehicle maintenance and operation**. This mixture of goods and services are bought from a sector specially set up to provide it.

This sector thus sells the following goods and services to the consumer:

- (a) gross trading margins on new and used vehicles;

- (b) gross trading margins on sales of gasoline, oil and grease;
- (c) car and truck parts and accessories;
- (d) repair work and distribution services related to purchase of parts and accessories;
- (e) miscellaneous expenses of operation of motor vehicles such as licence, automobile insurance, etc.

Step 1 — Information from the Census of Retail Trade, 1961 yielded figures of new passenger car sales. By examination of our own estimate of sales to public sectors, estimated depreciation of taxicabs, and the fact that cars used for business purposes are often owned by the individual who uses them, we arrived at an estimate of personal expenditure on new passenger cars.

Step 2 — From an examination of gross trading margins we estimated that at least 15% of the retail value of new cars represents the gross margin of the dealer. In fact 15% is probably on the low side, especially for Newfoundland.

Step 3 — The same 15% margin was applied to the value of sales of used cars, reported in the Census of Retail Trade.

Step 4 — By examination of the National Accounts for Canada we established the fact that personal expenditure on automobile operating expenses were, in general, fractionally below expenditures on the purchase of new cars. In the Atlantic Provinces we would, however, expect this pattern to reverse itself. Because incomes are lower, we would expect the average age of a car to be higher, and thus its operating expenses would accordingly be higher in relation to outlay on the purchase of the car. A second reason why we would expect to find relatively higher operating costs lies in the fact that the region receives a net inflow of tourists, who buy gasoline and repair work on their cars.

From the National Accounts we discovered that in 1960 automobile operating expenses in Canada amounted to 90% of the expenditure on new and used cars. (Expenditure on used cars is, of course, a net expenditure in the sense that personal revenue from the sale of used cars is deducted from personal expenditure on the purchase of used cars.)

Step 5 — From the Census of Retail Trade, we obtained estimates of retail sales of gasoline, oil and grease, net of tax in each province. From other sources we learned that oil and grease expenditure constitute 15% to 20% of expenditures on gasoline. We thus separated these from the (combined) reported total.

Next, we summed our estimated purchase of gasoline by all other users. These purchases were, in general, reported as the expenditures actually laid out;

i.e., values **inclusive of tax**. We removed the estimated tax element from these purchases, and then subtracted them from reported sales total to obtain our estimate of sales to persons. We then added the tax paid on estimated personal sales to arrive at a figure of personal expenditure on gasoline.

Step 6 — On the assumption that the average gross trading margin of service stations is 20% we obtained a value of distribution services associated with the sale of gasoline.

Step 7 — From reported sales of parts and accessories, we estimated personal sales, on the basis of the rough ratios of personal sales of gasoline to total sales.

Step 8 — Some of the above sale of parts constitutes sale without service, such as tires and others are purchased together with repair work. From our examination of gross trading margins of repair shops, paint and body shops, etc., we estimated the value of the repair services at 40% of the value of parts, on the basis of a 55% gross trading margin of repair shops and garages.

Step 9 — From the publication *The Motor Vehicle* (7), we obtained data on expenditure on licences and fines. Estimates of insurance are calculated on a net basis, i.e., premiums paid less claims received.

Step 10 — For purposes of the input-output tables we need the following items for 1965:

	New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
New automobiles (exclusive of margins)	18,378	5,331	43,230	37,124
Gasoline, oil and grease (exclusive of margins and tax)	10,512	3,116	30,930	20,108
Tax on gasoline	7,143	2,140	13,885	11,969
Auto operation	21,217	7,911	60,502	45,907
Total personal expenditure on the purchase and operation of automobiles	57,250	18,498	148,547	115,108

3. Commodities Bearing High Rates of Indirect Tax

Special attention was paid to a few commodities because of the enormous margins between their retail price and their manufacturer or producer price. For the 1960 tables, initial personal expenditure on these commodities was estimated at purchaser values from the Census of Retail Trade. Tax rates, and in some cases, actual tax receipts from the sale of these commodities were obtained from the publications *Principal Taxes and Rates* (8) and *The Motor Vehicle* (7), and *Provincial Government Finance* (9). Information on distribution and transportation margins was gathered from enquiries in several places — oil companies, service station dealers, and individuals with a knowledge of the industry. This supporting information was applied to the gross margin obtained as the difference between unit purchaser values before tax and unit producer values. The results of these calculations are shown in Table 6.39. For the 1965 tables, estimates of expenditure on these commodities were not made in similar detail. The 1960 figures were projected to 1965 using estimates of income elasticities. These projections were made by the former Atlantic Development Board, and formed the basis of our estimates of expenditures on these commodities at purchaser values. Tax rates for 1965 were applied, and the 1960 proportions used as a guide to estimate margins where data were not readily available.

4. Imported Consumer Goods

It is of considerable interest to establish the "import component" of personal expenditure in the Atlantic Provinces. This is shown in two parts.

Non-competitive imports — An aggregate figure of total non-competitive imports purchased by consumers is shown in the input-output flow accounts, but the commodity detail is shown only in the worksheets.²² These goods, of a kind not produced in the Atlantic Provinces, vary from wheat flour and tobacco products to cosmetics, and in 1960, automobiles. The estimates of consumer purchases of non-competitive imports were made simultaneously with estimates of all consumer expenditure. Commodity purchases were compared with lists of commodity outputs and those not produced in the region were classified to the non-competitive import group. This resulted in 23 groups of commodity imports including 10 in the food group. For the 1965 tables independent estimates were not made. The 1960 expenditures were used to estimate those for 1965. There were, of course, some imports that could no longer be classified as non-competitive in 1965 for some provincial production had since begun, notably, the production of automobiles in Nova Scotia. This significantly reduced

²² See *Personal Expenditure* (12).

TABLE 6.39. Estimates of Personal Expenditure on Select Commodities Bearing High Rates of Indirect Tax, 1960

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousand of dollars			
Tobacco products:				
Producer value	3,000	620	4,120	3,620
Gross distribution margin (excluding taxes)	1,500	250	1,900	1,500
Federal tax	3,750	775	6,000	4,522
Provincial tax	1,500	310	1,200	1,809
Total expenditure on tobacco	9,750	1,955	13,220	11,451
Gasoline and oil:				
Producer value at refinery	4,670	1,436	13,355	9,550
Transportation and storage to pump	1,442	440	3,875	2,777
Service station value (excluding dealer margin)	6,112	1,876	17,230	12,327
Dealer margin	1,400	486	4,300	3,060
Service station value (including dealer margin)	7,512	2,344	21,530	15,387
Provincial tax	3,746	1,500	8,951	7,695
Total expenditure on gasoline and oil	11,258	3,844	30,481	23,082
Spirits and wines:				
Producer value	1,507	763	4,670	3,485
Distribution	--	---	---	---
Federal tax	2,623	1,300	7,710	5,550
Provincial tax	2,377	991	6,300	4,900
Total expenditure on spirits and wines	6,507	3,054	18,680	13,935
Beer:				
Producer value	5,296	778	6,856	4,674
Distribution	1,000	--	---	---
Federal tax	2,300	333	3,100	2,200
Provincial tax and control	2,000	314	5,410	3,320
Total expenditure on beer	10,596	1,425	15,366	10,194

the estimate of personal expenditure on non-competitive imports in 1965. Other smaller reclassifications to the competitive import group were jewellery and silverware, record players, sporting goods, toys, patent medicines and lubricating oil and grease. Expenditure patterns for non-competitive imports in 1960 are shown in Table 6.40.

Competitive imports — These are goods of a type produced in at least one of the Atlantic Provinces. The values of personal expenditure on competitive imports

are not specifically known. In many cases, e.g., gasoline, where there exists both a local and imported supply of a commodity, and where there are several users, both final and intermediate, it is not known what proportion of competitive imports is bought by households. In such cases, the conventional assumption is made that all users are purchasing from local and imported sources in the same fixed ratio, that is the ratio given by the import coefficient for each commodity, for the province as a whole.

TABLE 6.40. Initial Estimates of Personal Consumption of Commodities, by Source of Supply, 1960

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages			
Local commodities and competitive imports:				
Food products	48.01	49.11	48.13	44.63
Clothing:				
Men's and boys'	4.64	3.76	3.88	4.10
Women's, misses', children's	7.92	5.37	6.47	6.39
Millinery . . . . .	.04	.20	.12	.09
Furs and fur goods . . . . .	.02	.20	.32	.41
Hosiery . . . . .	.06	.01	.13	.07
Lingerie . . . . .	.13	.21	.37	.19
Footwear	3.38	2.03	2.23	2.73
Total clothing	16.19	11.78	13.52	13.98
Household goods:				
Furniture	2.26	1.59	2.22	2.84
Household appliances	2.39	2.32	2.12	1.88
Hardware	1.55	1.24	.79	1.17
Total household goods	6.20	5.15	5.13	5.89
Miscellaneous commodities:				
Luggage and leather goods . . . . .	.10	.15	.14	.11
Books, magazines, newspapers	1.20	1.42	.89	1.00
Total miscellaneous goods	1.30	1.57	1.03	1.11
Fuel and electricity:				
Fuel	3.85	4.34	4.43	4.51
Electricity	1.35	1.62	2.42	2.75
Gasoline	1.95	2.37	2.89	2.92
Total fuel and electricity	7.15	8.33	9.74	10.18
Total local commodities and competitive imports	78.85	75.94	77.55	75.79
Non-competitive imports:				
Food products ¹	2.05	1.33	1.68	1.41
Household goods:				
Linens, home furnishings	1.85	2.36	1.07	.90
Radio, record players, television sets	1.07	.87	.94	.81
Total household goods	2.92	3.23	2.01	1.71
Miscellaneous commodities:				
Cameras, photographic supplies . . . . .	.22	.07	.21	.11
Jewellery, silverware, clocks	1.18	1.26	1.26	.83
Sporting goods, toys and games	1.10	.87	1.18	1.25
Musical instruments, records . . . . .	.55	.58	.34	.43
Household supplies (china, glassware, crockery, utensils)	1.21	2.31	2.16	2.27
Tobacco products	1.65	1.26	1.16	1.40
Dry goods and notions, including toilet articles	2.44	1.75	2.27	2.54
Envelopes, stationery and fine papers . . . . .	.33	.64	.78	.68
Total miscellaneous commodities	8.68	8.74	9.36	9.51
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	.79	1.91	1.60	1.75
New passenger cars	6.41	8.50	7.37	9.39
Lubricating oil and grease . . . . .	.30	.35	.43	.44
Total non-competitive imports	21.15	24.06	22.45	24.21
Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹ Fruit juices, non-Atlantic fruit, breakfast cereals, baby foods, wheat flour, cake mixes, fats and oils, dried beans, tea, coffee.

Personal Services

Estimates of personal expenditure on services were made from a variety of sources. The estimation of these expenditures is intimately related to the estimation of the revenue and output of the whole service sector itself. For example, the output of personal services, hotels and restaurants, and medical services is bought almost entirely by persons, and the establishment of the revenue of these sectors simultaneously determines the size of personal expenditure on them. Because of this interdependence with the output of services, the personal consumption sector was the last sector to be completely balanced.

Personal expenditure on services was estimated in the 13 groups listed below:

1. Transportation
2. Medical services
3. Amusement and recreation
4. Personal services (barbers, laundries, funeral directors, etc.)
5. Religious and charitable organizations
6. Domestic service
7. Hotel, restaurants, tourist camps, etc.
8. Telephone and telegraph
9. Postal charges
10. Water utilities
11. Auto maintenance and repair
12. Financial services
13. Dwelling services.

The basic source of data was the Census: *Service Trades* (10). Census data are given in the form of the operating receipts of a large number of personal service establishments including amusement services. These receipts were converted into personal expenditure on the various activities. Apart from the Census data, information is weak and considerable effort is involved in the estimation of personal expenditure on the other services, notably medical services, domestic service and financial services.

Personal expenditure on **transportation** was built up from the reported and estimated passenger revenues of the various carriers. The major part of revenues to taxicabs was allocated to personal expenditure, as well as all the revenues from the moving and storage of household goods.

Personal expenditure on **medical services** consists of the direct payments to physicians and other medical practitioners, physicians' insurance premiums, hospital charges and hospital insurance premiums. Expenditures

on drugs and medicines are treated as commodity purchases from the appropriate industries. Since we have treated the hospital sector as a final demand sector, hospitalization payments are treated not as a purchase of a service but as a transfer from one final demand sector to another and are thus entered as primary inputs along with taxes. Personal payments for health care are thus made to three sectors: to the pharmaceutical industry for drugs and medicines, to the personal services sector for the services of private practitioners, and to the hospital sector for hospitalization and hospital insurance premiums. All revenues from private practice were allocated to personal consumption expenditure, and this became our estimate of personal expenditure on doctors' services, whether payments were made directly or through prepaid insurance plans.

For hotels, restaurants and other personal services, revenue data from the Census were used as the estimate of personal expenditure. This included expenditures on barbers, laundries, etc., as well as amusement and recreation services. In addition, receipts by religious and charitable organizations were allocated to personal expenditure after deductions were made for contributions by business establishments. The total earnings of domestic servants, that is, both cash receipts and income-in-kind, make up the estimate of expenditure on domestic service. Cash earnings were obtained from Labour Force data, that is, average earnings multiplied by the reported number of domestic servants in each province.

Expenditures on **telephone** services were based on published data (11) showing revenues by province from local and long distance service, and the number of residential and business phones in operation, as well as supplementary data on residential and business rates for service. Estimates of expenditures on **telegraph** services are weak because our figures of provincial revenues of telegraph companies are themselves rough estimates.

Postal services are an item for which there is little information, either on the output side or on purchases of the service. Estimates of average annual family expenditure on postage were made, and multiplied by the number of families per province.

Personal expenditure on **water utilities** was taken to be the difference between total output of the service and total industrial and public sector use of the service.

Personal expenditure on **financial services** includes payments for life insurance, pension plans, interest on commodities bought on hire purchase, and bank charges. Payments for insurance are net payments, that is, premiums paid less claims received. Similarly pension payments are net payments, and refer to non-government pension plans only. Government pension plans are excluded as are unemployment insurance

payments, on the assumption that the sum of receipts by the persons from government pensions and unemployment insurance benefits equal the contributions they have made, so that there is no net payment as in the case of private insurance plans. We experienced some difficulty in estimating what this net expenditure on insurance would be, for while estimates of gross payments for personal insurance exist (*Urban Family Expenditure*) there are no data on personal receipts from insurance claims and private pension plans. Data on average dollar expenditure per family, from the survey of “Urban Family Expenditure”, were used to build estimates of personal expenditure on financial services in the following manner:

1. Average family expenditure on **net** insurance was estimated at 8% of the reported expenditure.
2. Average family expenditure on **net** private pension payments was similarly estimated at approximately 8% of the reported figure.
3. We used the reported figures of interest on hire purchase payments per average family to arrive at a total expenditure figure.
4. Interest payments and bank charges were derived from the reported average family expenditure.

Initially, the above estimates were multiplied by the number of families in each province to obtain estimates of total personal expenditure on the four broad groups of financial services. But the family expenditure on these services reported in *Urban Family Expenditure* refers to average expenditure by families of two or more living in cities of 15,000 and over. This average produces a provincial total with an upward bias since it excludes single persons and families in communities of under 15,000, which groups are likely to have lower average expenditures on these services than those reported in the survey. Therefore a downward adjustment was made to the figures obtained by the method outlined above in an attempt to remove the bias.

Personal expenditure on the **rental of dwellings** is composed of the total output of the dwelling services sector, which, it may be recalled, is the sum of cash rents paid for farm dwellings and non-farm dwellings and the imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings. The methods used for estimating these components are reported in the section on dwelling services sector.

It may be observed that the resulting estimates of personal expenditure on some services are weak because the basic data were inadequate or simply did not exist. In some cases, as for example postal services, there was no alternative but to resort to a head count. The device of using the output of a service as the estimate of personal expenditure on that service failed where the output data were also scrappy. This is undoubtedly an

area in which several basic surveys are required, but in the absence of such data, we are satisfied that the estimates made are the best that could be done with the available information. Although it is difficult to evaluate the quality of the individual estimates, the total estimate of personal expenditure built up from the numerous individual estimates, can be tested against our own estimates of total personal income, and independent estimates of personal disposable income (National Accounts).

Calculation of Margin in Order to Adjust Retail Sales Values to Producer Prices

Since estimates of personal consumption expenditure were built up from retail sales data, it was necessary to convert the expenditures to a producer value basis. The value adjustment from retail price to producer price can be obtained by multiplying the retail sales value of each commodity by the ratio $\frac{p}{r}$, that is, the industry price f.o.b. factory, or producer value divided by the retail price. The chief difficulty in this exercise consists in obtaining the appropriately comparable retail price and industry price for a given commodity group. For example, in adjusting non-homogeneous groups of commodities such as clothing and electrical appliances which embody a variety of size, quality and style, the group had to be broken down into as fine commodity detail as data would allow, and margins estimated for each sub-category. Further, if changes occur in the commodity, for example in the case of beef, where the final sale to the consumer is in the form of cuts, such as sirloin, roasts, etc., whereas the industry price refers to the carcass, then adjustments to the quoted producer and retail prices must be made before a margin can be estimated.

Table 6.41 shows first estimates of gross trading margins on personal expenditure in 1960. These estimates were subsequently adjusted in the process of balancing the purchases of margins with the output of the distribution sector. Gross margins are subsequently divided into transportation costs, wholesale and retail markups and sales taxes to the federal and provincial governments. Personal expenditure on indirect taxes is thus derived from the gross trading margins on the sale of commodities to persons. Municipal taxes on property, etc., are not related to trade margins. They form part of personal expenditure on services but are calculated separately. Payments of these taxes by persons can be derived from the publication *Local Government Finance* (9). Personal income tax payments to the federal and provincial governments are, of course, not part of personal expenditure on goods and services.

1965 Estimates of Personal Consumption Expenditure

For the 1965 tables, initial estimates of personal consumption expenditure were made by the staff of the

TABLE 6.41. Estimates of Gross Margins on Personal Expenditure Atlantic Provinces, 1960

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Commodity:				
Food products	45,443.0	8,053.4	68,501.6	44,152.6
Alcoholic beverages ¹	10,300.8	2,937.9	22,520.0	15,971.0
Clothing	23,457.6	3,744.5	37,697.0	27,650.1
Household articles	13,072.5	3,441.1	22,478.2	16,754.6
Miscellaneous commodities	6,977.9	1,577.4	12,120.2	8,969.5
Drugs and medicines	2,330.0	1,017.7	7,795.0	5,530.0
Fuels	2,850.5	685.8	5,498.9	4,118.8
Tobacco products	1,500.0	250.0	1,900.0	1,500.0
Gasoline, oil and grease ²	1,442.0	440.0	3,875.0	2,777.0
Totals	107,374.3	22,147.8	182,384.9	127,423.6
Used cars ³	1,380.0	530.0	4,340.0	3,290.0
New passenger cars ³	3,070.0	1,030.0	6,750.0	6,070.0
Gasoline, oil and grease	1,400.0	468.0	4,300.0	3,060.0

¹ These margins represent federal and provincial sales taxes and excise duties and an additional \$1 million trading margin on private retailers' beer in Newfoundland.

² These margins represent estimated transportation costs from the refinery to the service station dealer. The dealer's margin on retail sales is shown as bought from the auto maintenance and repair sector.

³ In the input tables these margins are shown as being bought from the auto maintenance and repair services sector, and are not included with the other margins bought from the general distribution sector.

former Atlantic Development Board. Before attempting commodity balances we tried to fit the total consumption expenditure for each province into a consistent set of multisectoral accounts, but found that these estimates were high in relation to total provincial income. This conclusion was supported by the difficulty encountered in arriving at row balances at the commodity level between total supply and total use. This was especially so for expenditures which were based on their 1960 weight in total consumption expenditures. The estimates from the Atlantic Development Board were therefore revised downwards.

For manufactures, we relied on the 1966 Census: Retail Trade. Since the commodity level of detail in that Census was usually more aggregated than was required, the proportions from the more detailed 1961 Census were used for commodity breakdowns. The assumption was made that personal expenditures on commodities in

1965 would bear approximately the same relationship to expenditures derived from the 1966 Census, as the 1960 expenditures at retail price bore to the 1961 Census expenditures. Percentage margins from producer to retail valuation from 1960 were applied to the 1965 expenditures.

Personal consumption expenditures on services were estimated from the same sources as for 1960.

Taxes, excluding fuel taxes, were calculated from federal and provincial Public Accounts, data from the Department of National Revenue, and the publication, *Principal Taxes and Rates*. Further detail was supplied by the Government Division of Statistics Canada.

Table 6.42 shows the estimates of personal expenditure in the four provinces in 1965.

TABLE 6.42. Personal Consumption Expenditure
Atlantic Provinces, 1965¹

S.I.C. No.		New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New- Brunswick
		thousands of dollars			
	Commodities:				
010	Agricultural products	14,827.0	6,790.4	48,396.0	32,025.5
031	Forestry products	451.8	500.0	189.0	652.0
041	Shellfish	200.0	416.0	719.0	337.0
041	All other fish	2,097.0	73.0	1,005.0	722.0
061	Coal	1,932.0 ²	468.0 ²	6,190.0	2,723.3
077	Salt	193.2	50.7	370.0	283.5
101	Meat products	13,075.0	2,376.2	20,501.5	17,058.0
103	Poultry products	2,062.0	1,452.5	5,387.3	3,463.2
105	Dairy products	14,986.5	4,849.8	28,110.2	19,474.9
111	Shellfish products	915.5	214.0	4,087.3	2,652.0
111	All other fish products	2,043.2	1,108.4	5,012.6	5,006.1
112	Fruits, vegetables and products	13,299.0	3,188.4	21,902.5	16,347.5
128, 129	Biscuits and bakery products	7,126.0	2,782.9	14,503.8	12,938.3
131	Confectionery	2,448.5	816.1	6,136.9	3,293.0
133	Sugar	1,043.5	348.0	2,397.9	2,213.3
139	Miscellaneous food products	8,400.0	1,523.8	17,993.4	12,182.5
141	Soft drinks	4,409.2	1,003.0	6,183.2	5,398.9
143	Alcoholic beverages	2,204.0	959.1	7,905.9	5,097.7
145	Beer, ale, etc.	6,747.0	986.0	10,605.1	7,047.4
174	Shoes	2,362.0	600.2	5,048.1	4,347.2
175, 179	Luggage and small leather goods	241.0	84.4	579.5	328.3
183, 201, 211	Cotton yarn and cloth	400.0	150.0	1,850.0	1,157.8
193, 197	Woollen yarn and cloth	80.6	68.6	300.0 ²	271.6
213-229	Cordage, twine, canvas products	10.0	3.0	195.4	64.0
231-249	Hosiery and clothing	25,634.2	4,678.7	39,570.8	27,829.5
261, 266	Furniture and repair	4,850.0	702.5	8,863.0	8,078.5
271	Paper and products	1,300.0	300.0	2,000.0	1,500.0
286-289	Printing and publishing	2,048.5	752.2	3,998.5	3,210.3
323, 324	Automobiles and trailers	18,378.0	5,331.5	43,230.0	37,124.0
332	Electrical appliances	3,724.5 ²	898.2 ²	7,085.9 ²	4,281.8
365	Petroleum products	10,512.6	3,116.6 ²	30,930.5	20,108.3
374, 376, 379	Medicines, cleaning compounds	1,300.0	500.0	4,000.0	3,400.0
381-399	Miscellaneous manufactures	584.3	283.3	2,405.0	2,054.3
	Sub-total of local commodities and competitive imports	169,885.7	47,330.6	357,652.7	262,670.9
	Non-competitive imports	47,270.0	6,069.0	90,043.0	57,704.0
	Total expenditure on commodities	217,155.7	53,399.6	447,695.7	320,374.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 6.42. Personal Consumption Expenditure
Atlantic Provinces, 1965¹ — Concluded

S.I.C. No.		New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New- Brunswick
		thousands of dollars			
	Services:				
	Transportation	36,475.0	3,519.0	41,249.1	33,832.0
	Telephone, telegraph, postal services	4,240.9	1,624.6	12,861.0	12,471.0
	Electric power	5,832.7	1,587.1	15,799.2	13,608.7
	Water and gas	867.3	152.2	1,684.6	1,147.7
	Distribution	80,053.0	19,033.9	131,730.4	95,110.6
	Automobile operation	21,217.5	7,911.3	60,502.2	45,907.1
	Finance, insurance, real estate, equipment rental	2,935.6	613.5	4,480.4	3,619.3
	Dwelling services	40,048.7	12,783.5	105,420.5	76,727.5
	Hotels and restaurants	11,007.0	2,952.0	28,843.0	18,493.2
	Personal services	17,991.1	6,779.0	58,568.7	47,701.6
	Business services	689.6	78.9	1,900.0	1,280.2
	Total expenditure on services	221,358.4	57,035.0	463,039.1	349,898.9
	Total expenditure on goods and services . . .	438,514.1	110,434.6	910,734.8	670,273.8
	Indirect taxes:				
	Municipal	1,377.4	458.7	3,295.5	4,142.0
	Provincial	26,474.2	6,688.8	36,553.8	28,295.9
	Fuel	7,143.2	2,140.6	13,885.5	11,969.5
	Federal	30,000.0	8,772.6	62,471.8	46,700.0
	Education charges	1,500.0	409.9	3,668.1	3,160.9
	Hospital charges	1,783.9	420.0	5,000.0	2,500.0
	Total expenditure on taxes	68,278.7	18,890.6	124,874.7	96,768.3
	Total personal consumption expenditure³	506,792.8	129,325.2	1,035,609.5	767,042.1

¹ At producer values.² Non-competitive imports from other Atlantic Provinces.³ Totals may not add up due to rounding.

SOURCES

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(1) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, <i>1961 Census, Retail Trade, Volume VI</i>, Catalogue 97-505.</p> <p>(2) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, <i>Urban Family Food Expenditure, 1962</i>, Catalogue 62-524.</p> <p>(3) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, <i>Urban Family Expenditure, 1959</i>, Catalogue 62-521.</p> <p>(4) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, <i>1958 Farm Survey Report No. 1</i>, Catalogue 21-506.</p> <p>(5) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, <i>Farm Net Income</i>, Catalogue 21-202.</p> <p>(6) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, <i>Household Facilities and Equipment</i>, Catalogue 64-202.</p> <p>(7) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, <i>The Motor Vehicle, Part 1: Rates and Regulations</i>, Catalogue 53-217.</p> | <p>(8) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, <i>Principal Taxes and Rates</i>, Catalogue 68-201.</p> <p>(9) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, <i>Provincial Government Finance</i>, Catalogue 68-207.</p> <p>(10) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, <i>1961 Census, Services Trades</i>, Catalogue 97-521, 97-522, 97-538, 97-539, 97-540, 97-541, 97-542.</p> <p>(11) Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, <i>Telephone Statistics</i>, Catalogue 56-203.</p> <p>(12) Levitt, Kari, <i>Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Study 1960, Part IV, Personal Expenditure</i>. Ottawa, 1964.</p> <p>(13) Canada, Department of National Health and Welfare, <i>Expenditures on Personal Health Care in Canada 1953-1961</i>. Ottawa, 1963.</p> |
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X. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The export sector of final demand was built up from an extensive survey carried out for the 1960 tables and a much smaller survey for the 1965 tables. At the time of construction of the 1960 tables there were no Statistics Canada data on provincial trade; the first survey – “Destination of Shipments of Manufactures” referred to the year 1967 (10). Such early data as existed consisted of *Trade of Canada* figures (13) in which the source of exports is classified by the port of exit. For large *entrepôts* as Halifax and St. John this obviously creates problems of distinguishing between Atlantic and non-Atlantic products passing through the port. Further, the latter source has nothing to say about Atlantic shipments to the rest of Canada, or inter-provincial shipments within the region, both necessary for the provincial input-output accounts.²³ We therefore tried, where possible, to compile our figures from sources other than *Trade of Canada*. For the estimates of exports of manufactures we used the results of our survey of geographic disposition of commodities (4). Where we did use *Trade of Canada* data, we examined available provincial supply to determine whether the reported export shipment from Atlantic ports could have come from local sources.

The foreign exports of the Atlantic Provinces are overwhelmingly resource-oriented. Only Nova Scotia has foreign exports of a more diversified nature, and these are very small. For this reason, it is not difficult to estimate provincial exports to foreign destinations. It is the more diversified inter-provincial trade, and the trade with the rest of Canada that can be estimated only by the use of specific surveys.

Estimates of exports of **manufactured commodities** in 1960 were based on a mail survey conducted at an early stage of the work. The survey methods and an assessment of the results, as well as commodity detail of provincial exports to each of five destinations are reported in the *1960 Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Study* (4). In that survey, manufacturers were asked to report their shipments, by commodity, to each of five destinations: to foreign countries, to the rest of Canada, and to each of the other Atlantic Provinces. The questionnaire, mailed to every manufacturer in the Atlantic Provinces reporting to the Statistics Canada, Annual Census of Manufactures, was in several cases, followed up by personal enquiries in the region. This exercise simultaneously yielded estimates of inter-regional imports. As stated earlier in the section on manufacturing, our survey of exports of manufactures may have understated some exports, either through lack

of response or through the practice of making export shipments via warehouses which would appear in the survey as the destination of the shipment. We believe that the understatement of out-of-province shipments is limited to smaller establishments, for the response to the survey was generally good and the larger establishments seemed to know the final destination of their shipments. Exports to foreign countries as opposed to the rest of Canada may have been underestimated due to practice of onward shipping from warehouses in Montreal.

For the 1965 tables, estimates of Atlantic exports were assembled from a wide variety of sources. The Statistics Canada survey of the destination of manufacturing shipments was available (10), but it was subject to the same limitations mentioned above since distribution outlets were not included in the survey. Further, returns were made at the three-digit S.I.C. industry level so that it was not possible to determine commodity movements except in a few cases where commodity groups coincided with the industry classification, as in the case of sugar and fish products. Nevertheless, this survey was used to estimate, on the basis of industry output levels, preliminary totals for industry imports and exports. Information from the other surveys was used to fill in commodity detail. The “Nova Scotia Export Survey (1966)” conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry (8) and the New Brunswick Department of Industry “Survey of the Geographical Destination of Selected Manufactures for 1965” (6) provided some commodity detail. Various provincial government agencies and departments and the former Atlantic Development Board gave information on commodity movements of wood and wood products, pulp and paper and secondary fishing. Information on movements of iron and steel products was obtained through the Voluntary Economic Planning Board of Nova Scotia. In a few cases port of landing and port of entry statistics were useful. For all provinces, wherever the 1967 Statistics Canada survey was the only source of information, the commodity mix of industry imports and exports was determined by reference to 1960 data.

It might be added that many people are interested in the further breakdown of the flow of Atlantic exports to Canada, that is, to each of the other provinces. Such a breakdown would again require the manufacturers to know the final destination of their shipments, which in turn would depend on whether they use wholesaling services or have direct links with retail outlets. It would be necessary to survey wholesalers as well as manufacturers. Further, it would also be useful in obtaining better information on the destination of shipments if the manufacturers surveyed were asked to separate shipments to the federal government and to national corporations, such as the Canadian National Railways and Air Canada, in which contracts for sales are made at headquarters when the goods are in fact delivered to

²³ Estimates of Atlantic exports were made by John Earl on the basis of *Trade of Canada* data (3). Significant differences occurred in estimates of agricultural and food exports and in secondary (non-resource) manufacturing. For a comparison of our 1960 estimates with Earl's see Part VI of the *Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Study* (4).

various other parts of the country. Unfortunately, we did not have the resources necessary to carry out such a survey. The gap in information is to some extent bridged by the Statistics Canada survey of inter-provincial trade for 1967 (10).

For **agricultural** exports, information was obtained from the provincial Departments of Agriculture. Data on provincial use and exports of potatoes, fruits, and vegetables were contained in the Report of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture. Similar data for New Brunswick were provided by the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the Department of Agriculture in addition to that contained in the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture Report. Estimates of provincial trade in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island were more based on data from *Shipping Report* (12) and *Crop and Seasonal Price Summaries* (2). The Prince Edward Island Potato Marketing Board, through the Economic Improvement Corporation, supplied information on provincial use and exports of Prince Edward Island potatoes. Data were more frequently available in quantities than in values. Many of the prices used for converting volume estimates to values were obtained from the Department of Agriculture (Canada).

Pulpwood is the main export commodity of the **forestry** sector. In Nova Scotia earnings from the export of Christmas trees were also significant. Data on exports of pulpwood were obtained from Statistics Canada worksheets for 1960. For the 1965 tables data on exports and imports of forest products in Newfoundland were provided by the Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources of that province. Similar estimates for Nova Scotia were based on the "Nova Scotia Export Survey for 1966" and information from the former Atlantic Development Board's background study - *Forestry in the Atlantic Provinces* (1). This last was the main source of information for the New Brunswick estimates. In this province more so than in any other, the 1965 trade data reflect the pattern of trade in forest products established for 1960.

In the section on **fisheries** we stated that practically all the landed catch is channelled into the fish processing industries. We thus show no out-of-region exports of primary fish. We do, however, show large inter-provincial movements of primary fish from the province in which the fish was landed to the province in which it is processed. This information was obtained through the assistance of the Department of Fisheries and the worksheets of provincial fisheries officers. Exports out of the region are made from the processing sector (manufacturing). Exports to the United States were derived from worksheets of a special survey of fish exports, by province of origin, conducted by the Department of Fisheries. Exports to other foreign markets were based on *Trade of Canada* data, and shipments to the rest of Canada were estimated residually. Details on the export of fish products are discussed in the section on fisheries.

Mining - Provincial trade in crude mineral products is fairly well documented in the worksheets of both Statistics Canada and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Since there are no smelters in the Atlantic Region, all base metals are known to be shipped out of the region. Movements of coal are documented in the Annual Reports and papers of the Dominion Coal Board.

In the **service industries** the only reported trade figures are those concerning the export of electric power. Nevertheless, an attempt was made to estimate the exports of three services, namely transportation, distribution and advertising services. The first two were considered to be significant in the economies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in particular. Inter-provincial sales of electric power are reported in the publication, *Electric Power Statistics* (11). Estimates of exports of transportation and distribution are an attempt to capture two sets of activity; first, the outward transportation and handling costs on large commodity exports, for example iron ore from Newfoundland, which is the principal user of the Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway, and coal movements from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Central Canada; and secondly, the *entrepôt* activity in the ports of Halifax and St. John. The estimate of exports of transportation arising from commodity traffic through the ports was derived residually - i.e., as the difference between total provincial output of transportation and provincial use of transportation less exports of transportation services on exported commodities originating in the province. There are no corresponding imports of transportation services since all producer values are estimated at provincial borders.

It may be recalled (see Section V) that the hauling subventions paid for the transportation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coal to Central Canadian markets are treated as a subsidy to the export sector, which in the provincial accounts means that the export sector pays less to the domestic economy (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) than the provinces in fact receive; the difference being made up by the federal subsidy. Thus, in the input-output flow tables for 1965, total exports to the rest of Canada are shown with and without the coal subsidies of \$14 million and \$1.5 million in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively.

Finally, estimates of the export of advertising services were derived from revenues to radio and television stations in the Atlantic Region received from national advertisers. Such revenues are reported in the radio and television broadcasting sector. An export of advertising services from Prince Edward Island to the rest of Canada, for example, represents the value of advertising purchases in Prince Edward Island by Central Canada agencies.

The table which follows shows an Atlantic Region summary of estimates of commodity exports in 1965. Similar estimates for each province are tabulated in the individual input-output tables. A more detailed break-

down of commodity exports for 1960 is presented in Table 6.44. For shipments to other Atlantic Provinces, at this level of detail, see the 1960 study (4).

TABLE 6.43. Estimates of Exports of Goods and Services
Atlantic Provinces, 1965¹

	To rest of Canada	To foreign countries	Total exports
	thousands of dollars		
Agricultural products	23,171	14,749	37,920
Pulpwood, logs	4,713	21,281	25,994
Metals	23,500	157,733	181,234
Coal	22,808	319	23,126
Non-metallic minerals	14,100	12,018	26,118
Total primary products	88,292	206,100	294,392
Meat	1,981	742	2,723
Dairy products	--	142	142
Shellfish products	14,552	30,414	44,966
Other fish products	27,050	85,400	112,450
Fruit and vegetable products	1,235	1,207	2,442
Bakery products	1,051	344	1,394
Confectionery	5,072	35	5,107
Sugar	27,162	563	27,725
Miscellaneous food products	2,078	300	2,378
Soft drinks	--	10	10
Alcoholic beverages	--	5	5
Beer	9	15	24
Shoes	920	30	950
Leather products	--	6	6
Cotton products	4,751	1,500	6,251
Woollen products	850	50	900
Cordage, canvas	859	70	929
Clothing	11,000	100	11,100
Lumber	8,340	22,746	31,087
Miscellaneous wood products	4	401	405
Furniture	700	70	770
Pulp and paper	37,298	197,443	234,741
Paper products	2,933	285	3,218
Printing	11	70	81
Iron and steel products	38,702	13,276	51,978
Iron foundry products	3	309	312
Structural metal products	532	190	722
Fabricated metal products	3,678	167	3,845
Wire products	261	221	482
Machinery and equipment	254	700	954
Aircraft and parts	--	893	893
Auto-trailer bodies	6,495	128	6,623
Railway rolling stock	23,962	230	24,192
Boats, ships and repairs	10,617	1,539	12,156
Major electrical appliances	2,000	10	2,010
Communications equipment	4,411	4,988	9,399
Electric wire	765	5	770
Cement	--	128	128
Clay, concrete products	218	68	286
Non-metallic mineral products	11	--	11
Petroleum products	500	1,249	1,749
Fertilizers	214	412	626
Paint, varnishes	69	50	119
Miscellaneous chemicals	46	20	66
Miscellaneous manufactures	2,744	--	2,744
Total manufacturing	243,338	366,531	609,869
Transportation	35,405	23,533	58,938
Electric power	2,232	6	2,238
Distribution	9,000	6,000	15,000
Advertising	6,003	--	6,003
Total services	52,640	29,539	82,179
Sub-totals	384,270	602,170	986,440
Less: Federal subsidies on the movement of coal	- 15,500	--	- 15,500
Total exports	368,770	602,170	970,940²

¹ At producer values.

² Minor discrepancies due to rounding.

TABLE 6.44. Estimates of Commodity Exports
Atlantic Provinces, 1960¹

	To rest of Canada	To foreign countries
	thousands of dollars	
Primary agriculture:		
Oats	—	400
Clover and grass seed	—	—
Hay and clover	—	70
Miscellaneous agricultural products	—	540
Potatoes	18,941	4,141
Blueberries	90	572
Strawberries	—	40
Apples	76	594
Other fruits	—	—
Vegetables	12	421
Tobacco	—	—
Cattle and calves	612	323
Hogs	3	50
Sheep and lambs	117	13
Poultry	—	—
Eggs	88	105
Milk and butter	—	—
Wool	10	50
Honey	—	—
Fur	392	1,063
Totals	20,342	8,382
Primary forestry:		
Logs and bolts	—	594
Pulpwood	4,124	9,738
Fuel wood	—	32
Fence posts and railings	—	5
Poles and piling	—	1
Round mine timbers	—	78
Miscellaneous products	—	2,478
Totals	4,124	12,926
Fish products:		
Fish, whole or dressed	2,266	6,598
Fillets, fresh	954	2,201
Fillets, frozen	5,248	22,940
Fish, smoked	717	1,067
Salt fish:		
Wet	94	956
Dry	350	14,728
Boneless	322	2,068
Pickled fish	361	1,918
Canned fish	6,113	2,560
Marine oil	250	433
Fish meal	205	1,045
Sea grasses	932	29
Scales	544	273
Skins	68	550
Miscellaneous	28	66
Totals	18,502	57,432
Lobster in shell	6,276	11,176
Other shellfish in shell	102	27
Shellfish meat	1,672	8,978
Canned shellfish	—	1,835
Totals	8,050	22,016
Total all fish	26,552	79,449
Mining products:		
Silver	—	1,130
Lead	—	5,131
Zinc	—	9,134
Copper	6,541	1,857
Iron ore	—	47,673
Gypsum	568	7,004
Barite	115	1,157
Coal	21,406	1,876
Salt	1,459	36
Fluorspar	1,831	252
Peat moss	1,158	82
Gold	—	—
Totals	33,537	75,331
Total primary products	84,555	176,088

¹ At purchaser values.

TABLE 6.44. Estimates of Commodity Exports
Atlantic Provinces, 1960¹ — Continued

	To rest of Canada	To foreign countries
	thousands of dollars	
Manufacturing:		
Food and beverages:		
Meat fresh, chilled	21	1,181
Meat, processed and cured	82	450
Meat canned	—	—
Skins and by-products	303	—
Poultry	111	32
Fluid milk and cream	809	—
Cheese	—	66
Milk powder	—	197
Tinned milk	—	139
Ice cream mix	—	21
Blueberries, frozen	—	659
Apple juice	796	312
Other apple products	—	76
Canned vegetables	459	127
Frozen vegetables (peas)	—	283
Pickles	—	84
Bakery products (rolls, bread)	26	166
Confectionery	5,446	49
Sugar	26,404	44
Coffee and tea	2,421	29
Spices	—	10
Miscellaneous food products	341	44
Nuts	—	34
Beer and beverages	488	65
Totals	37,706	4,068
Textiles and clothing:		
Used, wool, yarn and cloth	546	7
Canvas products	1	1
Rope	200	—
Cotton cloth and waste	4,339	—
Other woven fabrics	43	—
Narrow fabrics	51	—
Knitted clothing	7,217	11
Canvas products	—	3
Footwear and miscellaneous leather	2,092	6
Totals	14,589	28
Miscellaneous:		
Brooms, brushes	1,546	385
Furniture and fixtures	—	281
Venetian blinds	139	—
Toys and games	170	—
Totals	1,954	666
Electricity	1	1,058
Wood products — Processed:		
Hardwood flooring	—	447
Lumber	—	10,313
Spoolwood	—	34
Lath and shingle	48	150
Boxes	—	102
Cooperage	—	42
Ties	3,040	12
Staves and headings	—	2
Moulding, sash and doors	2,000	8
Veneer	—	21
Coffins, caskets	—	1
Handles, oars, paddles	107	1
Furniture	149	282
General millwork	—	353
Totals	5,344	11,766

¹ At purchaser values.

TABLE 6.44. Estimates of Commodity Exports
Atlantic Provinces, 1960¹ — Concluded

	To rest of Canada	To foreign countries
	thousands of dollars	
Paper and paper products:		
Wood pulp	3,330	44,592
Newsprint	1,000	111,682
Paperboard containers and boxes	20,724	2,427
Toilet tissue	856	24
Pulp and paper by-products	—	210
Folding and setup boxes	—	6
Multiwall bags	—	71
Plastic bags	—	64
Printing	200	—
Totals	26,110	159,077
Iron, steel and metal products:		
Steel ingots . . . . .	...	725
Hot rolled (blooms, billets, etc.) . . . . .	...	11,937
Rail ties and plates . . . . .	...	5,481
Wire rods . . . . .	...	1,003
Plate, sheet . . . . .	...	—
Bars and shapes . . . . .	...	137
Totals	27,264	19,283
Other metal products:		
Wire and nails	1,627	12
Axles and forgings	1,847	—
Custom repairs, ships' machinery	381	2,150
Totals	4,620	2,162
Machinery:		
Mining machinery	—	108
Machinery parts	—	256
Pumps and compressors	—	8
Totals	—	372
Sub-total iron, steel and metal products	31,884	21,817
Transportation equipment:		
Aircraft and parts	153	—
Railway rolling stock	8,337	20
Totals	8,490	20
Ship and boat building:		
Pleasure boats	836	57
Passenger ships	1,813	—
Tanks and miscellaneous ship parts	4,972	—
Industrial vessels	—	197
Repair of vessels	—	5,649
Totals	7,621	5,903
Total transportation equipment	16,111	5,923
Electrical and miscellaneous equipment:		
Stoves, heaters	522	242
Radar, electronics, radio	2,348	11
Totals	2,870	253
Construction material:		
Brick	—	23
Cement products	296	—
Other non-metallic products	784	—
Totals	980	23
Fertilizer, paint and glue:		
Paint	—	807
Fertilizer	—	4
Totals	—	811
Petroleum products:		
Gasoline, fuel oil, etc.	15,950	1,030
Totals	15,950	1,030
Total of manufactured commodities	153,499	206,520
Total commodity exports	238,054	382,608

¹ At purchaser values.

Imports

The most serious difficulty in constructing provincial input-output tables is the absence of data on imports into the province. One does not know the external supply available to meet provincial demand, and there is no alternative but to build autonomous estimates of all intermediate and final demand categories. Thus, final estimates of imports into the Atlantic Provinces could be made only at the last stages of the entire study. These imports emerged as residual estimates of the shortfall between local supply and total demand by all purchasing sectors, both intermediate and final. Total demand equals provincial use plus exports. Local supply equals provincial output plus imports from other Atlantic Provinces. The shortfall (residual) estimate of imports originating from sources external to the Atlantic Region is thus given by the identity:

Provincial output

plus imports from other Atlantic Provinces

less provincial use

less all exports out of the province

equals residual imports from sources external to the region.

No distinction is made, or can easily be made between imports originating from foreign sources and those originating from other parts of Canada. We do, however, distinguish between imports coming from other Atlantic Provinces. This was done by using the information gathered in the export survey of each province. The procedure calls for the greatest attainable accuracy of estimates on the demand side, including estimates of exports. The procedure rests on the assumption that there is no re-export or trans-shipment of commodities. (We do, of course, show both in- and out-movements of some commodities. This was done where we were able to obtain direct information on the provincial exports of a commodity whose total provincial demand exceeds provincial production.) Through-movements or trans-shipments do not appear in the tables. Thus, winter grain shipments through Maritime ports appear neither as an import nor as an export. However, the transportation, storage and distribution services associated with the handling of goods passing through the region for export out of Maritime ports as well as similar services associated with the handling of imported goods destined for other Canadian provinces entering by Maritime ports, are included in the tables as exports of transportation, distribution and associated services. (For example, in Nova Scotia the estimated value of such services exported to the rest of Canada was \$29 million in 1965.)

To reduce the underestimate of imports by "netting out", we worked with the most disaggregated

commodity detail which the data would permit. As broader commodity groups were built up by aggregation, an increasing number of cases of simultaneous export and imports appeared. This phase of the study yielded the first set of estimates of imports into the Atlantic Provinces which has ever been made and also the first set of carefully constructed estimates of exports out of the Atlantic Provinces.²⁴

Imports into the region equal the sum of the inflow of non-Atlantic products into the four provinces. Imports into any one province are equal to the sum of non-Atlantic inflows and inflows of products from the other Atlantic Provinces. In order to estimate these flows, for each of the Atlantic Provinces and for the Atlantic Region as a whole, inter-provincial flows between the four provinces had to be estimated independently. This was done by means of the survey of exports previously discussed.

Imports are defined as "competitive" and "non-competitive". Non-competitive imports are those commodities which were not produced in any of the four Atlantic Provinces in the years 1960 and 1965 respectively. In the large aggregation of the input-output tables we also show another category of non-competitive imports. These are commodities not produced in the using province but produced in one of the other Atlantic Provinces. For example, sugar would be a non-competitive Atlantic import in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia; likewise steel in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Naturally, some commodities were produced in 1965 but not in 1960, and these had to be reclassified from the non-competitive to the competitive import group. Automobiles are a notable example. Competitive imports refer to commodities produced in one or more of the Atlantic Provinces, but not necessarily in sufficient quantities to meet the provincial demand. Non-competitive imports as here defined are confined to purchases of materials and supplies used as **current** inputs. They do not include any imports of machinery, equipment, etc., purchased on capital account. All capital purchases of machinery and equipment are channelled through the capital formation sector of final demand. There we show a large entry of machinery and equipment purchases. For each provincial economy as a whole, we also show large competitive imports of machinery and equipment - bought on capital account as well as on current account - which is the estimate yielded as the shortfall between total demand - on both current and capital account - for machinery and equip-

²⁴ John Earl's study (3) was confined to exports from the Atlantic Region to foreign countries. Estimates of Atlantic exports to Canadian destinations (external to the Atlantic Region) were not made by Professor Earl.

ment and total provincial supply. Doubtless, a portion of these imports of machinery represents machinery that is not produced in the Atlantic Provinces, and should thus be classified as non-competitive imports – mining equipment, for example. But the distinction is not one that can readily be made without further surveys, and treating all machinery imports as competitive imports was the next best solution.

For the 1960 tables, the data on non-competitive inputs into each province were compiled in the following manner:

1. From the provincial summary returns of the 1960 Census of Manufactures, we were able to list materials used by each three-digit manufacturing industry in each of the four Atlantic Provinces.
2. These materials were coded according to the Canadian Standard Commodity Classification. Unit values were calculated wherever quantity data was available.
3. From our records of detailed commodity production obtained from the Census of Manufacturing, we carefully established which commodities we would consider as local or “Atlantic” and which we would consider as “imported”, or of non-Atlantic origin. This was done on the greatest level of disaggregation, using a five-digit commodity classification for manufactures. Unit purchaser price was compared with unit producer price of locally produced commodities when there was doubt whether a commodity with the same description was in fact the same commodity. The set of commodities classified “non-competitive” imports is listed in Appendix I of Chapter 3, Volume I, List 8.

Table 6.46 shows in summary form, our first estimates of non-competitive imports purchased by the manufacturing sector on current account in 1960. These estimates are based on our early examination of the records of the Census of Manufacturing, and they were subsequently adjusted in the process of balancing the tables.

In the input-output tables, we show only one entry in the row “non-competitive imports” purchased by each industrial sector. This single item, however, represents an aggregation of various commodity imports estimated in detail on our worksheets. Thus the entry of over \$4 million of inputs of non-competitive imports into the bakeries industry in Nova Scotia in 1965 represents purchases of flour, molasses, spices, plastic containers and various organic chemicals, all commodities not produced in the region.²⁵

²⁵ Commodity details of non-competitive imports, cross classified by using industry are tabulated in our Interim Working Paper No. 6 – “Purchases of Intermediate Goods by Atlantic Manufacturers of a Type Not Produced in the Atlantic Provinces 1960”, reproduced in the *Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Study, Part VI* (4).

The work of estimating non-competitive imports by commodity detail and by using sectors proved to be a most time-consuming task, and we did not repeat the detailed estimates for the 1965 tables. Instead we used basically the proportions yielded by the 1960 work. New data were used when they were readily available, and adjustments were made to eliminate those imports that were no longer “non-competitive” in 1965 because the item was now being produced in one of the provinces. The most significant adjustment occurred in personal consumption expenditure on non-competitive imports, which is shown to have increased by only \$2 million (from \$199 million to \$201 million) for the Atlantic Region as a whole between 1960 and 1965. This is due to the transfer of automobiles from their 1960 classification as non-competitive imports to the competitive import group in 1965, following the start of production at the Volvo plant in Nova Scotia.

Table 6.45 shows our estimates of imports – both competitive and non-competitive – into each province in 1965. Competitive imports into any one province consists of imports from other Atlantic Provinces as well as imports from outside the region. This distinction is shown in the total figures. The sum of the provincial imports is thus greater than the regional total, because it includes inter-provincial trade. The tabulation was made from our most detailed tables and the distribution between competitive and non-competitive imports is therefore different from one tabulated from more aggregated tables. Total imports are, of course, the same in both aggregations.²⁶

Our original estimates of imports and exports of commodities and services were subsequently set against the corresponding intermediate and domestic final demands and total outputs to obtain commodity balances. From this process a slightly different set of exports and imports emerged. Further adjustments were made in the context of a consistent set of multisectoral accounts, and the tables shown here represent the final estimates of exports and imports that result from the balancing and reconciling process.

A Note on Aggregation

The aggregation of the provincial tables into one table for the region as a whole is not the simple sum of the four provincial tables. Differences are apparent in the area of imports and exports and are the result of inter-provincial trade and the necessity of netting out inter-provincial transactions when dealing with the whole region as a unit. The difference is also accentuated by the treatment of non-competitive imports. These

²⁶ See A Note on Aggregation below.

imports are defined as commodities not produced in any of the Atlantic Provinces. For each province a further distinction is made between commodities not produced in that province but produced in one of the other Atlantic Provinces. Thus for example, non-competitive imports into Nova Scotia would include iron ore coming from Newfoundland, as well as all the other commodities not produced in the region. In the Atlantic Region aggregation, however, the Newfoundland transaction is eliminated and the regional non-competitive imports are the sum of each province's imports from outside the region only, which is less than the sum of original non-competitive imports into each provincial economy.

Another aggregation difference occurs in aggregating from large to smaller tables in any one province. This produces a transfer of commodities from the non-competitive to the competitive group of imports due to the re-definition of sectors. For example, in the large tables - 71 sectors - imports of sugar into Nova Scotia from New Brunswick would be classified as non-competitive because sugar refining is treated as a separate industry which does not exist in Nova Scotia. On a 33-sector basis, sugar refining is combined with other industries to form the Miscellaneous Food

Products industry which does exist in Nova Scotia. Thus the Nova Scotia imports of sugar from New Brunswick are combined with miscellaneous foods and become competitive imports. For a province as a whole it means that the larger the aggregation the greater the number of commodities that will be classified as non-competitive imports.

An illustration of the inter-provincial trade in 1965, showing how exports and imports cancel out, leaving only imports from outside the region is given below. This is followed by our estimates of residual or competitive imports into the region in 1965. As previously stated, non-competitive imports were not estimated in commodity detail for the 1965 tables, but the 1960 proportions for each industry were used. Table 6.46 shows a summary of commodities purchased by manufacturing industries (current, intermediate inputs) in 1960 and not produced in the using province in that year. In the great majority of cases these commodities were not produced in any of the other Atlantic Provinces either. The distinction is tabulated in the large aggregation of the input-output flow accounts. Tabulations showing a cross-classification of non-competitive commodity imports by using industry are presented in the Interim Working Paper No. 6 referred to above.

Summary of Interprovincial Trade
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

Importing province Exporting province	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region
	millions of dollars				
Newfoundland	—	...	9.3	0.1	9.4
Prince Edward Island	5.1	—	12.5	5.7	23.3
Nova Scotia	22.1	12.8	—	30.1	65.0
New Brunswick	11.4	7.8	29.0	—	48.2
Atlantic Region	38.6	20.6	50.8	35.9	145.9
Competitive imports from outside the region . . .	269.2	58.4	390.7	306.4	1,024.8
Non-competitive imports from outside the region	101.4	21.5	241.1	205.2	569.2
Total imports	409.2	100.5	682.6	547.5	1,594.0

TABLE 6.45. Estimates of Imports
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region ¹
thousands of dollars					
Agricultural products	8,229	3,628	24,442	10,133	33,139
Forestry products	503	--	106	2,030	2,584
Shellfishing	--	--	38	8,347	292
Other fishing	--	--	6,269	1,313	1,313
Metals	--	--	8,824	--	6,962
Coal	2,245	492	5,640	2,487	6,946
Non-metallic minerals	976	441	136	620	--
Meat	12,110	1,530	13,549	9,865	29,579
Poultry	2,158	309	1,075	320	3,231
Dairy products	13,730	233	9,635	4,175	20,926
Shellfish products	1	36	623	14	--
Other fish products	1,348	28	666	2,496	1,200
Fruit and vegetables	13,019	1,350	16,346	10,894	35,601
Feed - Flour products	1,652	2,033	3,413	420	4,567
Bakery products	1,207	2,296	2,190	713	2,426
Confectionery	2,455	817	3,974	2,415	8,148
Sugar	1,689	474	3,554	--	--
Miscellaneous food products	6,440	1,697	16,721	8,413	26,633
Soft drinks	117	200	--	--	117
Alcoholic beverages	2,207	978	6,767	3,597	13,050
Beer	238	993	2,214	335	3,028
Shoes	2,375	585	5,018	2,466	10,400
Leather products	127	50	91	340	613
Cotton products	745	61	3,376	50	3,083
Woolen products	132	20	1,260	15	1,278
Cordage, canvas	2,070	112	2,526	1,698	5,547
Clothing	25,307	4,765	37,058	27,083	92,764
Lumber	14,583	4,099	17,389	10,898	43,852
Miscellaneous wood products	1,076	193	271	--	1,122
Furniture	6,333	1,044	9,713	8,046	24,941
Pulp and paper	3,033	612	2,190	1,306	6,388
Paper products	2,041	917	5,863	4,343	10,535
Printing	2,593	771	5,368	3,101	10,598
Iron and steel products	7,119	1,584	10,301	9,966	20,734
Iron foundry products	3,849	789	4,495	4,195	13,320
Structural metal products	1,781	333	3,225	498	2,890
Fabricated metal products	3,607	2,096	304	9,277	13,238
Wire products	4,640	900	5,196	5,875	16,377
Machinery and equipment	70,392	19,444	100,591	116,361	305,011
Aircraft and parts	1,982	368	1,595	1,107	4,798
Auto-trailer bodies	18,428	5,401	42,951	36,837	102,803
Railway rolling stock	296	45	6,537	892	6,833
Boats, ships and repairs	14,877	1,043	4,292	486	17,299
Major electrical appliances	4,065	1,037	7,995	2,392	15,489
Communications equipment	682	447	8,010	1,900	10,957
Electric wire	4,525	817	2,701	3,753	11,072
Cement	--	201	1,132	--	93
Clay, concrete products	7,828	2,518	10,400	11,678	30,851
Non-metallic mineral products	1,334	840	3,987	1,178	6,787
Petroleum products	26,305	7,588	--	710	16,061
Fertilizers	291	1,170	218	231	283
Paints, varnishes	1,218	384	4,028	3,163	8,070
Miscellaneous chemicals	1,762	1,006	5,005	1,508	7,311
Miscellaneous manufactures	576	289	2,067	687	1,558
Finance services	1,561	--	--	--	1,561
Electric power	--	--	256	1,745	547
Total competitive imports	307,857	79,064	441,590	342,372	1,024,806
Imports from other Atlantic Provinces	38,636	20,650	50,840	35,951	--
Competitive imports from outside the region	269,221	58,414	390,750	306,421	1,024,806
Total competitive imports	307,857	79,064	441,590	342,372	1,024,806
Non-competitive imports from outside the region	101,418	21,474	241,077	205,226	569,195
Total imports	409,275	100,538	682,667	547,598	1,594,001

¹ Imports into the Atlantic Region as a whole are not the sum of imports into the four individual provinces. See A Note on Aggregation Differences above.

TABLE 6.46. Non-competitive Imports—Purchases of Intermediate Goods, by Atlantic Manufacturers of a Type not Produced in the Using Province in 1960

Commodity	New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region ¹
thousands of dollars					
Grains	217	353	2,449	3,402	6,421
Flour and starch	1,007	110	2,782	2,807	6,705
Vegetable oils	1,523	117	619	671	2,863
Food stabilizers	7	10	15	8	39
Sugar, molasses, etc.	20	29	317	21,497	21,879
Coffee, cocoa, tea and products	9	2	1,663	4,989	6,664
Fruits, nuts and spices	12	2	623	621	1,258
Malt and hops	381	0	530	552	1,464
Rice and peas	—	—	114	6	112
Total foodstuffs	3,176	623	9,112	34,553	47,405
Leather, skins and hide	213	10	31	965	1,220
Rubber products	4	—	33	8	45
Natural fibres	176	—	1,734	1,095	3,005
Wool and wool products	—	—	673	3	676
Synthetic filament and fabrics	3	—	789	378	1,170
Canvas, jute, duck, etc.	51	737	70	7	966
Felts	854	—	238	643	1,909
Miscellaneous fabrics, sewing thread	12	24	299	36	360
Total leather, textile, hosiery and clothing	1,313	771	3,867	3,135	9,351
Fine papers	182	72	1,547	625	1,800
Kraft paper, etc.	—	—	45	389	397
Hardboard	—	—	5	3	8
Specialty hardwoods	138	—	—	—	138
Total wood products	320	72	1,597	1,017	2,343
Pig iron and ferrous alloys	23	7	2,281	193	2,398
Copper and alloys	—	11	134	361	490
Nickel ingots and sheet	—	—	18	13	31
Aluminum ingots and sheet	70	4	1,059	661	1,498
Lead, zinc and silver	35	—	172	109	297
Tin and tin plates	—	—	2	14	15
Steel sheet and plate	508	—	2,757	2,996	6,036
Metal stamping products	218	—	222	—	410
Plumbers supplies	12	—	—	—	12
Railway springs	—	—	56	—	56
Machine parts	—	—	49	—	49
Machinery	—	—	26	—	26
Total primary metals, metal fabrics and machinery	866	22	6,776	4,347	11,298
Non-metallic mineral (crude)	5	9	64	125	183
Porcelain	—	—	28	—	28
Refractory material	—	—	805	105	910
Glass and products	5	28	506	87	181
Abrasives, etc.	—	—	5	112	112
Total non-metallic minerals	10	37	1,408	429	1,414
Lubricating oils, etc.	11	—	1,457	24	120
Crude oil	—	—	43,389	23,622	67,011
Core oil	—	—	2	7	10
Total petroleum and coal products	11	—	44,848	23,653	67,141
Electrical industrial equipment	—	—	—	47	47
Miscellaneous electrical products	—	—	72	—	72
Total electrical products	—	—	72	47	119
Scientific and professional equipment	—	6	25	48	64
Plastic shapes and forms	12	1	192	359	1,486
Resins, not shaped	—	—	216	—	216
Miscellaneous manufactures	—	—	121	—	121
Total miscellaneous manufactures	12	7	554	407	1,887
Inorganic chemicals	752	12	773	5,832	7,355
Organic chemicals	41	14	827	810	2,101
Fertilizers, insecticides, etc.	—	307	653	619	1,116
Glue	51	3	26	360	455
Rubber resins	209	—	38	59	306
Dyes and pigments	253	—	133	160	546
Chemical specialties and unclassified chemicals	171	11	1,339	942	1,919
Medicines and vitamins	16	—	134	76	226
Total chemicals and chemical products	1,493	347	3,923	8,858	14,024
Totals²	7,200	1,880	72,157	76,446	154,983

¹ Imports into the Atlantic Region as a whole are not the sum of imports into the four individual provinces. See a Note on Aggregation Differences above.
² Discrepancies due to rounding.

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- (4) Levitt, Kari, "Geographic Disposition of the Output of Manufactured Commodities in the Atlantic Provinces, 1960" and "Purchases of Intermediate Goods by Atlantic Manufacturers of a Type not produced in the Atlantic Provinces 1960", Interim Working Papers No's. 2 and 6 of *Input-Output Study of the Atlantic Provinces 1960*, Ottawa, 1964. Mimeo. (On file in the Input-Output Division of Statistics Canada.)
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- (11) Statistics Canada, *Electric Power Statistics*, Catalogue 57-202.
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- (13) Statistics Canada, *Trade of Canada*, Catalogue 65-004, 65-202.

XI. CAPITAL FORMATION AND INVENTORY CHANGES

Capital Formation

Fixed business investment and capital expenditures on machinery and equipment were derived from data published in *Private and Public Investment in Canada* and the worksheets of the Capital Expenditures Section of Statistics Canada which prepares this publication. Provincial data on the industrial distribution of capital expenditures are available and it was proposed to show capital for matrix, both construction and equipment, by buying sector. Total investment expenditures constituted over 14% of final demand expenditures in the region as a whole, and a matrix of capital expenditures by industry would be of interest, not so much in order to obtain an exact account of fixed capital and equipment purchases in any year but rather to show a typical set of purchases of new equipment or type of construction by an industry or group of industries, which could be used in subsequent work. Unfortunately, time and resources did not allow this detailed work to be done and expenditures on capital formation are shown in total only (one column) in the input-output tables.

Total capital formation shown in the tables represents capital expenditures of the private sector only. It may be recalled that public sector expenditures comprise expenditures on capital as well as on current account. This treatment was adopted because it was very difficult to identify what was new and what was repair

in public sector purchases, particularly of machinery and equipment. Capital expenditures included in the public sector are expenditures of the federal, provincial and municipal government departments and the education and hospital sectors. Expenditures by semi-government agencies such as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian National Ferries are included in the private sector. (This classification was discussed in the section on the public sectors.)

Once the provincial totals of capital expenditure are established from the published data, the main problem is to determine the commodity distribution of this total. Construction expenditures are known, and since only two commodity groups of construction activity are shown (repair construction and new construction) the allocation of expenditures is straightforward. All new construction is channelled into capital formation and industries are shown as ferrying repair construction only, which distribution (by three-digit S.I.C.) is based on worksheets of the Capital Expenditures Division. The commodity distribution of machinery and equipment purchases required further probing. Here it was necessary to draw on other sources, namely sporadic disclosures in the Census of Manufactures, direct enquiries of the purchasing enterprises and estimation by deduction. For example, it is obvious that the reported output of ships and specified types of industrial machinery would be directed at capital expenditures rather than current. It will be noted that the

major part of capital equipment purchases are channelled into the industry group "machinery and equipment" which covers the industries S.I.C.

Obviously, the bulk of machinery and equipment purchased on capital account in the Atlantic Provinces is not locally produced. Further, it is known that much of these imports would be classified as non-competitive imports. But, without a detailed study of industry purchases by the type of equipment, it would be too hazardous an exercise to estimate what purchases of machinery are of a kind not produced in the region. Thus all purchases on capital account are channelled through the domestic machinery and equipment sector and the limited provincial output is reflected in the huge residual import of this commodity group in all four provinces.

XII. A SYSTEM OF INTEGRATED ACCOUNTS OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PUBLIC SECTORS

It is obvious that the economic impact of public expenditure on the provincial economy is of direct relevance to the policy maker. Because the input-output tables were intended to be used as a tool in the formulation of economic policy, we were particularly interested in the impact of spending by all levels of government, not only on the purchase of goods and services, but also on transfer payments to persons, to other governments and to industries. We have thus undertaken a very detailed analysis of the sources of revenue and the commodity and service composition of expenditures of the following five public sectors: federal government, provincial government, municipal government, education and hospitals. In addition, revenue and expenditure accounts were made for each of the five sectors in each province. The accounts are standardized, and a summary table showing transactions between the sectors is presented at the end of this section. The detailed set of intersectoral accounts is presented in Chapter 2 of Volume I of this study.

There is no "public administration" industry within the inter-industry table. In our accounting system primary factor services (wages and salaries and supplementary labour income) are purchased directly by the public sectors which use them. Federal and provincial government spending on current and capital goods is treated as final demand and the public sectors purchase goods and services directly from the producing industries. In these five public sectors expenditures on goods and services are financed almost exclusively from the general revenues of the three levels of government.

Government expenditures are of two types: (a) transfers of purchasing power and (b) payment for goods and services. Transfers of purchasing power may be made to households (personal expenditure), business (subsidies), or to other levels of government. In the case

Inventory Changes

The inventory changes shown in the tables represent changes in stocks of finished products only, held by the producers. These inventories of finished products are valued at producer values, on a cost of production basis. Changes in inventory occur in the manufacturing industries and data on these changes were obtained from the Census of Manufactures. The main problem encountered is the familiar one, namely that the Census data refer to changes in the industry total, which for input-output purposes, must be distributed on a commodity basis. The commodity composition of inventory changes of finished products was devised by intelligent guess work, based on the commodity distribution of output in each industry.

of the education and the hospital sectors, the bulk of revenue comes from transfers received from the governments. Payments for goods and services may be payments to primary factors, such as wages and salaries and interest, or payment for purchased goods and services. Payments for purchased goods and services by each of the five public sectors is broken down into commodity detail by procedures to be described in this report.

It is by no means easy to construct a consistent set of accounts of the transactions of the public sectors with each other and with the other sectors of the economy. Thus, some of the available information is compiled by calendar year, while other information is available only by fiscal year. Further, different compilations of public accounts may show slightly different figures for the same transaction: a transfer payment made by one level of government to another for some particular purpose may be recorded at a slightly different amount in the records of the paying government and in the records of the receiving government. We have relied very heavily on the work done by the Governments Division of Statistics Canada in reconciling differences of this kind.

In general we have recorded payments made by one sector to another as income of the receiving sector, even where these funds might, in turn, be passed on to yet another sector. Thus, for instance, federal shared cost contributions for municipal winter works schemes have been shown as a transfer payment from the federal to the provincial government. There are, however, some important exceptions to this rule. Thus, in constructing the hospital sector, we have shown federal contributions to hospital insurance schemes and federal hospital construction grants as a transfer from the federal to the hospital sector. We have similarly shown federal grants for vocational and technical training as a transfer from the federal government to the educational sector. Simi-

larly, provincial grants for public schools have been shown as a transfer from the provincial government to the education sector, even though, they may, in fact, be paid through the municipal government. We have shown the debt charges of the public school system as expenditures of the education sector, even though they may be paid by the municipalities who raise the loans on behalf of the school system. Further, we have transferred a part of the direct expenditure of provincial governments to the education sector (vocational education and training) and a part to the hospital sector (provincially-owned hospitals). Expenditure of federal hospitals (hospitals for veterans) has similarly been transferred to the hospital sector. The sectors which we have thus created are to a large degree functional. Our desire to integrate the expenditure and revenue accounts of the public sectors has, at times, forced us to choose between two or more available figures describing the same transaction.

The Expenditure Accounts of the Five Public Sectors

Information on the commodity and service composition of expenditure was gathered from a great variety of sources. Most important among these were the Public Accounts of Canada and the Public Accounts of the provincial governments, provincially compiled annual records of municipal expenditures, annual statements of a very large number of cities, towns and municipalities, and various publications of Statistics Canada and other government departments concerning educational and hospital expenditures.

Federal Government Expenditures

We were particularly interested in the amount and composition of federal government expenditures in the Atlantic Provinces, and the impact of this spending on the local economy. We have compiled estimates of federal expenditures on transfer payments to persons, to the local public sectors, to industries (subsidies), and expenditures on the purchase of goods and services from Atlantic producers. These four groups of expenditure give an estimate of total federal government spending in the region. In keeping with the principles of the System of National Accounts, certain government corporations, boards and agencies involved in the production of goods and services for sale, are considered as government enterprises and classified to the appropriate business sector. For example, expenditures made by the Canadian National Railways, the ferries, the National Harbours Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, are not treated as public sector final demand but are classified to the appropriate industrial sectors and treated as goods-producing industries.²⁷ Public sector

transactions thus refer to revenues and expenditures of government departments only, that is, expenditures financed from the general revenues of the three levels of government.

It must be pointed out that we are not here concerned with calculations concerning the total benefits accruing to the Atlantic Provinces from the operations of the federal government. We are concerned with flows of purchasing power and flows of goods and services, not with welfare considerations. There are of course, no standard estimates of federal government revenues and expenditures in the provinces comparable to Gross Provincial Revenue and Expenditure. One must therefore construct total revenue and expenditure figures by selecting those transactions which are judged to involve the transfer of purchasing power from the federal government to the provincial economy and vice versa. Federal transactions with a province are counted as expenditures, regardless of the source of financing, whether from the general department budget or from special funds. Further, the same transaction can be recorded in several ways, for example, as a gross flow or a net flow, depending on what is considered most important. Thus, we show unemployment insurance benefit payments in total as a transfer from the federal government to provincial residents, even though the payments are made from a trust fund and the actual federal contribution is only a portion of the total paid; and in the case of subsidies to industries, we show the transactions as negative receipts by the government rather than a positive disbursement to the industry. It is clear that the final estimates of total federal government spending in a province will vary according to the routing chosen for the numerous transactions.

Federal Expenditures on Goods and Services

Our estimates of federal expenditures on goods and services in the region were made in two distinct ways: one method was based on data pertaining to expenditures classified by the establishment receiving the payment; and the other on data pertaining to the commodity or functional character of the expenditures. Correspondingly the two major sources of information were the Public Accounts of Canada and unpublished data obtained from the Treasury - "Treasury Vote Runs", which are departmental tabulations of purchases, in considerable commodity detail, deriving from "object code" records of federal purchases made through Atlantic Provinces agencies. From the first source we obtained purchases by federal departments (excluding Defence) from establishments located in the Atlantic Provinces. The second source provided information by type of commodity and service purchased. In the Public Accounts a list is shown of suppliers and contractors who received payments by government department, of \$10,000 and over. These suppliers and contractors were coded, by province, according to the Standard Industrial Classification.

²⁷ For a list of government enterprises and their classification, see *Federal Government Enterprise Finance*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 61-203.

Federal government purchases of goods and services were compiled for the 10 most important federal government departments. Of these, the Department of National Defence was by far the most important and accounted for well over half the current goods and services expenditures of the federal government in the Atlantic Provinces. Other federal departments estimated separately include the Department of Transport; Public Works; Fisheries, Agriculture, Mines, Northern Affairs and Natural Resources, Veterans' Affairs, Citizenship and Immigration, Justice. Our justification for showing detail of spending patterns by federal government departments lies in the idea that it might be justifiable to assume constancy of spending patterns (input structures) within a federal department, where it is clearly **not** justifiable to make such assumptions with regard to total federal spending on goods and services.

By using "Treasury Vote Runs", it was possible, though extremely laborious, to collect and summarize data on federal government expenditure, by province and by department, and by detailed classification of the type of commodity and service purchased. We used the Treasury Vote tabulations to estimate most items of expenditure, but data on wages and salaries, and military pay and allowance were provided by the Labour Division of Statistics Canada. Similarly, capital and repair expenditures on construction and equipment were taken from the Construction Division, with some adjustments, notably the deduction of federal government expenditures on behalf of ferries, which are classified to the transportation sector in the input-output tables. Unlike other entries of construction purchases in the tables, federal government expenditure on construction represents both new and repair expenditure. Indeed, all public sector purchases of construction and machinery and equipment refer to both capital and current expenditure. It was our original intention to show federal and provincial government spending separated into spending on current account and on capital account, along with a separate non-additive column of investment expenditure by federal government enterprises classified to the industrial sector. This would have enabled us to see the full impact of government-based spending. However, the present treatment of combined spending on current and capital account was considered to be more practical for the reason that it was extremely difficult to identify what was new and what was repair in the public sector purchases as reported in the Public Accounts, particularly for machinery and equipment.

Both methods of estimation yielded incomplete expenditures. For example, estimates collated from the list of suppliers produced a downward bias in expenditure because only payments of \$10,000 or more were represented; and the Treasury Vote tabulations did not cover all federal government departments – notably the Department of National Defence and Health and Welfare were not covered. Expenditures collated by these two methods then had to be supplemented with fragments of

data found elsewhere in the Public Accounts. We therefore have no check on the grand total of federal government departments' spending on goods and services in the region.

It should also be observed that the methods of awarding contracts to supply federal government purchases for the region inherently leave some transactions out of the regional accounts. To illustrate, contracts are awarded by head office and by field offices. Field office contracts are administered regionally and are generally awarded to contractors in the region being supplied. However, the provincial distribution of head office contracts – the major portion – is not necessarily the same as the province in which the federal government uses the supplies. Thus to the extent that contracts are placed in Ontario for delivery and use by federal government departments in Nova Scotia, such purchases would be lost to our accounting of federal government expenditures in the region, nor would they have an impact on the Nova Scotia economy either directly or indirectly through margins earned by distributors importing the goods. In our tabulations of federal government expenditures on goods and services examples will be found where there appears to be no expenditure on a particular commodity. This may be a reflection of the method of purchase of the particular commodity.

Although every effort was made to identify the source of supply of federal government purchases, it is nevertheless possible that total expenditures may be slightly underestimated to the extent that there was no evidence to justify allocating a reported expenditure to one of the Atlantic Provinces.

The 1965 Updating of Expenditures on Goods and Services

It must be noted that the detailed procedures used to estimate federal government expenditures on goods and services were possible for the 1960 input-output tables only. Unfortunately for the 1965 tables the two main sources of data were no longer available. A list of supplies is no longer published in the Public Accounts and treasury vote tabulations of the kind used in 1960 are no longer available. Purchases for federal government departments are now largely centralized in the Department of Supply and Services, and though some commodity identification of purchases is made, a provincial allocation is even more difficult to obtain.

Thus, estimates of federal expenditures on goods and services in 1965 relied heavily on the work done for 1960. Estimates of total revenues and expenditures of the five public sectors were made by the staff of the former Atlantic Development Board. For the federal government, total expenditures were built up on a departmental basis. Changes in total, all-Canada departmental spending between 1960 and 1965 were used as a guide to estimate the change in the four Atlantic

Provinces. Specific provincial data shown in the Public Accounts were collated, and estimates of spending in the region were obtained from the Defence Department. Statistics Canada sources were used for wages and salaries and supplementary labour income, and capital and repair expenditures for construction and machinery and equipment. For expenditures on remaining goods

and services, the 1960 proportions were applied. It is here that the value of the detailed 1960 estimates by department become apparent, for one is making the narrower assumption that departmental patterns of expenditure have not changed between 1960 and 1965, rather than a blanket assumption about total government spending.

TABLE 6.47. Estimates of Federal Government Expenditure on Goods and Services, 1965

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Commodities:¹				
Agricultural products	9.2	5.2	200.1	153.2
Forest products . . . . .	...	...	3.1	...
Coal	134.7	...	2,124.6	45.3
Sand and gravel . . . . .	...	...	10.0	...
Meat products	42.0	12.2	67.2	198.6
Poultry products	2.2	1.0	10.3	40.4
Dairy products	45.1	49.5	727.0	38.7
Fish products	22.9	1.0	163.9	139.9
Fruit and vegetable products	7.9	65.6	214.3	195.5
Bread and bakery products	2.6	1.5	132.8	108.2
Sugar	0.8	0.4	19.9	2.2
Miscellaneous food products	2.9	1.5	55.0	45.8
Shoes, leather products	171.2	...	...	...
Clothing	14.4	2.2	209.0	155.7
Sawmill and wood products	18.8	0.7	405.1	359.8
Furniture and repair	26.4	17.6	303.6	76.9
Printing	5.7	10.4	67.8	17.6
Structural metal	0.3	...	587.6	0.2
Miscellaneous metal fabricating	6.5	...	82.2	72.8
Wire products and hardware	6.1	...	17.7	...
Machinery and equipment	71.0	403.0	1,475.0	1,000.0
Aircraft and parts	0.4	25.8	6,079.0	1.6
Truck bodies and parts	0.2	50.0	100.0	...
Shipbuilding and repair	10,614.0	1,815.0	10,730.0	2,066.2
Major appliances	0.3	...	161.4	506.0
Electronic equipment	100.0	300.0	5,548.0	1,097.6
Electric wire, cable, batteries . . . . .	...	3.9	29.1	26.0
Non metallic mineral products	46.3	...	304.0	99.3
Petroleum products	152.3	481.9	1,520.8	644.9
Paints and varnishes	4.9	...	178.8	24.1
Cleaning compounds, chemicals	33.6	10.5	147.0	30.8
Total local commodities and competitive imports	11,542.7	3,258.9	31,584.6	7,147.3
Non-competitive imports	276.0	178.8	2,075.4	774.1
Total commodities	11,818.7	3,437.7	33,660.0	7,921.4
Services:				
Construction (non-residential)	14,417.0	4,784.0	36,497.0	13,737.0
Transportation and travel	1,022.9	590.7	3,852.2	1,314.6
Telephone and telegraph	71.5	72.5	588.1	257.5
Electric power	416.0	362.3	3,931.3	1,832.3
Water and gas	3.7	12.8	91.0	84.2
Distribution	576.5	284.5	2,133.1	409.5
Automobile operation	176.4	40.9	402.8	192.3
Finance, insurance, real estate	153.6	58.1	364.8	279.4
Personal services	108.7	41.7	435.8	134.4
Business services	437.0	72.8	718.8	376.4
Total services	17,383.3	6,320.3	50,854.8	18,717.6
Wages, salaries and SLI	28,895.0	14,839.0	156,043.0	73,358.0
Total expenditure on goods and services	58,097.0	24,597.0	240,557.8	99,997.0

¹ Greater commodity detail is shown in the 1960 accounts of federal expenditure. See the study *Public Sectors* (1).

Federal Transfer Payments, Grants and Subsidies

In addition to the federal government purchases of goods and services in the provinces, there are the much larger expenditures on transfer payments to persons, equalization payments and other grants to local governments, and subsidies to business. These payments are unilateral transfers of purchasing power from the federal government to the recipients, and do not represent any of the transactions involved in the current production of goods and services in the Atlantic Region. However, as redistributed income, they contribute significantly to the income of persons and provincial governments in the region. The data were collated from the Public Accounts of Canada and Statistics Canada publications (2, 3, 4). They are shown below with comments. These data were used to build the sectoral accounts discussed in Chapter 2 of Volume I of this study.

Transfer Payments to Persons

There we record direct social welfare payments made to persons as opposed to total federal spending on social assistance. In addition to the direct payments the federal government transfers further sums to local governments for aid to the aged, the blind, the unemployed, etc. These transfers are recorded with grants-in-aid and contributions to shared-cost programmes. Direct payments of Family Allowances and Old Age Security pensions are made by the Department of Health and Welfare and published in the Public Accounts. The provincial breakdown of payments made to veterans and their dependents was based on data supplied by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Unemployment insurance benefit payments are taken from the monthly Statistics Canada publication on this subject (5) which is compiled from material supplied by the Unemployment Insurance Commission. We show the total benefit paid as a transfer from the federal government to Atlantic residents, although the federal government payments represent only one fifth of the sum of employer and employee contributions. A flow in the opposite direction is also recorded, representing employer and employee payments into the Unemployment Insurance Fund, shown along with the payment of direct taxes to the federal government.

Transfer Payments to Local Governments

In addition to the statutory subsidies the BNA Act and the tax-sharing arrangements between Canada and the provinces, the Atlantic Provinces receive Atlantic Adjustment Grants and Newfoundland receives an additional grant recommended by the Royal Commission set up under the Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada. Other transfer payments to the provincial governments consist of a large number of grants-in-aid and shared-cost contributions whereby the federal government contributes a portion of the cost of a provincial program. In the great majority of cases the

provincial government spends the money and the federal share is forwarded to the provincial government as a transfer payment. These programmes are described in the publication *Federal-Provincial Conditional Grant and Shared-cost Programmes* (11). The source of data for 1965 was the Statistics Canada publications on government finance (2, 3, 4). The reported receipts by the provincial government do not always match the reported payments by the federal government. Where there is discrepancy we used the provincial receipts figure. In some cases the federal government directly spends its part of the joint commitment. In such cases, the expenditures are shown in our estimates of federal spending on goods and services in the Atlantic Provinces.

Grants for education and hospital care constitute a significant portion of these federal shared-cost contributions, with Trans-Canada Highway and social welfare assistance making up the rest in 1965. In subsequent years, the shared-cost contributions to hospital care increased significantly so that in the current fiscal year they comprise over 40% of total grant-in-aid and shared-cost programmes. In addition to the education and hospital grants paid through the provincial governments, the federal government also makes direct grants to universities and some small grants to school boards. Further, payments for the upkeep of federal veterans hospitals in the provinces are likewise made directly to the hospitals concerned. These expenditures, collated from the Public Accounts, are added to those specified in the publication *Federal Government Finance*.

The federal government also makes transfer payments to municipalities mainly in the form of grants in lieu of taxes on federal property. These payments are small in comparison with the grant-in-aid programmes.

Federal government transfer payments for the fiscal year 1965-66 are shown in Table 6.48. These payments are grouped according to the sectors defined for the input-output accounts.

Subsidies to Business

Federal government transfers to business in the Atlantic Provinces consisted largely of subsidies to assist the movement of goods to and from the region. The list of subsidies is long but it can be divided essentially into two groups, namely those concerned with the production of goods and services, and those concerned with the movement of goods. Data on the amount of the subsidies paid were taken from the Public Accounts and from supplementary sources such as the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Coal Board, which give information on the industrial distribution of the subsidy payments. It will be noted that in the input-output accounts subsidies are routed to different industrial sectors from those reported in the Public Accounts. This is particularly so in the case of subsidies directed to coal.

Subsidies are shown as a negative input to the industry producing the subsidized commodity or service. They are thus a revenue to the industry though they are not specifically shown as such. For example, in water transportation, revenues and gross output are shown on the basis of actual operating receipts, and the large subsidies for ferry deficits and steamship subventions are shown as a negative input along with taxes and other primary inputs. The treatment of subsidies to the coal industry departs from this procedure. Here the use of coal is shown as being subsidized rather than the producing industry. Thus there are negative inputs - subsidies - to electric power, iron and steel and the export sector, all on account of their subsidized

purchases of coal.²⁸ These subsidies are in effect payments to encourage the use of high-cost Atlantic coal, and both the data and the reality permit this treatment, as recommended in the United Nations, *System of National Accounts* (10). It is much easier to treat the subsidy as a negative input to the producing industry, representing a revenue to the industry on its current operations, as was done in all other cases.

Federal subsidies paid to business in the fiscal year 1965-66 are tabulated in Table 6.49.

²⁸ See also note on coal subsidies in the section on Mining.

TABLE 6.48. Summary of Federal Government Transfer Payments to the Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Transfers to persons:				
Family allowances	16,945	3,231	21,636	18,983
Youth allowances	1,592	395	2,691	2,311
Family assistance	13	2	30	25
Old age security payments	17,586	7,447	42,048	30,995
Unemployment insurance benefits	17,336	2,974	16,149	15,850
Veterans pensions	3,633	2,950	16,572	11,210
Total to persons	57,105	16,999	99,126	79,374
Transfers to provincial governments:				
Statutory subsidies	1,656	657	2,132	1,745
Tax-sharing arrangements	23,349	6,179	37,157	32,614
Atlantic Provinces additional grant	10,500	3,500	10,500	10,500
Newfoundland additional grant	8,000	—	—	—
Share of income tax on power utilities	263	57	683	24
Sub-totals, fiscal	43,768	10,393	50,472	44,883
Grants-in-aid and shared-cost contributions - Social welfare:				
Old age assistance	2,121	498	2,188	2,162
Blind persons allowance	304	47	488	439
Disabled allowance	804	350	1,524	1,031
Unemployment assistance	4,478	403	1,867	1,741
Other social welfare	547	301	213	669
Roads and highways	26,131	2,378	7,991	17,079
Other services	2,173	735	4,516	4,489
Total to provincial government	80,326	15,105	69,259	72,493
Transfers to municipal governments:				
Grants in lieu of taxes	394	172	3,016	1,260
Grants-in-aid	154	12	1,451	938
Special grant to Oromocto	—	—	—	1,850
Total to municipal governments	548	184	4,467	4,048
Transfers to hospital sector:				
Hospital insurance	11,650	2,436	18,078	14,919
Construction grants	977	202	759	127
Direct grants to federal hospitals	—	—	3,685	3,023
Total to hospitalization	12,627	2,638	22,522	18,069
Transfers to education sector:				
Vocational grants	3,670	284	2,458	1,848
Direct university grants	996	263	1,522	1,246
Direct school board grants	51	34	1,111	145
Total to education	4,717	581	5,091	3,239
Total federal transfer payments to persons and local public sectors	155,323	35,507	200,465	177,223

**TABLE 6.49. Federal Government Subsidies to Business
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic Region
	thousands of dollars				
Agriculture:					
Cheese premium	—	19	—	2	21
Diseased animals	1	1	12	2	16
Animal quality premiums	9	165	132	52	358
Deficiency payments	—	49	37	30	116
Lime assistance	9	66	109	100	284
Feed grain subsidy	809	469	1,990	1,130	4,398
Total agriculture	828	769	2,280	1,316	5,193
Fishing:					
Subsidy for salt	446	—	119	—	565
Vessel improvement	—	12	86	26	124
Storage facilities	—	—	47	—	47
Total fishing	446	12	252	26	736
Mining:					
Quarries	—	—	—	97	97
Coal:					
Hauling subvention	—	—	17,730	1,632	19,362
Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act	—	—	1,506	951	2,457
Coal Equity Act	—	—	107	—	107
Total coal	—	—	19,343	2,583	21,926
Transportation:					
Maritime Freight Rates Act	2,164 ¹	690 ¹	7,490 ¹	4,683 ¹	15,027
Ferry deficits	6,184 ¹	2,104 ¹	6,184 ¹	2,104 ¹	16,576
Steamship subventions	6,167 ¹	543 ¹	630 ¹	270 ¹	7,610
Total transportation	14,515	3,337	14,304	7,057	39,213
Services:					
Grants to fairs (services incidental to agriculture)	15	9	47	45	116
Total federal subsidies	15,804	4,127	36,226	11,124	67,281

¹ Estimated provincial distribution.

Provincial Government Expenditures

The provincial government sector is defined to include provincial government departments as well as special funds and agencies under provincial jurisdiction. The sector records revenues and expenditures associated with the discharge of departmental responsibilities (except education and hospital care) and the administration of the special funds and agencies. Provincial government enterprises whose main activities consists of the production of goods and services for sale, are not included in the government sector but are classified to the appropriate business sector. For example, The New Brunswick Power Commission and the Sydney Steel Corporation (SYSCO) are classified to the electric power and iron and steel industries, respectively.²⁹ Exception

is made to the activities of the provincial liquor commissions; their profits from the control and sale of alcoholic beverages are treated as a not insignificant source of tax revenue to provincial governments in the region. The definition of the provincial government sector used in the input-output accounts corresponds to the definition used by Statistics Canada in the publication *Provincial Government Finance* which serves as the basic source of data for the accounts. However, revenues and expenditures of the public sector so defined differ from the financial statements of provincial governments shown in the Public Accounts of each province. These latter are prepared on a fund basis and do not reflect the transactions of all agencies of the government.³⁰

²⁹ For a list of provincial government enterprises classified to the business sector, see *Provincial Government Enterprise Finance*, Catalogue 61-204.

³⁰ For definitions and reconciliation of Statistics Canada data with the Public Accounts, see the introduction to *Provincial Government Finance*, 1970, Catalogue 68-207.

We are concerned to record all expenditures and revenues of the provincial government sector regardless of the source of funds or the accounting method adopted by the government to describe the transactions. Thus we begin with gross general revenue and gross general expenditure as defined in the above-mentioned publication. There is one important difference, however. The education and hospital sectors are treated as two separate public sectors, distinct from the general activity of the provincial governments. Thus, provincial government expenditures as well as revenues on behalf of education and hospitalization are shown as transfers to these two sectors to be further spent in the pattern estimated for each sector. Total provincial expenditure on goods and services (total output) in the input-output tables therefore excludes direct expenditures on education and hospitalization. These expenditures are of course recorded in the extended total income and outlay accounts of the provincial governments, described in Chapter 2 of Volume I.

In estimating revenues and expenditures of the provincial governments we relied heavily on data from the Governments Division of Statistics Canada and the Public Accounts of the four provinces. Total expenditure by the provincial government sector was defined to be Gross Provincial Expenditure as reported in *Provincial Government Finance* less federal shared cost and other grants for educational and hospital purposes. It will be recalled that, in our accounts, these are treated as direct revenues to the education and hospital sectors shown as receipts from the federal government, even though they were paid through the provincial government. This adjusted total expenditure figure is the sum against which total provincial revenues are balanced.

Both the provincial revenue and expenditure accounts are therefore shown net of federal grants earmarked from vocational education, hospital care and hospital construction.

Seven categories of expenditure make up gross provincial expenditure:

1. Transfers to municipal governments.
2. Transfers to the federal government (occasional).
3. Transfers to school boards and hospitals and direct provincial government expenditures on educational and hospital services.
4. Transfers to persons.
5. Debt charges.
6. Subsidies to industries.
7. Expenditure on goods and services.

Data for the first six categories were taken from the above-mentioned publication, supplemented with references to the Public Accounts. These expenditures were deducted from gross provincial expenditure and the remainder was taken as the (functional) expenditure on goods and services by the provincial government.

This expenditure constituted more than half the total provincial expenditure (output) as defined in the input-output tables, and it was dominated by purchases of construction both of a capital and repair nature. Total expenditure on goods and services, thus arrived at residually, had to be broken down into its commodity and service components in order to estimate the impact of provincial government spending on the production sectors of economy. To this end expenditures were analyzed by major spending department. Commodity detail was pieced together from a careful perusal of the Public Accounts of each province, by department, and then summed to a provincial total.

In the Public Accounts expenditures are reported by receiver of the payment, which was translated into a purchase from an industry or a commodity purchase in the manner previously described for federal government expenditures.

For the estimate of provincial government expenditure on construction the worksheets of the Construction Division of Statistics Canada were used. The entry of construction purchased by provincial governments in the input-output tables refers to both new and repair work including highway construction. The public sector is shown as purchasing the construction from the construction industry even though the work may have been done by the Department of Public Works as own-account construction, with its own work crews. This treatment applies to all sectors, as only the construction sector is allowed to produce construction work in these input-output accounts.³¹

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income data for provincial governments are reported by the Labour Division of Statistics Canada. The data include wages paid for own-account construction work, an estimate of which had to be deducted to avoid double counting.

Expenditures of the provincial governments, collated from *Provincial Government Finance*, and rearranged to suit input-output categories are tabulated in Table 6.50. Commodity detail of the expenditures on goods and services was shown in the flow accounts published in the Appendix to Volume I.

³¹ For discussion of the treatment of own-account construction, see Chapter 3, Volume I.

**TABLE 6.50. Provincial Government Expenditures
Atlantic Provinces, 1965¹**

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Gross provincial expenditure	184,643	39,418	204,626	179,456
Deduct federal grants for:				
Education sector	4,054	391	2,055	2,907
Hospital sector	12,661	2,583	19,994	14,899
Total provincial expenditures	167,928	36,444	182,577	161,650
Payments to:				
Federal government:				
Police services—RCMP	1,989	182	1,037	747
Total federal	1,989	182	1,037	747
Municipal government:				
Subsidies	2,995	432	1,388	9,709
Grants-in-aid and shared-cost contributions excluding educa- tion and hospitalization	999	545	1,299	3,683
Total municipal	3,994	977	2,687	13,392
Education:				
School boards	24,322	4,491	28,039	13,181
Universities and colleges	6,269	1,104	11,287	9,921
Other	2,226	193	3,610	1,450
Less federal government contributions	- 4,054	- 391	- 2,055	- 2,097
Total education	28,763	5,397	40,881	21,645
Hospitalization:				
Hospital care	30,838	5,828	50,461	37,645
Less federal government contributions	- 12,661	- 2,583	- 19,994	- 14,899
Total hospitalization	18,177	3,245	30,467	22,746
Sub-totals:				
Transfers to other public sectors	52,923	9,801	75,072	58,530
Persons:				
Wages, salaries and SLI excluding education and hospitalization	19,451	4,046	20,702	19,939
Social welfare payments	19,840	2,467	12,816	9,907
Debt charges	11,708	3,046	19,245	14,497
Subsidies	2,094	274	805	892
Business:				
Goods and services including new construction	61,912	16,810	53,937	57,885
Total expenditure	167,928	36,444	182,577	161,650

¹ These figures represent basic data taken from *Provincial Government Finance*, before adjustments are made. They therefore differ from total outlay figures shown in the sector accounts of Chapter 2, Volume I.

Municipal Government Expenditures

A similar procedure was followed to build up municipal government expenditures as was used for provincial governments. Notably provincial government grants to municipalities for expenditure on education and hospitals were removed from both the revenue and expenditure accounts of the municipalities, and shown in the accounts of the education and hospital sectors. Debt charges incurred on behalf of schools were shown as transfers to the education sector, and therefore as expenditures of the education sector, with a corresponding reduction in the amount shown as expenditure on general debt charges by municipal governments.

Starting with Gross General Expenditure reported in *Municipal Government Finance* (4), we deducted reported expenditures on education and hospital care, social welfare transfer payments to persons, and some small transfer payments to the provincial and federal governments. The residual yields an estimate of expenditure on foods and services, the commodity composition of which was determined by using annual reports of select municipalities. For wages and salaries, Statistics Canada (Labour Division) figures were used, with an estimate of supplementary labour income added.

Municipal government expenditures are shown in Table 6.51.

**TABLE 6.51. Municipal Government Expenditures
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Gross general expenditure	17,452	5,511	79,701	67,505
Deduct provincial grants for:				
Education	—	—	3,303	1,043
Hospital care	—	—	—	—
Total municipal expenditures	17,452	5,511	76,398	66,462
Payments to:				
Federal government	239	2	39	115
Provincial government	38	2	1,105	—
Education:				
Transfers excluding debt charges	664	2,563	34,479	31,287
Less provincial grants for education	—	—	— 3,303	— 1,043
Plus school debt	—	421	2,943	1,877
Total education	664	2,984	34,119	32,121
Hospitals	—	61	5,018	1,241
Persons:				
Wages, salaries and SLI	2,750	791	10,315	8,762
Social welfare payments	2	61	4,041	4,202
Total persons	2,752	852	14,356	12,964
Debt charges, excluding school debt	798	421	3,046	2,865
Contributions to government enterprises	592	8	74	571
Provision for reserves	260	86	1,334	777
Business:				
Goods and services including new construction	12,109	1,095	17,307	15,808
Total expenditure	17,452	5,511	76,398	66,462

Education Sector

The education sector was built by constructing a revenue and expenditure account for the following four components: public, elementary and secondary education (school boards); provincial expenditure on vocational education; colleges and universities; and mis-

cellaneous (quantitatively insignificant) private schools and business colleges.

The education sector was "financed" from municipal, provincial and federal governments, shown as receipts from the government which actually made the payment, and from personal expenditure (private fees).

Special federal government schools have been added to the public school sector on both sides of the account; i.e., on the revenue side of the account federal disbursements associated with these schools appear as income to the public school sector from a federal transfer payment, and are also shown as expenditure on the expenditure side of the account of the public school sector.

Expenditures made by governments on behalf of schools are shown as transactions of the education sector itself. Thus, the servicing of municipal debt incurred for school purposes in Nova Scotia, for instance, is shown as a transfer of expenditure from the municipal sector to the educational sector. It appears as a revenue to school boards and also as an expenditure of school boards although interest and serial payments of school debentures are in fact a municipal function.

Only universities and colleges were permitted to "borrow" in the sense that there is a short fall of revenue in relation to total (current plus capital) expenditure, met by borrowing from the "savings" account. Thus, borrowing on behalf of public education is shown as borrowing by municipal or provincial governments, rather than the educational sector. Deficits appearing in the accounts of the education sector therefore refer to the private educational sector only.

Estimates of current and capital expenditures were derived from several sources, including annual reports of departments of municipal affairs, provincial public accounts, annual reports of provincial departments of education, Statistics Canada publications, and a selection of annual reports of local school boards. For the most part the data were available in aggregated groups of expenditure on a functional basis. It was found difficult to break these down into commodity and service detail, and for this work we relied heavily on samples of purchases taken from annual reports of municipalities. Commodity expenditures were estimated separately for each of the four sub-groups and then summed to form the total education sector.

Hospital Sector

Hospitalization is treated as a distinct public sector, whether it is paid for by government insurance programmes or privately. Hospital administration falls under four administrative jurisdictions; federal, provincial, municipal and private – and revenues and expenditures were estimated accordingly. Aggregate hospital expenditures could not be obtained from any single source of data. Thus, separate estimates of expenditure for hospitals operated by the three levels of government and other agencies were made and summed to obtain hospital sector total for each province. Federal hospitals are owned by the federal government and administered by several departments, the most im-

portant being the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Provincial hospitals are generally treated mental health, tuberculosis and other chronic disease hospitals. Municipal hospitals are small relative to total hospital activity in each province. The greater part of hospital services is provided by privately-owned public hospitals which operate both public general and specialized services.

Estimates of revenue and expenditure for hospitals are reported in the Public Accounts of Canada (federal hospitals), the Public Accounts of the provinces, in the Statistics Canada publication, *Hospital Statistics* (6) and in annual reports of hospital commissions. Data on hospitals administered by the Department of National Defence are not made public because of the "classified" nature of the activities of that department. Expenditures by that group of hospitals were estimated from other hospitals on a bed-capacity basis.

Expenditures were documented for both current and capital items. Nine main groups of expenditures were obtained from the Public Accounts, both of Canada and of the provinces, and from *Hospital Statistics*. The quality of the data from these sources varied considerably. Data in the latter publication are more complete in the sense that they represent a wide and varied sample, as well as providing some commodity details but even here, expenditures refer to reporting hospitals only and exclude the activities of such institutions as the large Department of Veterans' Affairs Hospital in Nova Scotia.

Estimates of capital expenditure building construction and repair were taken from the Construction Division of Statistics Canada, and wages and salaries dated were collated from the several sources previously mentioned.

The Revenue Accounts of the Five Public Sectors

So far the estimates of public sector expenditures have been discussed and revenues have been mentioned only to the extent that the expenditures of one sector constitute the revenues of another. Building up the revenue accounts of the five public sectors was on the whole a less demanding task than the expenditure accounts. However, it should be recalled that frequently different figures for the same transaction are reported by the paying sector and the receiving sector. The work of the Governments Division of Statistics Canada was relied upon in reconciling differences of this kind, and in the integrated accounts the figures reported by the receiving sector were generally used. The public sectors, in addition to receiving transfer payments from each other, also received transfers from households and the business sector. These latter were among the last estimates made in constructing the input-output tables as they were built up from information on incomes generated in each industrial sector.

Federal Government Revenues

For the federal government sector, transfer payments from other public sectors contribute only a minor part to total receipts from the region. Efforts are thus centered on estimating income and indirect taxes, the main source of receipts, in establishing both the total provincial aggregate of taxes paid as well as its industrial distribution. In 1965 total federal expenditures of \$1,059 million on goods and services, transfer payments and subsidies in the Atlantic Region were balanced by \$395 million of revenues originating from economic activity in the region. Of this \$281 million or 73% came from households in the form of income taxes and indirect taxes; \$101 million or 25.7% came from business, as corporate income taxes and indirect federal taxes, and the remainder was accounted for by small transfer payments from the local governments to the federal government.

Personal Income Tax and Corporation Tax

Total personal federal income tax paid by provincial residents can be established from the Department of National Revenue's *Taxation Statistics* (12), but none of the other federal tax data are readily available on a provincial basis. For corporation taxes, a major problem is created by the fact that taxes are reported on a company basis, whereas the present input-output accounts are built on the "establishment" basis used by Statistics Canada. A company filing tax returns may comprise several establishments and establishments in several provinces. Therefore a method has to be devised for linking companies and establishments, and relating tax paid to the province in which the incomes are earned. For tax purposes companies are required to allocate their taxable income to each province in which they operate, using a specified formula based on wages paid and gross revenues. The results showing the "provincial allocation of taxable income by industry" are published in *Corporation Taxation Statistics* (7). These were used as the basis of the estimates of total federal corporation taxes paid by province. The actual amount paid by province was determined with the assistance of officials of the Department of National Revenue – Taxation – Revenue Accounting Division. Tax paid was calculated at 41% of taxable income allocated to a province (9% for provincial corporation tax) which was suggested as representative of the more intricate formulas for federal-provincial tax sharing.

The industrial distribution of federal corporation taxes was estimated by using the taxable income guidelines given in the above-mentioned publication and the input-output estimates of profits by industry. Federal and provincial corporation taxes were split roughly in the ratio of 41% of taxable income for federal to 9% of taxable income for provincial, as suggested by the Department of National Revenue. This first approximation was then adjusted to match the already established provincial totals.

Sales Taxes

The allocation of federal sales taxes, excise taxes and duties proved to be one of the weaker areas of the estimates. The only data recorded show total federal receipts from these taxes, and initial attempts to distribute the Canada total provincially according to gross value of output or intermediate purchases by industry produced unsatisfactory results, and gave merely a vague idea of what the provincial figures should be. It appears that the only way to arrive at reliable provincial estimates is to proceed by first identifying each commodity on which federal sales taxes and excise duties are levied, and by applying the appropriate tax rate to the individual industrial and personal purchase of the commodity. This should be done at the stage when margins between producer and purchaser values are being calculated. Our estimates of federal taxes were made at a later stage of the work and only broad commodity groups were examined. A selection was made of a relatively small number of commodities (including building materials) known to carry federal sales and excise taxes. Taxes were applied to the commodities in the industries who were the main users of the commodities, at the rate for the year (usually 11%). The selection of commodities was made by referring to the publication *Canadian Sales and Excise Tax Guide* (13) which sets out in detail the taxable and exempt commodities and the rates of tax levied. Special attention was paid to the sales taxes on gasoline and fuels, as well as the excise duties imposed on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes, where taxes form a significant portion of the purchase price of a commodity.

There is no way of verifying whether the estimate of federal taxes thus composed is accurate for any one province. If estimates are being made for all 10 provinces simultaneously then at least the sum of the 10 must give the Canada total. Individual provincial estimates can be compared with the Canada total for "reasonableness", but there is undoubtedly room for error. The error in the case of the Atlantic Provinces is most likely an underestimate, centered on taxes paid by the business sector. The system of allowing exemptions to manufacturers on materials to be used in further manufacturing is apparently not as widespread in its application as was first thought and federal sales taxes are in fact paid on various types of machinery and materials originally treated as exempt in the accounts.

Provincial Government Revenues

Gross provincial revenues stem from essentially two sources: taxation receipts from income taxes and various indirect taxes and licences, and transfers from the government of Canada under the federal-provincial fiscal arrangements and grants-in-aid programmes. Table 6.52 showing the revenues of the provincial public sectors was built up by using published data adjusted to conform to the input-output definitions.

Revenues of the Atlantic provincial governments are contributed to by transfer payments from the federal government to the extent of about half the revenues. These receipts were tabulated previously in the federal government accounts, Table 6.48 and were taken from published sources. Various indirect taxes accounted for about 40% of revenues in 1965, and about 10% of provincial revenues was derived from income taxes, both corporate and individual. Total provincial receipts from these taxes are published in the provincial Public Accounts and in *Provincial Government Finance*. The main task was therefore to make an industrial distribution of the totals.

The industrial distribution of these aggregate tax revenues was estimated in the process of estimating the input structure of all sectors. For example, motor fuel taxes paid by each industry are related to the gasoline consumption of the industry and were estimated as part of the margin between the producer value and the purchaser price of the gasoline. General sales taxes were similarly estimated by first identifying the commodities to which provincial sales taxes were applicable, then calculating the tax paid according to the use of the commodity by industries, and persons. For tax rates and the general applicability of the sales taxes, the tabulations in *Principal Taxes and Rates* (8) were used. A major portion of general sales taxes was found to be paid by persons. Revenues from specific commodity taxes, licences and permits were allocated to industrial and final sectors according to the nature of the taxes. For example, the following taxes were assumed to be paid by persons and included with personal consumption expenditure: taxes on alcoholic beverages, amusement and tobacco taxes. Net income of provincial liquor commissions from the sale of alcoholic beverages was also treated as a sales tax, paid by persons along with other taxes on alcohol paid under the general sales tax. Revenues from motor vehicle licences and fines were allocated to the automobile operation sector to be subsequently distributed to all users of that service. It will be recalled that the automobile operation sector was specially created to deal with all expenditures related to the operation of motor vehicles, except gasoline purchases. Motor fuel taxes were therefore estimated to be paid by all users of motor fuel in the proportion in which fuel was used.

Information on industrial and commercial payments of provincial indirect taxes and licences was sometimes reported in the annual Census returns to Statistics Canada. This information was used wherever available, but it was not complete enough to account for total indirect tax receipts of the provincial governments. The estimation of provincial taxes paid by industrial sector depended on the double entry system of accounting used in constructing input-output tables. Taxes were estimated initially as part of the cost structure of an industry or final demand; subsequently, the estimates so built up had to be reconciled with the aggregate

receipts of the provincial governments. In this case, the resort to direct allocation, where the initial input data were insufficient, may have resulted in some distortion of the industrial distribution of taxes shown in Table 6.53. This is undoubtedly an area that would benefit from further work in extracting better data on the provincial level.

The industrial allocation of provincial corporation taxes faced similar shortcomings. The same methods were used for federal and provincial corporation taxes; these are outlined in the previous section on federal government revenues.

Municipal Revenues

Revenues of municipal governments were taken from the publication *Municipal Government Finance*. Tax receipts are reported by source — real estate, amusements, licences, etc., and a distribution of these groups of receipts to sectors was made with the assistance of the Government Division of Statistics Canada. A further distribution, by industry, also has to be made. The estimates of taxes paid by industry, shown in the input-output tables, are not, of course, an exact record of these payments, as such records are not available. Some are directly reported figures (taken from annual Census returns in the primary industries), others are estimates based on a sample of expense accounts of businesses in an industry. In the table which follows municipal revenues from taxes, licences, fines, etc., are allocated to paying sectors.

Revenues of Education and Hospital Sectors

Revenues to the education and hospital sectors were derived from the payments of the three levels of government previously calculated. Education was financed mainly by transfer payments from the provincial and municipal governments and to a lesser extent from the federal government, with a relatively small sum coming from the household sector in the form of fees to private schools, colleges and universities. These direct personal payments were estimated along with estimates of all personal consumption expenditure, and were based on the family expenditure surveys of Statistics Canada.

The hospital sector is financed from personal expenditure, governmental transfers and "borrowing" from the savings-external account. The federal and provincial governments provide the major portion of the revenue under the federal-provincial shared-cost programme. The estimate of personal expenditure on hospitalization and the corresponding entry of hospital receipts from persons refers to services not covered by federal-provincial hospital insurance and private supplementary insurance premiums. Personal payments for the federal-provincial hospital insurance are routed through general sales taxes which are used to finance the provincial share of hospital insurance.

**TABLE 6.52. Revenues of Provincial Governments
Atlantic Provinces, 1965**

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Transfers received from federal government: ¹				
Statutory subsidies	9,656	657	2,132	1,745
Federal-provincial fiscal arrangements	23,349	6,179	37,157	32,614
Atlantic Provinces additional grant	10,500	3,500	10,500	10,500
Share of income tax on power utilities	263	57	683	24
Total fiscal	43,768	10,393	50,472	44,883
Grants-in-aid and shared-cost contributions:				
Social welfare	8,163	1,528	6,302	5,194
Roads and highways	24,145	2,837	9,684	16,016
Other	1,967	829	4,137	4,858
Total grants-in-aid excluding education and hospitalization	34,275	5,194	20,123	26,068
Total, transfers from federal government	78,043	15,587	70,595	70,951
Transfers received from municipal governments ²	38	2	404	
Total, transfers from other governments	78,081	15,589	70,999	70,951
Taxes:				
Income:				
Corporations	8,138 ³	941	7,801	6,868
Individuals	6,153	1,240	13,771	9,458
Indirect taxes, licences, sales:				
Taxes	35,068	8,352	48,987	39,449
Licences, permits	12,466	1,176	10,286	12,513
Fines	471	104	526	439
Net income from liquor sales	3,896	1,812	15,003	12,224
Sales and services ⁴	1,626	1,133	2,972	1,907
Total provincial government receipts in the input-output transac- tions	53,527	12,577	77,774	66,532
Total taxes	67,818	14,758	99,346	82,858
Total income of the provincial public sector	145,899	30,347	170,345	153,809
Reconciliation with gross general revenue:				
Amounts received for education:				
Federal	4,054	391	2,055	2,907
Municipal	—	—	701	—
Hospitalization	12,661	2,583	19,994	14,899
Interest	499	439	6,120	2,774
Sales of land and other miscellaneous items	1,446	63	1,234	1,970
Adjustment on corporation tax revenues for previous years	1,147	—	—	—
Gross general revenue	165,716	33,823	200,449	176,359

¹ Collated from reported receipts of provincial governments which differ slightly from reported payments of the federal government.

² Excluding municipal transfers for educational purposes.

³ Tax adjustment for previous years deducted. See *Public Accounts of Newfoundland*.

⁴ Estimated revenue from sales of land deducted.

**TABLE 6.53. Estimates of Industrial Origin of Provincial
Revenues from Sales Taxes, 1965**

Sectors	Motor fuel	Other sales	Total
thousands of dollars			
Newfoundland			
Agriculture	9	—	9
Forestry	300	281	581
Fishing	851	—	851
Mining	720	2,901	3,621
Meat, dairy, fruit processing	12	—	12
Fish processing	146	—	146
Miscellaneous foods	14	11	25
Beverages	15	17	32
Textiles, clothing	—	—	—
Sawmills, wood products	14	5	19
Pulp and paper	4	1	5
Printing	1	1	2
Iron and steel mills	—	—	—
Metal fabrication	10	1	11
Machinery and equipment	10	31	41
Transportation equipment	—	—	—
Electrical equipment	—	—	—
Non-metallic mineral products	57	2	59
Petroleum refineries	—	—	—
Fertilizers, chemicals	—	—	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing	—	1	1
Construction	—	4,874	4,874
Transportation	2,739	193	2,932
Communications	—	50	50
Electric power, water	—	246	246
Distribution	—	310	310
Auto operation	—	3,835	3,835
Financial services	—	1,701	1,701
Dwelling services	—	—	—
Hotels, restaurants	80	287	367
Personal services	—	60	60
Business services	11	109	120
Total intermediate sectors	4,991	14,919	19,910
Personal consumption	7,143	26,474	33,617
Public sectors	—	—	—
Total final demand	7,143	26,474	33,617
Totals¹	12,134	41,393	53,527
Prince Edward Island			
Agriculture	40	—	40
Forestry	—	—	—
Fishing	179	—	179
Mining	—	—	—
Meat, dairy, fruit processing	21	13	34
Fish processing	19	—	19
Miscellaneous foods	2	3	5
Beverages	6	—	6
Textiles, clothing	6	—	6
Sawmills, wood products	—	—	—
Pulp and paper	1	1	2
Printing	—	1	1
Iron and steel mills	—	—	—
Metal fabrication	—	—	—
Machinery and equipment	—	—	—
Transportation equipment	—	—	—
Electrical equipment	—	—	—
Non-metallic mineral products	—	—	—
Petroleum refineries	1	1	2
Fertilizers, chemicals	—	—	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	3	4
Construction	—	833	833
Transportation	1,155	94	1,249
Communications	—	5	5
Electric power, water	—	—	—
Distribution	—	51	51
Auto operation	—	1,087	1,087
Financial services	—	168	168
Dwelling services	—	—	—
Hotels, restaurants	10	50	60
Personal services	—	—	—
Business services	—	53	53
Total intermediate sectors	1,441	2,364	3,805
Personal consumption	2,141	6,689	8,830
Public sectors	—	—	—
Total final demand	2,141	6,689	8,830
Totals¹	3,582	9,053	12,636

¹ Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 6.53. Estimates of Industrial Origin of Provincial Revenues from Sales Taxes, 1965 - Concluded

Sectors	Motor fuel	Other sales	Total
thousands of dollars			
Nova Scotia			
Agriculture	53	-	53
Forestry	200	684	884
Fishing	1,347	-	1,347
Mining	45	789	834
Meat, dairy, fruit processing	213	57	270
Fish processing	199	-	199
Miscellaneous foods	109	45	154
Beverages	42	60	102
Textiles, clothing	3	2	5
Sawmills, wood products	36	38	74
Pulp and paper	6	1	7
Printing	2	5	7
Iron and steel mills	-	25	25
Metal fabrication	7	6	13
Machinery and equipment	12	14	26
Transportation equipment	13	83	96
Electrical equipment	-	2	2
Non-metallic mineral products	15	14	29
Petroleum refineries	-	50	50
Fertilizers, chemicals	2	8	10
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4	6	10
Construction	-	-	-
Transportation	8,520	249	8,769
Communications	-	30	30
Electric power, water	-	22	22
Distribution	-	862	862
Auto operation	-	8,044	8,044
Financial services	-	2,319	2,319
Dwelling services	-	-	-
Hotels, restaurants	172	774	946
Personal services	-	-	-
Business services	23	2,123	2,146
Total intermediate sectors	11,023	16,312	27,335
Personal consumption	13,885	36,554	50,439
Public sectors	-	-	-
Total final demand	13,885	36,554	50,439
Totals¹	24,908	52,866	77,774
New Brunswick			
Agriculture	26	-	26
Forestry	552	4,113	4,665
Fishing	267	-	267
Mining	46	615	661
Meat, dairy, fruit processing	126	39	165
Fish processing	137	-	137
Miscellaneous foods	110	71	181
Beverages	34	64	98
Textiles, clothing	1	1	2
Sawmills, wood products	165	82	247
Pulp and paper	22	315	337
Printing	2	1	3
Iron and steel mills	-	-	-
Metal fabrication	20	7	27
Machinery and equipment	6	2	8
Transportation equipment	5	7	12
Electrical equipment	4	37	41
Non-metallic mineral products	23	5	28
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-
Fertilizers, chemicals	-	11	11
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9	9	18
Construction	-	2,426	2,426
Transportation	6,593	309	6,902
Communications	-	25	25
Electric power, water	-	19	19
Distribution	-	466	466
Auto operation	-	6,766	6,766
Financial services	-	572	572
Dwelling services	-	-	-
Hotels, restaurants	140	403	543
Personal services	-	-	-
Business services	15	1,596	1,611
Total intermediate sectors	8,306	17,961	26,267
Personal consumption	11,969	28,296	40,265
Public sectors	-	-	-
Total final demand	11,969	28,296	40,265
Totals¹	20,275	46,257	66,532

¹ Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 6.54. Revenues of Municipal Governments
Atlantic Provinces, 1965

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
Transfers received from:				
Federal government	548	184	4,467	4,048
Provincial government	3,994	977	6,810 ¹	13,392
Total transfers	4,542	1,161	11,277	17,440
Receipts from taxes:				
Paid by business sector:				
Real property	4,575	3,308	38,820	27,835
Personal property	—	—	7,361	8,821
Business	1,508	457	1,992	—
Licences and permits	173	19	392	275
Rents, concessions	277	11	820	323
Special assessments	61	53	539	181
Total business sector	6,594	3,848	49,924	37,435
Paid by persons:				
Personal property	3	181	500	137
Licences and permits	51	50	130	50
Poll taxes	209	138	1,764	3,277
Amusement taxes	73	—	—	—
Sales taxes	914	—	—	—
Service charges	40	2	—	83
Recreation	48	2	24	158
Fines	2	84	354	266
Other taxes	37	1	523	171
Total persons	1,377	458	3,295	4,142
Total tax receipts	7,971	4,306	53,219	41,577
Total municipal revenue	12,513	5,467	64,496	59,017

¹ In the provincial government accounts the reported transfer to the municipalities is \$2.6 million, but municipal government reports receiving \$6.8 million from the provincial government excluding payments for education.

SOURCES

- (1) Levitt, Kari, *Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Study 1960, Part V, Public Sector Accounts*, Ottawa 1964.
- (2) Statistics Canada, *Federal Government Finance*, Catalogue 68-211.
- (3) Statistics Canada, *Provincial Government Finance*, Catalogue 68-207.
- (4) Statistics Canada, *Local Government Finance*, Catalogue 68-204, formerly, *Municipal Government Finance*.
- (5) Statistics Canada, *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act*, Catalogue 73-001.
- (6) Statistics Canada, *Hospital Statistics, Volumes I, V and VI*, Catalogue 83-210, 83-214, 83-215.
- (7) Statistics Canada, *Corporation Taxation Statistics*, Catalogue 61-208.
- (8) Statistics Canada, *Principal Taxes and Rates*, Catalogue 68-201.
- (9) Canada, Department of Finance, *Public Accounts of Canada, Volume II, Details of Expenditures and Revenues*. (Also Volumes I and III.)
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- (11) Canada, Department of Finance, *Federal-Provincial Conditional Grant and Shared-Cost Programmes 1962*, Ottawa, 1963.
- (12) Canada, Department of National Revenue, *Taxation Statistics*, Ottawa, 1963, 1967.
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XIII. PRIMARY INPUTS AND THE TREATMENT OF MARGINS

Primary Inputs

Estimates of primary inputs were made in 15 categories and subsequently aggregated to the seven groups shown in the flow accounts as follows:

1. Taxes:
 - federal,
 - provincial (general),
 - fuel,
 - municipal,
 - education revenue,
 - hospital revenue.
2. Subsidies:
 - federal,
 - provincial.
3. Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income.
4. Unincorporated business income.
5. Depreciation.
6. Surplus:
 - profit,
 - rent and interest.
7. Non-competitive imports:
 - from rest of the world,
 - from the other Atlantic Provinces.

Employment estimates by sector were also made. They are, of course, non-additive and the figures in the flow accounts represent numbers employed or units of employment.

Estimates of primary inputs were made independently for each intermediate and final sector and only at the final stages of the work (economic balancing)³² were these estimates compared with the Statistics Canada provincial breakdown of the National Accounts figures for Canada as a whole.

It should be recalled that the full set of 15 primary inputs is arranged in two fashions; first, according to type, as listed above, and secondly, according to sector of receipt. In the second arrangement eight categories of primary inputs are distinguished: household income, federal revenue, provincial revenue, municipal revenue, education revenues, hospital revenues, import leakage and depreciation. Thus, for example, all wages, salaries, military pay and supplementary labour income, as well as all unincorporated income are considered to be household income, as is that portion of profit and rent and interest earned by all the producing sectors in the system which is estimated to be remittable to provincial residents. Net revenues of the five public sectors are equal to the sum of indirect taxes received less subsidies paid plus estimates of corporation tax receivable. Import leakage, or revenues of the rest of the world, is composed of receipts from the sale of non-competitive imports, plus profits, rent and interest remitted or remittable to non-residents by virtue of the estimated control of the latter over industrial assets. Where industries appeared to be controlled by non-residents the

entire surplus — before corporate taxes — was treated as remitted or remittable to the rest of the world.³³ Depreciation estimates are the same in both arrangements of primary inputs. In the flow tables two non-additive sub-totals of primary inputs are also shown: factor incomes and Gross Domestic Product. "Factor incomes" represents the sum of wages and salaries and supplementary labour income, unincorporated business income, profit, rent and interest. Gross Domestic Product is the sum of factor incomes, taxes less subsidies, plus depreciation. Sources of primary input data are discussed below.

Wages and salaries data were taken primarily from the annual censuses of Statistics Canada, particularly the Annual Census of Manufactures. For several non-manufacturing sectors the only source of provincial wage data was the 1961 Census and 1966 Census. Census data on employment and earnings by occupation were used as a guide in estimating wages in the service sectors, where output as well as input data were scanty. In forestry, fishing, banking and financial services, estimates of wages salaries as well as employment are weak, for there are few guidelines either at the national or provincial level. In transportation, the same problems that arose in dividing regional output figures into provincial components were faced for wages and salaries and employment and the final estimates are related to the output allocated to each province. Supplementary labour income was in most cases estimated at roughly 5% of the wages bill. This percentage was arrived at from an examination of a sample of financial returns under the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act.

Unincorporated business income accrues in most industries, but notably in the primary industries and the service sectors. For the manufacturing industries estimates were based on a sample of financial returns (CALURA); in all other sectors, except agriculture, the division of the operating surplus into corporate profits and unincorporated income had to be based on subjective judgements about the nature of the industry concerned. Adjustments to initial estimates were made in the process of "economic balancing" when the provincial total was compared with other aggregates such as personal expenditure, household income, savings ratios.

Indirect taxes paid by each sector to all levels of government were estimated simultaneously with the estimation of margins between the selling price or purchaser price and the producer price on all commodity purchases. (The treatment of margins is discussed subsequently.) Indirect commodity taxes paid by each industry were calculated according to the amount and type of commodity purchases and the tax rates applicable to that commodity.³⁴ Initially, non-commodity taxes, licences and fees were gleaned from Statistics Canada worksheets in the case of the primary industries, and from a sample of financial statements (CALURA) in the case of manufacturing. However,

³³ This might have resulted in an underestimate of corporate tax deriving from economic activity located in the Atlantic Region.

³⁴ *Principal Taxes and Rates*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 68-201, and the CCH *Canadian Sales and Excise Tax Guide*.

these individual estimates of indirect taxes did not sum to the total provincial receipts reported in *Provincial Government Finance* and *Municipal Government Finance*, and the Public Accounts, and adjustments had to be made to sector estimates in order to match the given provincial totals. It must be noted that there are no figures of federal receipts from indirect taxes by province. The provincial total as well as the industrial distribution of federal sales taxes is therefore an estimate based on the Canada total and its distribution.

Subsidies received by industry were taken from the Public Accounts, both provincial and federal. It is recalled that the large hauling subventions paid for the movement of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coal to Central Canada are treated as a subsidy to the export sector. Thus, in the flow accounts the coal mining industry appears to be receiving no subsidy. All subsidies are shown as a negative input; they are not included in the revenues of the producing sectors.

Capital consumption allowances or **depreciation** estimates are among the weakest in the tables. They are based on a sample of proportions available in the financial statements to CALURA.

The treatment of **non-competitive imports** was discussed previously.³⁵ It bears reiteration, however, that the relative size of the non-competitive imports portion of primary inputs depends on the classification used and the level of commodity detail at which the estimates are made. The finer the commodity detail, the more non-competitive imports there will be. To a large degree, the designation of imports between competitive and non-competitive was determined by the inadequacy of the data regarding purchases by the non-manufacturing and final demand sectors. For example, because it was difficult to separate a purchase of "fruit" into fruit of a type which is locally produced and that which is not, all purchases of imported fruit were treated as competitive imports, although it is known that the bulk of fresh fruit would be non-competitive imports for climatic reasons.

When all these primary inputs are deducted from the gross value of output less intermediate inputs, the residual yields an initial estimate of the operating surplus. This was further broken down into estimates of **rent and interest** payments and **profits**, which were based on the above-mentioned CALURA financial statements. Such data are not reported in the Annual Census returns on outputs and operating costs. After the input-output tables have been brought to the stage of an initial arithmetic balance, attention focusses on the resulting sums of primary inputs. The economic relationship by which the sum of all primary inputs is determined by the sum of all final demand provides a check on the global estimates of primary inputs. Thus the provincial income estimates implied by the sum of primary inputs initially estimated has to be compared with independent evidence and other economic indicators. If the comparison shows up discrepancies, then adjustments have to be made to the individual estimates

of primary inputs. It is, therefore, only at the final stage of the work that the estimates of primary inputs by sector can be firmly fixed.

The rearrangement of primary inputs by receiving sector required further data on the distribution of each industry's surplus between provincial residents and the rest of the world. Profits were divided into three portions: payments to federal and provincial governments (corporation income tax); profits remitted or remittable to non-residents; and profits remitted or remittable to residents of the province. Similarly, estimates were made of the division of rent and interest payments between residents and non-residents. Estimates of federal corporation taxes paid by sector were based on tabulations showing the provincial allocation of taxable income, by industry.³⁶ The same proportions were used to distribute corporation income taxes paid to provincial governments; but whereas in the case of the provincial taxes there is a check on total receipts, as published in the provincial Public Accounts, there are no published figures on federal tax receipts by province. Estimates were obtained through discussions with officials of the Department of Finance (Ottawa) and these are the figures used in the tables. The allocation of each industry's surplus between provincial residents and the rest of the world was guided by auxiliary information on corporate ownership published in *Inter-Corporate Ownership*, 1967.³⁷

It is obvious that the estimates of primary inputs rearranged by receiving sector are among the most subjective in the Atlantic Provinces input-output tables. This is so because the data do not permit otherwise. There are no automatic relationships to be calculated. For example, it is not possible to determine by mere calculation the amount of federal corporation income tax paid by manufacturing **establishments** (the unit reporting to Statistics Canada) which are part of a larger company or **corporation** which files the income tax returns on which the estimates for the establishment are based. Such figures, and more so the allocation of profits to provincial residents and the rest of the world, necessarily involve subjective judgments. However, in the extended system of accounts³⁸ these estimates are confronted with and reconciled with other provincial aggregates, which provide checks on the estimates at the global level at least, even if only to a lesser extent at the detailed industry level.

Distribution Margins and Revaluation of Inputs at "Producer" Value

Whereas data on inputs into the producing sectors and data on purchases by final demand sectors are normally collected at "purchaser" value or price paid, transactions in the input-output accounts are entered at "producer" value or cost of production. It is therefore necessary to revalue all transactions at producer value, the difference between the purchaser and producer value being the gross margin. The method used to estimate

³⁶ 1965 *Corporation Taxation Statistics*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 61-208.

³⁷ *Inter-Corporate Ownership*, 1967. Statistics Canada, Catalogue 61-508. Occasional.

³⁸ Described in Chapter 2, Volume I.

³⁵ Section V, Chapter 3, Volume I, and Section X of the present chapter.

gross margins on commodity inputs and final purchases consisted in revaluing the quantities of commodities purchased by each industry at producer prices and deducting the amounts so obtained from the reported purchase. This gross margin was then allocated to its various sub-components: transportation costs, wholesale and retail distribution, markups and taxes.

The revaluation of purchases at producer value was made at a very low level of commodity aggregation — in many cases the commodity was taken from the detailed listing of commodity shipments as reported in the Annual Census of Manufactures. A separate and independent revaluation was made for each individual transaction. Hence, the percentage margin on purchases of commodity A by industry B will be different from the percentage margin on purchases of commodity A by industry C. Revaluations were made for each three-digit S.I.C. industry. Thus, each entry in the tabulations at the end of this section represents a weighted average of several commodities purchased by several industries.

In order to estimate the producer price of a recorded purchase, the following information was used: average unit producer price of the provincially produced output; average gross wholesale margins by type of wholesale establishment; data on transportation costs from various sources, estimates of federal and provincial indirect taxes based on the tax rates prevailing in 1960 and 1965, only data on commodity subsidies, as in the case of milk and dairy products. As is well known, the basic problem lies in finding the correct price at which to revalue each transaction. Reported prices — producer's and purchaser's — are averages of transactions of commodity categories, each category consisting of several items of varying unit values. For example, an input may be described simply as "lumber", and the unit value may range from the value of one specific type of cheap lumber to the value of special types of expensive lumber. More often than not it is an average value of two or more types. Thus several adjustments are necessary, although the extent to which adjustments were necessary was minimized by the detailed commodity level at which the calculations were made.

Special attention was paid to the calculation of margins on fuels, both because of the substantial size of these margins due to federal and provincial taxes, and because of the widespread use of fuels and the noted variation in purchaser prices for gasoline in particular. The method outlined above for estimating gross margins on inputs was also used for fuels, with some variation in the case of motor gasoline. This was necessary because of the special characteristics of the distribution of gasoline. Three sets of calculations were made to convert the purchaser price paid by user to the producer price of the gasoline at the refinery. First, federal and provincial sales taxes were deducted, then dealers' margins (gross

earnings of the service station), and finally transportation from refinery to the pump. The gross margin was initially calculated as the difference between the producers' total value at the refinery and the purchasers' total value. In the final tables, however, the producer value is taken as the value of gasoline at the service station pump, that is, including the transportation costs from refinery to pump, and percentage margins are calculated accordingly.

Transportation and storage was estimated by taking the difference between the buying price at the pump and the refinery producer price. These prices were estimated on the basis of information concerning the operation of gas stations in each province. The margins between the pump and the user consist of federal and provincial taxes and dealers' gross earnings. Federal and provincial taxes were calculated on the basis of the prevailing rates.³⁹ Gross earnings of dealers were derived as a residual. In some cases where there was no residual, it was assumed that discounts to purchasers equalled the dealers take, or that purchases were made direct from the refinery.

Margins on purchases by final users were similarly calculated. It was assumed that the total gross value of output of retail distribution services was included in margins on goods purchased by the personal expenditure sector. Margins associated with the operation of motor vehicles, that is, dealer margins on new and used cars, sales margins on gasoline, oil and parts were **not** included in the general distribution sector, but were treated as a purchase from the automobile operation industry specially created for this purpose.⁴⁰

The procedures followed here in the estimation of margins did not grant any *a priori* assurance that the grand sum of estimated margins on all transactions would equal the output of freight transportation plus the services of the wholesale and retail industry, as it should. In fact, the balance was remarkably close in every province, and it was not necessary to make large adjustments to estimated margins in order to bring supply and demand for margins into equality.

The tabulations which follow show the percentage margins resulting from the conversion from purchaser to producer values. They represent the weighted average of margins on commodities purchased by all producing sectors as well as the final demand sectors in 1960. The same percentages were applied to the 1965 data, with adjustments for changes in sales taxes where applicable. Percentages are calculated as gross margins as a percentage of the purchaser value.

³⁹ *Principal Taxes and Rates*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 68-201.

⁴⁰ See Section VIII of this Chapter.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Agriculture (S.I.C. 010):		
Animal feeds	20.0	23.3
Cordage and twine	12.0	21.0
Cotton and jute bags	8.1	10.0
Wooden boxes	20.3	10.0
Cooperage	20.0	—
Wood, treated and preserved	9.9	—
Paper bags	8.1	—
Wire and fencing	20.0	16.3
Nails, nuts and bolts	13.0	22.0
Barrels, drums and repair	31.0	—
Lime	15.0	12.1
Gasoline	57.1	65.0
Mixed fertilizer	11.3	12.0
Livestock	12.9	5.8
Poultry	10.0	—
Miscellaneous agricultural products	6.0	5.2
Other forest products	10.0	—
Forestry (S.I.C. 031):		
Harness and miscellaneous leather products	21.8	—
Furniture and repairs	33.3	7.7
Wire and fencing	16.9	33.3
Nails, nuts, bolts	13.0	20.0
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	15.5	26.8
Stoves, heaters	23.6	23.1
Gasoline	57.1	64.9
Fuel oils	39.0	33.3
Feed and seed crops	—	1.4
Miscellaneous agricultural products	20.0	—
Other forest products	—	—
Coal	24.8	—
Fishing (shellfish) (S.I.C. 041):		
Fish by-products	—	—
Cordage and twine	20.0	20.3
Other sawmill products	13.6	15.0
Boilers and tanks	36.0	—
Wire and fencing	20.0	—
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	23.8	2.7
Repair	9.4	—
Gasoline	61.4	57.1
Fuel oils	33.7	35.0
Paints and varnishes	10.6	13.3
Coal tar products	10.0	2.0
Other forest products	16.9	—
Fishing (all other) (S.I.C. 041):		
Fish by-products	—	29.6
Cordage and twine	12.6	20.0
Canvas products	12.0	19.4
Hardwood flooring	12.0	—

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island – Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Fishing (all other) (S.I.C. 041) – Concluded:		
Cooperage	6.3	–
Wire and fencing	15.0	22.2
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	0.1	2.8
Frozen food cabinets	30.0	–
Communication equipment	19.2	20.0
Gasoline	57.1	57.2
Fuel oils	41.0	35.0
Paints and varnishes	12.0	–
Coal tar products	20.0	–
Other forest products	15.0	21.1
Salt	30.0	–
Metal mining (S.I.C. 050):		
Lumber and ties	16.0	
Rail and tie plates	19.9	
Wire and fencing	15.0	–
Nails, nuts and bolts	14.8	
Barrels, drums, repair and parts	11.5	
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	22.3	–
Bricks and blocks	26.7	
Fuel oils	47.8	
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	62.5	–
Oxygen, acetylene, and other gases	9.9	
Cleaning and washing compounds	20.2	–
Other forest products	10.2	–
Non-metallic mineral mining (S.I.C. 070):		
Lumber and ties	16.0	
Rails and tie plates	20.8	
Wire and fencing	53.1	
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	28.0	–
Fuel oils	40.8	–
Paints and varnishes	13.0	–
Logs and bolts	7.5	–
Quarries and sandpits (S.I.C. 087):		
Gasoline	–	65.7
Fuel oils	47.8	34.4
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	–	60.0
Cleaning and washing compounds	2.3	14.0
Meat products (S.I.C. 101):		
Fresh, frozen cured meat	17.6	6.2
Canned and processed meat	20.0	13.0
Poultry	–	2.8
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	33.3	
Cotton and jute bags	5.6	8.2
Wooden boxes		10.7
Paperboard and building paper	1.1	10.7
Folding and setup boxes	10.1	8.9
Paper bags	12.6	9.9

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island — Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Meat products (S.I.C. 101) — Concluded:		
Printing	10.2	9.6
Metal containers	—	23.5
Metal work, repair and parts	—	12.2
Gasoline	70.1	85.7
Fuel oils	45.5	38.2
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	—	66.7
Livestock	9.6	5.8
Poultry	3.0	—
Fabricated plastic products	—	5.9
Poultry processors (S.I.C. 103):		
Fresh, frozen, crude meat	—	3.7
Folding and setup boxes	—	9.1
Printing	—	9.5
Metal containers	—	23.6
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	—	66.7
Poultry	—	2.4
Coal	—	17.1
Salt	—	33.3
Dairy factories (S.I.C. 105):		
Fluid milk and cream	—	11.7
Butter and cheese	17.8	3.0
Milk, powdered and canned	27.5	12.8
Confectionery	7.3	—
Sugar	13.5	12.3
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	10.7	23.0
Wooden boxes	—	10.9
Paperboard and building paper	—	9.8
Folding and setup boxes	9.6	9.0
Paper bags	9.4	8.3
Paper containers	—	7.7
Printing	—	10.2
Metal containers	—	25.0
Gasoline	68.8	65.3
Fuel oils	39.8	38.0
Fabricated plastic products	28.4	6.2
Dairy — Fresh milk	12.5	10.7
Coal	—	40.9
Salt	—	38.5
Secondary fishery (shellfish) (S.I.C. 110):		
Wooden boxes	28.1	10.6
Folding and setup boxes	9.8	10.0
Paper bags	20.0	—
Printing	9.8	10.3
Metal containers	10.1	24.0
Nails, nuts, bolts	—	14.3
Gasoline	—	67.4
Fuel oils	38.0	35.0
Coal	—	40.0

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island - Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Secondary fishery (all other) (S.I.C. 111):		
Fish by-products	34.9	-
Apple products	33.3	-
Bread	9.8	-
Cotton and jute bags	5.1	-
Other sawmill products	66.7	-
Wooden boxes	27.8	-
Paperboard and building paper	10.5	-
Folding and setup boxes	9.7	-
Paper bags	5.7	-
Printing	9.3	-
Coke and oven gas	41.7	-
Wire and fencing	18.4	-
Barrels, drums, repair	13.4	-
Gasoline	62.3	67.2
Fuel oils	35.0	34.7
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	14.8	-
Poultry	-	3.1
Vegetables	5.0	9.7
Atlantic fruit	9.7	8.0
Other forest products	-	20.4
Coal	39.9	40.3
Salt	38.0	40.1
Fruit, vegetables, wineries (S.I.C. 112, 147):		
Fruit products, including jams	-	20.7
Sugar	-	6.4
Folding and setup boxes	11.1	10.0
Paper bags	-	11.4
Printing	-	8.9
Metal containers	-	23.8
Gasoline	-	60.0
Fuel oils	-	40.0
Vegetables	2.4	10.0
Atlantic fruit	6.0	13.4
Coal	-	40.5
Salt	-	25.0
Feed manufacturers (S.I.C. 123, 124):		
Skins, hides, by-products	-	6.7
Fluid milk and cream	-	21.6
Fish by-products	-	29.5
Animal feeds	-	23.6
Distillers grain	-	19.9
Yeast	-	29.4
Cotton and jute bags	5.2	8.8
Paper bags	20.0	8.3
Printing	14.3	11.8
Gasoline	64.3	66.7
Fuel oils	40.0	44.1
Feed and seed crops	-	10.9
Miscellaneous agricultural products	6.3	-
Salt	-	30.0
Sand, gravel, stone	-	62.5

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island – Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Biscuits and bakeries (S.I.C. 128, 129):		
Lard	27.6	—
Fluid milk and cream	—	50.0
Butter and cheese	7.1	6.2
Milk, powdered and canned	25.1	28.3
Fruit products, including jams	24.8	24.2
Other bakery products	16.6	—
Confectionery	7.7	10.0
Sugar	11.8	22.1
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	12.0	18.9
Margarine	14.5	14.2
Spirits	20.0	—
Paperboard and building paper	10.4	—
Folding and setup boxes	10.0	10.1
Paper bags	9.2	—
Printing	11.5	—
Gasoline	64.7	65.2
Fuel oils	46.5	35.9
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	80.0	—
Milk and cream – From farmers	32.1	—
Eggs	17.4	7.8
Atlantic fruit	5.4	—
Coal	57.1	—
Salt	36.4	40.0
Confectionery manufacturers (S.I.C. 131):		
Sugar	12.5	—
Folding and setup boxes	7.7	—
Miscellaneous food products (S.I.C. 139):		
Milk, powdered and canned	28.8	—
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	26.3	—
Paperboard and building paper	10.5	—
Folding and setup boxes	9.6	—
Paper bags	9.1	—
Printing	9.8	—
Gasoline	64.1	—
Fuel oils	55.0	—
Dairy products – From farmers	18.8	—
Salt	28.4	—
Soft drink manufacturers (S.I.C. 141):		
Sugar	14.6	9.4
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	22.9	22.9
Soft drinks (syrops)	9.2	20.0
Wooden boxes	28.4	—
Gasoline	68.4	65.4
Fuel oils	43.3	35.8
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	80.8	—
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	10.5	24.0
Breweries (S.I.C. 145):		
Potato products, including starch, spices etc.	15.4	—
Folding and setup boxes	10.1	—
Printing	10.5	—
Gasoline	72.3	—

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island – Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Breweries (S.I.C. 145) – Concluded:		
Fuel oils	58.0	
Oxygen acetylene and other gases	13.2	–
Cleaning and washing compounds	19.9	–
Gypsum	33.3	–
Shoe factories (S.I.C. 174):		
Broad woven fabrics	11.1	–
Folding and setup boxes	10.1	–
Coal	57.6	
Glove, luggage and small leather goods (S.I.C. 175-179):		
Broad woven fabrics	7.6	–
Paperboard and building paper	25.0	
Folding and setup boxes	11.8	
Coal	50.0	–
Nails, nuts, bolts	9.8	
Woollen yarn and cloth mills (S.I.C. 193-197):		
Gasoline	–	80.0
Fuel oils	–	35.0
Wool	–	13.5
Cordage, twine and canvas (S.I.C. 213, 214, 221, 223):		
Broad woven fabrics	–	16.9
Cotton yarn	6.6	
Cordage and twine	8.6	
Cotton and jute bags	5.7	–
Hardwood flooring	14.6	–
Paperboard and building paper	10.3	–
Folding and setup boxes	12.5	
Printing	10.5	
Wire and fencing	–	10.0
Gasoline	66.7	68.9
Fuel oils	31.3	40.0
Coal	–	37.5
Knitting mills and clothing (S.I.C. 239, 243, 249):		
Skins, hides, by-products	23.4	
Broad woven fabrics	12.0	
Wool yarn	40.3	
Folding and setup boxes	11.8	
Paper bags	18.2	
Gasoline	69.2	–
Fuel oils	43.9	
Coal	52.3	

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island - Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Sawmills (S.I.C. 251):		
Lumber and ties	13.8	—
Gasoline	68.7	66.0
Fuel oils	39.9	49.2
Logs and bolts	10.0	8.6
Veneer and plywood mills (S.I.C. 252):		
Folding and setup boxes	10.0	—
Gasoline	66.7	—
Fuel oils	50.7	—
Logs and bolts	10.1	—
Sash, door and planing mills (S.I.C. 254):		
Glue	—	17.2
Lumber and ties	18.6	27.5
Laths and shingles	8.0	10.0
Veneer and plywood	14.4	14.1
Handles and turnings, etc.	50.0	—
Ornamental and architectural iron	—	36.0
Nails, nuts and bolts	7.7	—
Gasoline	68.3	—
Fuel oils	41.2	—
Paints and varnishes	13.0	8.0
Logs and bolts	14.3	—
Coal	—	43.7
Wooden boxes, coffins, caskets (S.I.C. 256-258):		
Broad woven fabrics	5.6	10.4
Lumber and ties	11.5	17.4
Hardwood flooring	12.5	—
Handles and turnings, etc.	—	33.3
Nails, nuts, bolts	8.3	7.5
Gasoline	66.7	69.2
Logs and bolts	—	10.2
Miscellaneous wood industries (S.I.C. 259):		
Lumber and ties	33.8	12.9
Iron foundry products	16.7	—
Wire and fencing	16.7	—
Gasoline	64.7	—
Fuel oils	39.3	—
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	11.8	—
Coal tar products	12.9	—
Logs and bolts	34.1	—
Other forest products	42.0	—

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island — Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Furniture and repair (S.I.C. 261-268):		
Glue	15.4	-
Broad woven fabrics	14.7	13.0
Felts and waste	5.3	9.4
Lumber and ties	16.7	26.1
Veneer and plywood	24.2	17.6
Hardwood flooring		10.5
Furniture and repairs	33.3	-
Folding and setup boxes	6.7	14.3
Nails, nuts, bolts	-	7.3
Gasoline	62.5	72.0
Paints and varnishes	12.5	12.5
Coal		33.3
Pulp and paper mills (S.I.C. 271):		
Processing oils	14.9	-
Felts and waste	19.7	
Handles and turnings, etc.	33.9	
Wood pulp	10.0	-
Paperboard and building paper	10.5	-
Tissue paper, etc.	10.5	-
Printing	9.6	-
Wire and fencing	16.7	-
Barrels, drums and repair	12.7	
Asbestos products	20.4	
Gasoline	56.4	
Fuel oils	14.3	-
Pulp	10.7	
Sand gravel, stone	66.2	-
Paper box and bag manufacturers (S.I.C. 273, 274):		
Wood pulp	-	23.7
Folding and setup boxes		40.9
Coal	-	50.0
Printing and publishing (S.I.C. 286-289):		
Glue	15.0	-
Broad woven fabrics	10.0	-
Cordage and twine	16.7	
Newsprint	10.1	20.1
Paperboard and building paper	9.0	12.0
Printing	5.0	1.9
Iron foundry products	30.0	20.0
Gasoline	65.8	-
Fuel oils	47.5	34.7
Coal	60.9	-

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island - Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Iron foundries, metal rolling, casting, etc. (S.I.C. 294 - 298):		
Lumber and ties	9.3	
Wooden boxes	29.6	—
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	28.9	—
Gasoline	68.4	—
Fuel oils	42.0	25.0
Paints and varnishes	16.7	—
Smd. gravel and stone	69.9	
Metal stamping and processing (S.I.C. 304):		
Semi-finished steel	—	20.0
Nails, nuts, bolts	10.6	—
Gasoline	66.7	—
Fuel oils	20.0	—
Wire and wire products (S.I.C. 305, 306):		
Folding and setup boxes	9.8	—
Wire rods	11.7	—
Gasoline	66.7	—
Fuel oils	16.7	—
Machine shops (S.I.C. 308):		
Coke and oven gas		63.6
Semi-finished steel	—	20.5
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	—	20.0
Iron foundry products	—	17.0
Gasoline	67.7	—
Fuel oils	42.9	42.0
Coal	50.0	66.7
Scrap iron	94.4	—
Miscellaneous metal fabricating (S.I.C. 309):		
Wooden boxes	28.6	—
Electric steel castings	25.0	—
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	23.4	—
Iron foundry products	23.6	—
Fabricated structural metal	23.1	—
Gasoline	64.1	—
Fuel oils	57.5	—
Paints and varnishes	20.0	—
Miscellaneous machinery and equipment (S.I.C. 315):		
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	29.5	—
Iron foundry products	15.6	—
Fuel oils	40.0	—

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island — Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Truck body and trailer manufacturers (S.I.C. 324):		
Lumber and ties	20.0	
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	29.0	
Fuel oils	40.0	
Railway rolling stock (S.I.C. 326):		
Lumber and ties	15.1	
Semi-finished steel	28.8	
Electric steel castings	24.6	
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	29.0	
Iron foundry products	23.1	
Fabricated structural steel	22.7	-
Wire and fencing	20.0	
Rolling stock parts and repair	21.9	
Fuel oils	25.5	
Paints and varnishes	12.7	
Oxygen, acetylene and other gases	12.9	
Coal	54.2	
Boat, shipbuilding and repair (S.I.C. 327, 328):		
Canvas products	-	25.0
Lumber and ties	11.7	15.8
Semi-finished steel	-	20.0
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	-	17.6
Iron foundry products	20.0	22.7
Wire and fencing		25.0
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	26.1	
Radar and instruments	19.2	-
Paints and varnishes	17.1	7.4
Logs and bolts	10.0	
Gasoline	-	50.0
Fuel oils	-	40.0
Electric wire, cable and batteries (S.I.C. 337 - 338):		
Hardwood flooring	15.0	
Wooden boxes	26.3	
Gasoline	66.7	
Fuel oils	41.7	-
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	9.1	
Sulphuric acid	20.0	
Cement (S.I.C. 341):		
Paper bags	10.1	
Gasoline	65.8	
Fuel oils	9.4	
Sand, gravel and stone	75.1	

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island — Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Gypsum products (S.I.C. 345):		
Fish by-products	15.0	—
Paperboard and building paper	10.7	—
Paper bags	12.2	—
Fuel oils	6.6	—
Gypsum	14.4	—
Clay and concrete (S.I.C. 347, 348, 351):		
Paper bags	—	12.3
Tar	25.0	11.8
Cement	26.4	12.9
Lime	16.7	—
Gasoline	62.3	75.0
Fuel oils	39.3	40.0
Sand, gravel and stone	62.1	—
Stone:		
Stone products	22.8	—
Gasoline	—	72.7
Fuel oils	—	36.4
Sand, gravel, stone	66.9	60.2
Mixed fertilizers (S.I.C. 372):		
Paper bags	—	9.0
Gasoline	—	52.6
Fuel oils	—	50.0
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	—	1.9
Coal tar products	—	24.1
Sand, gravel, stone	—	57.0
Paints and varnishes (S.I.C. 375):		
Glue	20.0	—
Folding and setup boxes	10.3	—
Printing	10.3	—
Metal containers	10.0	—
Gasoline	66.7	—
Fuel oils	56.8	—
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	4.5	—
Soap, cleaning compounds, tar products (S.I.C. 376, 378, 379):		
Fuel oils	44.4	—
Venetian blinds:		
Cordage and twine	12.5	—
Lumber and ties	14.3	—
Gasoline	59.1	—
Fuel oils	33.3	—

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island — Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Plastic signs and displays (S.I.C. 385, 397):		
Lumber and ties	14.6	—
Wooden boxes	30.0	—
Fuel oils	40.0	—
Paints and varnishes	11.4	—
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	6.7	
Brooms and brushes, etc. (S.I.C. 153, 381, 374, 393, 399):		
Broad woven fabrics	12.3	—
Cotton yarn	7.3	—
Paperboard and building paper	16.7	
Folding and setup boxes	11.8	—
Printing	28.6	—
Fuel oils	37.5	50.0
Broom corn	2.1	15.5
Residential construction (S.I.C. 404 — 421):		
Lumber and ties	18.7	20.0
Laths and shingles	10.0	10.0
Veneer and plywood	11.7	17.9
Sash and door	16.0	12.0
Hardwood flooring	13.9	9.3
Other millwork	16.0	25.0
Paperboard and building paper	10.9	10.3
Asphalt, shingles, cement	17.3	25.8
Iron foundry products	27.3	17.1
Boilers and tanks	30.0	29.0
Oil burners	28.0	29.0
Ornamental and architectural iron	28.7	30.3
Other metal stamping	13.9	24.5
Nails, nuts, bolts	13.8	22.0
Furnaces and ducts	27.6	29.9
Barrels, drums, repair	18.3	12.7
Stoves, heaters, home appliances	23.0	24.1
Electric wire and cable	21.8	17.3
Cement	60.0	25.0
Lime	16.1	12.1
Gypsum products	19.0	19.4
Bricks and blocks	26.7	23.6
Concrete, pipe, tile, flue linings	24.9	14.9
Fire clay and other refractory products	26.9	24.9
Stone products	23.0	24.2
Mineral wool products	19.0	23.9
Asbestos products	20.3	24.3
Gasoline	60.0	—
Paints and varnishes	12.0	10.9
Sand, gravel and stone	69.1	60.0

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island — Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Non-residential construction (S.I.C. 404 – 421):		
Lumber and ties	18.8	20.0
Laths and shingles		10.0
Veneer and plywood	11.7	17.9
Sash and door	16.0	12.0
Hardwood flooring	28.8	13.8
Other millwork	16.0	24.9
Paperboard and building paper	—	10.3
Asphalt, shingles, cement	20.0	25.8
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	25.0	20.0
Iron foundry products	26.7	21.4
Boilers and tanks	30.0	29.0
Oil burners	28.0	29.0
Fabricated structural steel	25.0	30.0
Ornamental and architectural iron	24.2	30.1
Wire and fencing	16.7	—
Nails, nuts, bolts	9.9	15.0
Furnaces and ducts	28.0	30.0
Electric wire and cable	20.7	17.0
Cement	26.0	14.0
Gypsum products	18.7	19.4
Bricks and blocks	26.8	23.9
Concrete, pipe, tile, flue linings	22.1	23.6
Stone products	23.0	24.9
Mineral wool products	—	23.8
Gasoline	45.0	—
Asbestos products	—	24.0
Paints and varnishes	12.0	11.0
Venetian blinds	18.9	—
Sand, gravel and stone	67.0	59.3
Engineering construction (S.I.C. 404 – 421):		
Lumber and ties	16.4	20.1
Other sawmill products	50.0	20.0
Hardwood flooring	14.0	11.8
Wood, treated and preserved	20.0	10.7
Rails and tie plates	19.9	29.2
Wire rods	13.3	11.1
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	28.0	23.0
Iron foundry products	22.4	20.0
Boilers and tanks	30.0	29.0
Fabricated structural steel	24.3	29.9
Ornamental and architectural iron	27.7	—
Culvert pipe	25.0	16.7
Other metal stamping	14.0	20.1
Wire and fencing	15.0	21.0
Nails, nuts and bolts	11.1	9.1
Axles and other forging	22.1	—

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island — Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Engineering construction (S.I.C. 404 — 421) — Concluded:		
Hydrants and valves	15.3	—
Barrels, drums and repair	7.8	20.2
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	25.6	27.0
Stoves, heaters, home appliances	25.4	26.8
Electric wire and cable	20.0	16.1
Cement	26.0	14.0
Bricks and blocks	26.8	20.7
Concrete, pipe, tile, flue linings	22.2	26.4
Gasoline	93.0	—
Fuel oils	41.0	—
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	17.0	2.0
Mixed fertilizer	12.0	12.0
Paints and varnishes	11.7	—
Coal tar products	16.0	20.0
Cleaning and washing compounds	33.3	—
Scrap iron	88.3	—
Feed and seed crops	—	17.4
Miscellaneous agricultural products	11.0	26.1
Logs and bolts	49.2	—
Other forest products	5.5	15.4
Coal	27.6	50.0
Sand, gravel and stone	65.0	60.0
Air and rail transport (S.I.C. 501, 502, 506):		
Lumber and ties	46.4	30.0
Rail and tie plates	20.0	28.9
Iron foundry products	26.7	15.0
Nails, nuts and bolts	11.0	15.0
Barrels, drums and repair	20.0	—
Rolling stock parts and repair	26.6	—
Electric wire and cable	20.0	16.0
Gasoline	65.0	65.0
Fuel oils	41.0	40.0
Paints and varnishes	10.0	10.0
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	20.0	—
Cleaning and washing compounds	16.0	15.0
Water transport (S.I.C. 504, 505):		
Cordage and twine	14.9	20.0
Wire and fencing	15.1	—
Nails, nuts, bolts	—	3.5
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	28.0	24.7
Gasoline	65.1	—
Fuel oils	41.0	40.0
Cleaning and washing compounds	17.0	14.0
Brooms and brushes	40.0	20.0
Coal	55.6	—
Salt	30.0	—

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island – Continued

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Truck transport (S.I.C. 507, 517):		
Gasoline.	41.6	65.0
Fuel oils	45.5	40.0
Cleaning and washing compounds	—	13.3
Bus and taxi transport (S.I.C. 508, 509, 512):		
Furniture and repairs	17.1	
Printing	4.0	—
Nails, nuts and bolts	15.7	33.3
Gasoline.	59.7	65.1
Fuel oils	41.0	38.5
Moving, storage and warehousing (S.I.C. 527):		
Gasoline.	65.1	—
Lumber and ties	—	30.0
Wooden boxes	—	20.0
Asphalt, shingles, cement	—	25.0
Nails, nuts, bolts	—	20.0
Gasoline.	—	65.2
Fuel oils.	—	40.5
Radio and TV broadcasting, telephone and telegraph (S.I.C. 543, 544, 545):		
Printing	4.3	—
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	28.0	—
Electric power (S.I.C. 572):		
Wire and fencing	20.0	14.0
Nails, nuts and bolts	20.0	20.0
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	27.8	25.0
Fuel oils.	41.0	40.0
Gas and water systems (S.I.C. 574, 576):		
Paints and varnishes	10.0	13.3
Wholesale trade (S.I.C. 602 – 629):		
Glue	29.9	12.5
Cordage and twine	9.5	19.7
Cotton and jute bags	—	9.0
Clothing, including hosiery and furs	9.3	14.8
Wooden boxes	20.3	10.0
Folding and setup boxes	9.8	8.8
Wire and fencing	15.8	18.8
Nails, nuts and bolts	13.1	12.5
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	28.0	—
Frozen food cabinets	30.0	—
Fuel oils.	41.0	37.3
Cleaning and washing compounds	19.8	12.9
Artificial ice	—	29.3

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.55. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island — Concluded

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
	percentages	
Retail trade (S.I.C. 631 — 699):		
Cordage and twine	9.0	20.0
Clothing, including hosiery and furs	10.1	10.9
Paperboard and building paper	11.0	—
Folding and setup boxes	9.9	19.9
Paper bags	10.0	9.6
Nails, nuts, bolts	15.1	19.4
Frozen food cabinets	3.0	15.5
Radios, record players	—	16.7
Fuel oils	39.2	40.0
Feed and seed crops	19.4	12.5
Hotels and restaurants (S.I.C. 875, 876):		
Clothing, including hosiery and furs	7.4	21.8
Furniture and repairs	5.6	10.7
Paperboard and building paper	12.2	—
Folding and setup boxes	—	14.3
Printing	4.2	—
Cleaning and washing compounds	17.1	14.0
Gasoline	—	65.0
Fuel oils	—	88.0
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	—	39.8
Miscellaneous personal custom-made items	17.2	—
Coal	43.4	40.1
Personal services (S.I.C. 823 — 859, 871 — 874, 879, 893):		
Coffins and caskets	20.0	20.0
Printing	17.7	18.2
Fuel oils	40.0	40.0
Paints and varnishes	—	10.0
Cleaning and washing compounds	15.0	14.7
Miscellaneous personal custom-made items	36.9	40.4
Business services (S.I.C. 861 — 869, 894 — 899):		
Printing	27.3	22.0
Wire rods	12.0	12.0
Iron foundry products	24.0	20.0
Nails, nuts, bolts	20.0	20.0
Radio, record players	20.0	—
Fuel oils	40.0	40.0
Paints and varnishes	10.0	10.0
Cleaning and washing compounds	25.0	—
Fabricated plastic products	15.0	—

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Agriculture (S.I.C. 010):		
Livestock	14.0	3.1
Poultry	13.3	4.6
Miscellaneous agricultural products	20.1	12.7
Other forest products	—	20.0
Fish by-products	—	19.4
Animal feeds	91.3	16.2
Cordage and twine	21.9	7.0
Cotton and jute bags	—	9.0
Wooden boxes	10.0	10.8
Cooperage	9.1	19.6
Wood, heated and preserved	—	12.0
Bagged bags	—	9.0
Wire and fencing	19.5	16.2
Nails, nuts and bolts	21.6	17.6
Stoves, heaters	—	18.7
Light bulbs etc.	15.0	—
Gas	12.0	12.5
Gasoline	57.1	57.1
Fuel oils	39.0	—
Mixed fertilizer	8.2	20.0
Forestry (S.I.C. 031):		
Feed and seed crops	22.0	11.0
Gloves, luggage and leather products	—	20.0
Cordage and twine	22.2	16.7
Furniture and repairs	9.2	29.4
Wire and fencing	20.9	15.4
Nails, nuts, bolts	22.5	14.7
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	22.0	30.0
Stoves, heaters, appliances	22.5	26.8
Gasoline	57.3	57.1
Fuel oils	38.6	40.8
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	—	59.7
Fishing (shellfish) (S.I.C. 041):		
Shellfish, in shell or shucked	—	19.8
Cordage and twine	20.0	18.4
Canvas products	—	17.0
Other saw mill products	9.5	17.7
Wire and fencing	19.2	—
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	25.1	32.3
Frozen food cabinets	25.1	—
Boats	—	34.6
Gasoline	57.1	—
Fuel oils	38.7	39.0
Paints and varnishes	10.4	—
Coal tar products	8.0	—
Fishing (all other) (S.I.C. 041):		
Shellfish by-products	—	21.4
Fish by-products	—	35.1
Cordage and twine	20.0	18.0

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Fishing (all other) (S.I.C. 041) - Concluded:		
Cooperage	1.0	-
Wire and fencing	4.5	20.0
Nails, nuts, bolts	20.0	-
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	25.0	33.7
Boats	-	36.7
Electric tubes and bulbs and repair	23.1	-
Gasoline	57.1	57.2
Fuel oils	38.7	39.0
Paints and varnishes	-	20.0
Cleaning and washing compounds	-	29.6
Artificial ice	37.7	-
Other forest products	-	20.8
Salt	40.0	-
Coal mining (S.I.C. 061):		
Other forest products	29.4	-
Coal	-	35.3
Lumber and ties	-	24.8
Other sawmill products	10.0	-
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	24.0	-
Boilers and tanks	-	17.0
Wire and fencing	20.0	13.5
Nails, nuts, bolts	20.0	23.4
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	20.0	10.6
Electric wire and cable	22.0	15.0
Fire clay and other refractory products	24.5	-
Gasoline	54.3	54.8
Fuel oils	42.8	42.4
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	22.7	11.8
Non-metallic mineral mining (S.I.C. 070):		
Coal	-	34.5
Lumber and ties	-	25.0
Other sawmill products	10.0	-
Paper bags	9.4	8.6
Iron foundry products	28.6	-
Wire and fencing	18.5	11.4
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	20.0	-
Gasoline	59.8	48.4
Fuel oils	38.7	50.0
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	-	44.4
Coal tar products	20.1	-
Quarries and sandpits (S.I.C. 083, 087):		
Wire and fencing	-	29.3
Nails, nuts, bolts	22.0	-
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	15.9	21.7
Electric wire and cable	18.9	-
Gasoline	61.5	59.5
Fuel oils	47.6	35.3
Cleaning and washing compounds	15.3	7.5

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Meat products (S.I.C. 101):		
Livestock	6.3	3.9
Coal	8.7	—
Salt	—	13.3
Fresh, frozen, cured meat	10.3	16.6
Canned and processed meat	13.3	9.8
Lard	3.8	14.3
Poultry	10.2	5.5
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	19.0	7.1
Margarine	34.6	—
Cotton and jute bags	26.5	13.9
Wooden boxes	—	10.8
Paperboard and building paper	9.1	10.2
Folding and setup boxes	9.3	10.8
Paper bags	9.9	7.1
Printing	8.3	7.6
Metal containers	—	17.6
Nails, nuts, bolts	—	14.5
Barrels, drums, repair	20.0	12.5
Gasoline	64.7	69.4
Fuel oils	35.3	29.0
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	—	88.2
Cleaning and washing compounds	19.6	—
Fabricated plastic products	20.0	12.5
Poultry processors (S.I.C. 103):		
Poultry	13.3	4.6
Wooden boxes	10.0	10.7
Paperboard and building paper	9.6	8.3
Folding and setup boxes	9.4	10.8
Paper bags	9.7	7.1
Printing	8.3	6.7
Gasoline	64.7	60.0
Fuel oils	45.8	46.6
Dairy factories (S.I.C. 105):		
Dairy	18.7	20.6
Other forest products	—	12.5
Coal	36.8	51.3
Salt	—	19.5
Fluid milk and cream	2.9	5.3
Butter and cheese	8.0	—
Milk, powdered and canned	20.9	40.0
Fish by-products	14.3	—
Fruit products, including jams	15.1	—
Confectionery	13.7	28.6
Sugar	11.7	12.8
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	8.8	25.2
Cotton and jute bags	—	10.8
Wooden boxes	10.0	11.1
Paperboard and building paper	9.6	10.0

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick – Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Dairy factories (S.I.C. 105) – Concluded:		
Folding and setup boxes	9.4	11.0
Paper bags	9.3	9.4
Paper containers	9.4	10.1
Printing	9.2	7.9
Iron foundry products	25.0	—
Metal containers	18.7	20.2
Nails, nuts, bolts	28.6	—
Gasoline	62.3	62.5
Fuel oils	51.1	57.6
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	—	66.7
Cleaning and washing compounds	20.1	—
Fabricated plastic products	15.1	8.3
Secondary fishery (shellfish) (S.I.C. 110):		
Other forest products	9.1	18.2
Coal	—	40.0
Wooden boxes	9.9	10.8
Paperboard and building paper	12.5	13.3
Folding and setup boxes	9.3	10.8
Paper bags	10.0	10.5
Printing	8.1	5.9
Metal containers	19.4	20.0
Gasoline	61.6	63.4
Fuel oils	38.8	42.0
Secondary fishery (all other) (S.I.C. 111):		
Poultry	13.2	—
Vegetables	10.0	14.9
Atlantic fruit	27.1	8.2
Other forest products	25.6	10.0
Coal	37.8	40.0
Salt	—	40.0
Apple products	33.3	33.9
Bread	8.0	—
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	10.0	—
Cotton and jute bags	26.3	10.0
Other sawmill products	—	11.8
Wooden boxes	9.8	10.9
Paperboard and building paper	9.4	11.1
Folding and setup boxes	9.3	10.8
Paper bags	9.3	8.6
Printing	7.3	6.1
Metal containers	19.4	20.0
Wire and fencing	19.6	16.2
Metal work, repair and parts	26.0	12.5
Gasoline	61.5	63.5
Fuel oils	38.8	42.0
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	79.9	77.8
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	22.2	—
Artificial ice	33.4	39.9

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Fruit, vegetables, wineries (S.I.C. 112, 147):		
Eggs	—	3.9
Potatoes	—	3.8
Vegetables	4.8	20.6
Atlantic fruit	26.8	6.5
Coal	31.4	—
Salt	—	20.0
Fresh, frozen, cured meat	10.0	—
Fish by-products	13.6	—
Vegetable products	15.7	30.9
Apple products	0.7	—
Fruit products, including jams	26.2	—
Sugar	10.3	13.6
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	14.9	2.1
Margarine	—	5.0
Spirits	16.7	26.4
Paperboard and building paper	9.3	10.0
Folding and setup boxes	9.4	12.0
Paper bags	8.9	8.9
Printing	10.1	7.1
Metal containers	19.5	—
Nails, nuts, bolts	28.0	15.8
Gasoline	10.1	69.6
Fuel oils	39.7	50.5
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	66.7	75.0
Feed manufacturers (S.I.C. 123, 124):		
Feed and seed crops	21.9	14.4
Other forest products	—	20.0
Salt	68.4	31.6
Sand, gravel, stone	—	62.5
Skins, hides, by-products	8.4	25.9
Fluid milk and cream	18.6	13.2
Fish by-products	21.1	34.9
Fruit products, including jams	—	21.2
Animal feeds	17.7	16.4
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	20.0	—
Distiller's grain	—	20.0
Wet grain, yeast	20.2	13.5
Cotton and jute bags	29.9	11.0
Cordage and twine	—	16.6
Paper bags	9.4	9.0
Printing	11.4	7.0
Gasoline	69.6	64.7
Fuel oils	56.9	46.7
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	83.3	—
Biscuits and bakeries (S.I.C. 128, 129):		
Eggs	—	5.5
Potatoes	—	47.6
Atlantic fruit	—	13.7
Maple, honey	—	16.0
Coal	43.5	—
Salt	—	40.7
Fresh, frozen, cured meat	13.0	11.5
Lard	7.5	21.3

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Biscuits and bakeries (S.I.C. 128, 129) – Concluded:		
Fluid milk and cream	13.6	6.3
Butter and cheese	24.5	9.3
Milk, powdered and canned	14.5	44.7
Fruit products, including jams	1.0	20.5
Confectionery	7.8	6.9
Sugar	14.6	10.4
Potato products including starch, spices, etc.	19.6	18.8
Margarine	14.1	12.8
Yeast	20.5	19.8
Cotton and jute bags	30.0	—
Wooden boxes	9.5	—
Paperboard and building paper	—	10.0
Folding and setup boxes	9.4	10.9
Paper bags	9.6	9.0
Printing	8.7	8.5
Metal containers	19.0	—
Metal work, repair and parts	28.6	—
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	—	24.4
Gasoline	64.3	62.7
Fuel oils	41.6	43.7
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	72.7	67.9
Confectionery manufacturers (S.I.C. 131):		
Miscellaneous agricultural products	—	16.7
Coal	21.9	—
Lard	6.8	—
Butter and cheese	8.0	—
Milk, powdered and canned	16.6	12.9
Fruit products, including jams	10.8	12.5
Confectionery	—	4.8
Sugar	4.2	4.0
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	12.5	20.5
Margarine	13.8	—
Spirits	23.1	—
Paperboard and building paper	9.4	11.2
Folding and setup boxes	9.4	11.0
Paper bags	9.4	8.4
Printing	9.0	8.0
Coke and oven gas	—	50.0
Gasoline	—	62.2
Fuel oils	28.5	39.6
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	—	66.7
Coal tar products	—	11.6
Sugar refineries (S.I.C. 133):		
Fish by-products	—	13.8
Sand, gravel, stone	—	50.0
Cordage and twine	—	13.1
Cotton and jute bags	—	9.9
Paperboard and building paper	—	11.0
Folding and setup boxes	—	11.0
Paper bags	—	9.0
Lime	—	11.1
Gasoline	—	66.7
Sulphuric acid	—	20.7

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Miscellaneous food products (S.I.C. 139):		
Potatoes	20.1	22.2
Atlantic fruit	—	10.3
Miscellaneous agricultural products	22.5	—
Coal	11.9	39.0
Salt	—	15.0
Milk, powdered and canned	—	50.0
Apple products	28.0	31.6
Sugar	12.5	11.8
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	8.5	14.4
Margarine	—	9.0
Spirits	—	34.3
Cotton and jute bags	—	8.7
Cooperage	8.6	—
Paperboard and building paper	9.4	11.0
Folding and setup boxes	9.4	11.0
Paper bags	9.4	9.0
Printing	0.8	8.0
Coke and oven gas	—	35.0
Nails, nuts, bolts	25.0	—
Gasoline	70.0	61.8
Fuel oils	58.4	35.6
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	74.1	67.4
Coal tar products	46.2	—
Soft drink manufacturers (S.I.C. 141):		
Sugar	9.6	5.8
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	8.0	9.1
Soft drinks — Syrups	12.0	18.7
Wooden boxes	10.0	11.5
Gasoline	64.5	71.1
Fuel oils	53.0	44.9
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	76.0	—
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	0.9	8.6
Distilleries (S.I.C. 143):		
Apple products	5.0	—
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	9.1	—
Handles and turnings, etc. (miscellaneous wood)	25.0	—
Folding and setup boxes	9.6	—
Printing	9.0	—
Fuel oils	33.3	—
Breweries (S.I.C. 145):		
Salt	—	50.0
Sugar	—	12.9
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	15.4	11.1
Spirits	24.4	—
Handles and turnings, etc.	14.3	50.0
Tissue paper, etc.	—	50.0
Folding and setup boxes	9.4	9.7

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Breweries (S.I.C. 145) — Concluded:		
Printing	9.0	7.6
Metal containers	19.4	20.0
Gypsum products	50.0	42.9
Gasoline	98.5	66.0
Fuel oils	26.7	24.1
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	66.7	—
Cleaning and washing compounds	18.5	9.3
Shoe factories (S.I.C. 174):		
Coal	—	40.0
Broad woven fabrics	—	18.9
Folding and setup boxes	—	12.9
Glove, luggage, small leather goods (S.I.C. 175 - 179):		
Wool apparel fabric and products	17.0	—
Lumber and plywood	8.0	—
Paperboard and building paper	5.2	
Folding and setup boxes	9.4	16.6
Nails, nuts, bolts	21.0	
Cotton yarn and cloth mills (S.I.C. 183, 211):		
Broad woven fabrics	8.2	
Wool yarn	0.4	—
Cotton and jute bags	26.3	10.0
Wooden boxes	9.8	—
Paperboard and building paper	9.3	—
Tissue paper, etc.	—	17.3
Folding and setup boxes	9.8	9.8
Paper bags	14.3	—
Printing	11.1	
Fuel oils	—	30.9
Paints and varnishes	17.9	—
Coal tar products	20.0	—
Woollen yarn and cloth mills (S.I.C. 193 - 197):		
Wool	—	26.4
Coal	—	29.7
Felt and waste	—	8.8
Wool apparel fabric and products	—	6.2
Cordage and twine	—	16.7
Cotton and jute bags	—	33.3
Paperboard and building paper	—	5.3
Folding and setup boxes	—	6.3
Gasoline	—	66.7
Fuel oils	—	45.9
Coal tar products	—	11.1
Cleaning and washing compounds	—	7.9
Cordage, twine, canvas (S.I.C. 213, 214, 221, 223):		
Wool apparel fabrics and products	24.2	—
Cordage and twine	18.6	—
Nails, nuts, bolts		40.0
Gasoline	62.5	
Fuel oils	60.0	50.0
Coal tar products	19.5	—

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Narrow fabric mills (S.I.C. 214):		
Cotton yarn	12.3	—
Folding and setup boxes	11.1	—
Fuel oils	46.6	—
Hosiery mills (S.I.C. 231):		
Broad woven fabrics	14.3	—
Cotton yarn	10.0	—
Wool yarn	9.4	—
Narrow fabrics	13.2	—
Paperboard and building paper	11.1	—
Folding and setup boxes	8.3	20.0
Paper bags	9.6	—
Printing	9.3	—
Fuel oils	—	40.0
Coal tar products	18.0	—
Knitting mills and clothing (S.I.C. 239, 243, 249):		
Wool	—	20.0
Broad woven fabrics	9.6	19.2
Felts and waste	52.5	—
Cotton yarn	21.0	23.5
Wool yarn	13.5	—
Wool apparel fabric and products	25.1	9.9
Cordage and twine	25.0	—
Narrow fabrics	21.0	15.8
Clothing, including hosiery and furs	24.8	—
Paperboard and building paper	9.1	—
Folding and setup boxes	9.4	11.0
Paper bags	9.3	8.1
Printing	10.2	9.1
Wire	16.7	—
Nails, nuts, bolts	33.3	—
Gasoline	67.9	44.8
Fuel oils	31.4	41.7
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	50.0	—
Coal tar products	18.5	—
Sawmills (S.I.C. 251):		
Logs and bolts	—	9.9
Fish by-products — Glue	12.5	20.0
Lumber and ties	9.7	10.1
Wire and fencing	19.8	16.7
Nails, nuts, bolts	28.6	—
Gasoline	63.6	60.5
Fuel oils	48.3	45.5
Veneer and plywood mills (S.I.C. 252):		
Logs and bolts	—	17.9
Coal	—	26.1

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Sash, door and planing mills (S.I.C. 254):		
Logs and bolts	24.9	10.0
Other forest products	—	10.9
Coal	—	46.6
Fish by-products — Glue	15.0	11.5
Lumber and ties	10.0	7.1
Laths and shingles	10.0	—
Other sawmill products	—	10.6
Veneer and plywood	43.2	23.0
Wooden boxes	—	10.9
Handles and turnings, etc.	41.0	—
Asphalt, shingles, cement	—	19.7
Folding and setup boxes	—	10.0
Ornamental and architectural iron	35.0	5.9
Other metal stamping	—	26.3
Nails, nuts, bolts	21.1	16.4
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	—	18.1
Gasoline	65.3	59.7
Fuel oils	33.3	43.8
Paints and varnishes	12.0	19.9
Wooden boxes, coffins, caskets (S.I.C. 256 — 258):		
Logs and bolts	10.8	—
Coal	—	47.4
Broad woven fabrics	13.7	19.2
Lumber and ties	8.2	17.6
Veneer and plywood	57.9	—
Hardwood flooring	10.1	11.1
Handles and turnings, etc.	15.4	—
Nails, nuts, bolts	23.4	15.2
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	32.8	—
Gasoline	66.7	—
Paints and varnishes	33.3	—
Miscellaneous wood industries (S.I.C. 259):		
Logs and bolts	24.4	10.5
Other forest products	17.6	20.2
Coal	41.8	41.8
Fish by-products	—	13.1
Lumber and ties	35.4	28.4
Other sawmill products	38.5	—
Iron foundry products	20.0	—
Wire and fencing	19.8	15.8
Nails, nuts, bolts	29.2	—
Gasoline	37.2	—
Fuel oils	27.2	41.8
Coal tar products	15.7	12.2

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Furniture and repair (S.I.C. 261 — 268):		
Logs and bolts	18.0	—
Other forest products	—	4.3
Fish by-products — Glue	14.0	16.7
Broad woven fabrics	13.3	14.3
Felts and waste	89.5	10.0
Wool apparel fabric and products	—	6.3
Narrow fabrics	12.3	—
Lumber and ties	31.4	18.6
Veneer and plywood	20.6	19.6
Hardwood flooring	25.0	—
Asphalt roofing (S.I.C. 272):		
Quartz	—	61.5
Other non-metallic minerals	—	60.8
Sand, gravel, stone	—	66.4
Paperboard and building paper	—	13.3
Folding and setup boxes	—	11.5
Metal work, repair and parts	—	15.7
Gasoline	—	66.7
Fuel oils	—	33.3
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	—	21.4
Paper box and bag manufacturers (S.I.C. 273, 274):		
Fish by-products — Glue	12.8	13.0
Cordage and twine	20.0	13.2
Wood pulp	8.0	—
Paperboard and building paper	9.9	9.3
Folding and setup boxes	9.4	11.6
Paper bags	7.7	—
Printing	—	0.2
Wire and fencing	13.8	15.3
Gasoline	40.0	65.0
Fuel oil	17.9	46.9
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	50.0	69.2
Printing and publishing (S.I.C. 286 — 289):		
Coal	—	66.7
Fish by-products — Glue	12.5	25.0
Broad woven fabrics	10.0	20.0
Cordage and twine	16.7	—
Wooden boxes	11.1	—
Newsprint	10.0	14.0
Paperboard and building paper	6.9	6.0
Folding and setup boxes	8.3	11.5
Paper bags	11.1	—
Printing	5.0	3.1
Iron foundry products	20.0	12.8
Metal containers	25.0	—
Wire and fencing	19.4	—
Gasoline	69.8	67.9
Fuel oils	18.7	43.2
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	51.5	41.7
Fabricated plastic products	25.0	—

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Iron and steel mills (S.I.C. 291):		
Iron ore	27.0	—
Coal	91.3	—
Quartz	59.8	—
Other non-metallic minerals	60.2	—
Folding and setup boxes	9.3	—
Semi-finished steel	28.3	—
Iron foundry products	35.0	—
Metal work, repair and parts	26.1	—
Lime	9.9	—
Fire clay, other refractory products	24.8	—
Gasoline	30.3	—
Fuel oils	24.8	—
Sulphuric acid	7.8	—
Iron foundries, metal rolling, casting, etc. (S.I.C. 294 – 298):		
Coal	23.7	58.3
Lumber and ties	30.0	—
Folding and setup boxes	—	20.0
Coke and oven gas	30.5	6.7
Semi-finished steel	33.3	—
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	32.6	16.0
Fabricated structural steel	30.0	—
Bricks and blocks	—	20.0
Fire clay and other refractory products	18.2	—
Gasoline	61.9	66.7
Fuel oils	—	40.0
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	—	25.0
Paints and varnishes	18.2	—
Boiler, plate and fabricated structural metal (S.I.C. 301, 302):		
Coal	25.3	—
Lumber and ties	30.4	—
Wooden boxes	8.8	—
Coke and oven gas	27.3	—
Electric steel castings	11.1	—
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	20.8	14.8
Iron foundry products	26.3	20.0
Fabricated structural steel	22.8	12.3
Other metal stamping	—	16.7
Wire and fencing	20.0	—
Fire clay and other refractory products	26.7	—
Gasoline	67.2	—
Fuel oils	42.6	41.6
Paints and varnishes	11.9	20.0
Ornamental and architectural metal (S.I.C. 303):		
Folding and setup boxes	9.5	10.0
Wire and fencing	20.0	—
Nails, nuts, bolts	21.0	—
Gasoline	67.7	—
Fuel oils	40.0	42.1

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick – Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Metal stamping and processing (S.I.C. 304):		
Nails, nuts, bolts	—	16.5
Gasoline	—	60.0
Fuel oils	—	41.3
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	—	24.8
Paints and varnishes	—	19.9
Wire and wire products (S.I.C. 305, 306):		
Coal	—	49.1
Lumber and ties	33.3	—
Hardwood flooring	14.3	20.0
Folding and setup boxes	9.4	11.4
Semi-finished steel	30.8	—
Wire rods	20.0	9.9
Iron foundry products	36.0	—
Wire and fencing	—	22.9
Barrels, drums, repair	30.0	14.3
Gasoline	66.7	50.0
Fuel oils	33.3	34.9
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	46.5	—
Sulphuric acid	2.0	7.5
Heating equipment (S.I.C. 307):		
Lumber and ties	31.4	—
Folding and setup boxes	10.0	—
Iron foundry products	20.0	—
Gasoline	50.0	—
Paints and varnishes	12.2	—
Machine shops (S.I.C. 308):		
Coal	—	52.9
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	28.6	25.0
Nails, nuts, bolts	19.9	17.7
Gasoline	71.1	64.6
Fuel oils	48.0	42.9
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	44.4	—
Paints and varnishes	12.5	23.3
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	32.1	15.0
Miscellaneous metal fabricating (S.I.C. 309):		
Coal	9.0	34.5
Quartz	—	56.0
Lumber and ties	25.0	25.6
Wooden boxes	—	10.2
Folding and setup boxes	—	7.7
Coke and oven gas	—	5.9
Semi-finished steel	21.5	—
Electric steel castings	—	20.2
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	28.4	11.3
Iron foundry products	27.4	12.4
Fabricated structural steel	34.1	—
Fire clay and other refractory products	—	23.8
Gasoline	84.2	56.0
Fuel oils	57.8	—
Paints and varnishes	12.2	20.0

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Miscellaneous machinery and equipment:		
Wooden boxes	10.3	—
Semi-finished steel	28.8	—
Electric steel castings	37.2	20.0
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	42.7	14.4
Iron foundry products	29.0	22.2
Hydrants and valves	30.0	—
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	33.0	20.4
Fuel oils	45.0	40.0
Commercial refrigeration:		
Lumber and ties	—	27.5
Veneer and plywood	—	14.3
Wooden boxes	—	16.7
Folding and setup boxes	—	20.0
Iron foundry products	—	33.3
Other metal stamping	—	20.0
Fuel oils	—	41.2
Paints and varnishes	—	20.8
Aircraft and parts (S.I.C. 321):		
Wire rods	20.0	—
Iron foundry products	20.0	—
Electric wire and cable	22.8	—
Gasoline	60.0	—
Fuel oils	31.6	—
Paints and varnishes	12.0	—
Truck body and trailer manufacturers (S.I.C. 324):		
Lumber and ties	9.9	—
Wire and fencing	—	18.2
Gasoline	50.0	—
Fuel oils	50.0	33.3
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	50.0	—
Railway rolling stock (S.I.C. 326):		
Coal	20.9	0.7
Lumber and ties	34.1	25.0
Coke and oven gas	40.3	—
Semi-finished steel	28.6	—
Electric steel castings	21.7	20.0
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	41.2	14.9
Iron foundry products	28.3	18.0
Fabricated structural steel	24.0	21.8
Wire and fencing	—	14.3
Nails, nuts, bolts	—	19.0
Rolling stock parts and repair	23.1	13.0
Bricks and blocks	—	16.1
Fire clay and other refractory products	28.9	—
Gasoline	16.7	—
Fuel oils	36.0	54.1
Paints and varnishes	12.1	20.0
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	—	12.7
Coal tar products	—	10.0

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Boat, shipbuilding and repair (S.I.C. 327, 328):		
Logs and bolts	10.0	10.0
Other forest products	—	25.0
Coal	—	46.4
Canvas products	—	14.0
Lumber and ties	40.0	29.9
Veneer and plywood	24.8	20.0
Coke and oven gas	28.9	97.7
Semi-finished steel	36.0	—
Electric steel castings	23.5	20.0
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	20.0	14.2
Iron foundry products	29.4	7.0
Boilers and tanks	34.9	—
Fabricated structural steel	—	15.0
Wire and fencing	18.8	25.0
Nails, nuts, bolts	21.0	16.3
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	33.0	—
Communications equipment	22.8	—
Electric wire and cable	23.0	—
Gasoline	68.3	44.4
Fuel oils	40.9	28.0
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	60.0	—
Paints and varnishes	12.1	19.8
Coal tar products	9.8	—
Major appliances manufacturers (S.I.C. 332):		
Logs and bolts	—	33.3
Coal	—	43.3
Wooden boxes	—	10.9
Folding and setup boxes	—	11.3
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	—	5.1
Iron foundry products	—	16.0
Wire and fencing	—	15.4
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	—	28.0
Gasoline	—	68.6
Fuel oils	—	51.6
Paints and varnishes	—	19.0
Communications equipment (S.I.C. 335):		
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	40.0	—
Fabricated structural steel	36.8	—
Electronic tubes and repair	23.1	—
Electric wire and cable	22.8	—
Electric wire, cable, batteries (S.I.C. 337, 338):		
Tissue paper, etc.	12.5	—
Wire and fencing	20.4	—
Electric wire and cable	—	11.7
Gasoline	35.3	60.0
Fuel oils	—	45.0
Cement (S.I.C. 341):		
Coal	—	29.2
Paper bags	—	9.0
Gasoline	—	62.1
Fuel oils	—	44.0

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Lime (S.I.C. 343):		
Other forest products	—	10.0
Coal	—	50.0
Paper bags	—	8.3
Gasoline		57.1
Fuel oils	—	50.0
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	—	66.7
Gypsum products (S.I.C. 345):		
Coal	—	38.8
Gypsum	—	46.2
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	—	13.8
Paperboard and building paper	—	9.9
Paper bags	9.5	9.0
Cement	37.5	13.5
Lime	16.3	12.8
Gasoline	—	41.3
Fuel oils	38.0	37.8
Clay and concrete products (S.I.C. 347 - 351):		
Coal	30.2	24.2
Quartz	60.3	—
Sand, gravel, stone	28.2	59.0
Paper bags	9.3	—
Tar	47.9	48.1
Wire and fencing	17.2	23.1
Cement	28.9	2.3
Lime	—	25.0
Gasoline	55.5	57.3
Fuel oils	27.4	28.6
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	—	86.7
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	—	10.0
Stone products (S.I.C. 353):		
Quartz	—	54.5
Sand gravel, stone	—	65.6
Stone products	35.5	24.4
Gasoline	70.0	69.2
Fuel oils	41.8	43.5
Fabricated plastic products	—	25.9
Mineral wool (S.I.C. 354):		
Sand, gravel, stone	66.7	—
Tissue paper, etc.	9.3	
Folding and setup boxes	11.1	
Paper bags	9.4	—
Coke and oven gas	45.2	—
Tar	55.2	—
Stone products	12.8	—
Gasoline	80.0	—
Fuel oils	38.9	—
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	38.3	

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Petroleum refineries (S.I.C. 365):		
Barrels, drums	25.8	—
Gasoline for fuel.	—	36.4
Fuel oils for fuel.	—	45.9
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha.	—	46.4
Paints and varnishes.	11.9	—
Sulphuric acid	—	6.8
Mixed fertilizers (S.I.C. 372):		
Coal.	11.1	62.5
Sand, gravel, stone.	—	60.5
Paper bags	9.4	8.6
Gasoline	51.6	53.0
Fuel oils	25.0	31.0
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	13.5	5.0
Sulphuric acid	7.4	—
Paints and varnishes (S.I.C. 375):		
Coal.	36.2	—
Folding and setup boxes	9.4	—
Printing.	12.5	—
Metal containers.	19.3	—
Fuel oils	50.0	—
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha.	18.2	—
Paints and varnishes.	8.3	—
Coal tar products	41.2	—
Soap, cleaning compounds, tar products (S.I.C. 376 — 379):		
Coal.	92.0	—
Fish by-products	20.0	—
Folding and setup boxes	9.1	—
Coke and oven gas.	2.0	—
Metal containers.	17.4	—
Gasoline	75.0	—
Fuel oils	31.8	52.6
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha.	47.4	11.1
Coal tar products	27.2	—
Venetian blinds (S.I.C. 384):		
Cordage and twine	20.0	—
Metal work, parts and repair	9.1	—
Gasoline	50.0	—
Plastic signs and displays (S.I.C. 385):		
Lumber and ties	8.3	25.1
Folding and setup boxes	9.5	6.7
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars.	11.6	—
Culvert pipe	22.0	—
Nails, nuts, bolts.	—	16.7
Gasoline	71.1	66.7
Fuel oils	38.1	50.0
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha.	66.7	—
Paints and varnishes.	11.7	19.9
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	13.3	—

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Brooms and brushes, etc. (S.I.C. 153, 381, 374, 393, 399):		
Coal	—	34.4
Skins, hides, by-products	—	13.4
Cotton yarn	—	11.0
Lumber and ties	9.1	25.0
Wooden boxes	—	11.5
Folding and setup boxes	9.6	9.1
Paper bags	11.1	10.7
Printing	—	6.5
Coke and oven gas	—	35.9
Wire and fencing	33.3	18.7
Nails, nuts, bolts	—	16.7
Gasoline	62.3	62.1
Fuel oils	44.8	43.5
Paints and varnishes	12.0	23.7
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	21.9	—
Coal tar products		21.2
Residential construction (S.I.C. 404 - 421):		
Sand, gravel, stone		59.9
Lumber and ties	11.5	24.5
Laths and shingles	10.0	22.6
Veneer and plywood	18.0	20.0
Sash and door	15.0	17.2
Hardwood flooring	12.3	16.7
Other millwork	15.0	22.1
Paperboard and building paper	15.0	10.0
Asphalt, shingles, cement	18.0	22.8
Iron foundry products	24.7	23.2
Boilers and tanks	34.4	21.2
Oil burners	24.1	27.8
Ornamental and architectural iron	31.5	15.7
Other metal stamping	25.9	27.0
Wire and fencing	37.0	15.1
Nails, nuts, bolts	22.0	15.0
Furnaces and ducts	23.0	28.0
Barrels, drums, repair	26.0	17.6
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	29.8	—
Stoves, heaters, home appliances	23.0	26.0
Electric wire and cable	26.6	14.0
Cement	26.9	29.2
Lime	16.9	13.1
Gypsum products	24.7	19.9
Bricks and blocks	30.0	20.3
Concrete pipe, tile, flue linings	30.0	17.0
Ready-mix concrete	30.0	—
Fire clay and other refractory products	25.0	21.2
Stone products	29.4	27.5
Mineral wool products	25.0	26.0
Asbestos products	20.4	20.0
Gasoline	60.0	66.7
Paints and varnishes	10.0	20.0

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick – Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Non-residential construction (S.I.C. 404 – 421):		
Sand, gravel, stone	60.0	41.3
Lumber and ties	11.5	14.5
Laths and shingles	10.0	22.5
Veneer and plywood	18.0	20.0
Sash and door	15.0	15.0
Hardwood flooring	2.1	15.0
Other millwork	15.0	24.9
Asphalt shingles, cement	18.0	92.6
Coke and oven gas	—	16.7
Concrete reinforcing and other steel products	29.0	25.0
Iron foundry products	32.1	19.1
Boilers and tanks	35.0	12.0
Oil burners	23.7	28.0
Fabricated structural steel	34.7	—
Ornamental and architectural iron	31.2	18.0
Other metal stamping	26.0	—
Wire and fencing	—	12.5
Nails, nuts, bolts	22.0	—
Furnaces and ducts	23.0	28.0
Electric wire and cable	26.5	14.0
Cement	27.5	12.6
Gypsum products	27.4	20.0
Bricks and blocks	30.0	14.3
Concrete pipe, tile, flue linings	30.0	25.6
Ready-mix concrete	30.0	—
Stone products	29.1	28.0
Mineral wool products	28.2	26.0
Gasoline	60.0	61.5
Paints and varnishes	10.0	20.0
Engineering construction (S.I.C. 404 – 421):		
Miscellaneous agricultural products	40.9	47.6
Logs and bolts	10.0	18.2
Other forest products	9.4	24.7
Coal	43.3	—
Sand, gravel, stone	37.0	49.0
Lumber and ties	11.4	12.9
Other sawmill products	47.8	9.7
Hardwood flooring	15.0	14.8
Wood, treated and preserved	13.8	15.8
Coke and oven gas	—	16.3
Rails and tie plates	20.6	21.0
Wire rods	16.7	22.9
Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	29.2	—
Iron foundry products	24.8	29.1
Boilers and tanks	28.0	15.2
Fabricated structural steel	35.0	29.8
Other products and repairs	29.1	—
Culvert pipe	23.2	27.9

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Engineering construction (S.I.C. 404 — 421) — Concluded:		
Other metal stamping	25.9	30.4
Wire and fencing	19.8	15.2
Nails, nuts, bolts	20.6	15.2
Axles and other forging	25.2	25.0
Hydrants and valves	20.4	20.4
Barrels, drums and repair	26.5	8.1
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	29.0	17.1
Stoves, heaters, home appliances	23.0	20.9
Electric wire and cable	27.0	14.7
Cement	27.5	15.0
Bricks and blocks	30.0	29.0
Concrete pipe, tile, flue linings	31.0	27.6
Ready-mix concrete	30.0	—
Fire clay and other refractory products	25.1	24.4
Gasoline	60.0	55.1
Fuel oils	38.8	15.3
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	48.7	20.0
Mixed fertilizer	15.0	20.0
Paints and varnishes	9.8	25.6
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	42.9	23.1
Coal tar products	16.1	17.2
Air and rail transport (S.I.C. 501, 502, 506):		
Coal	43.5	58.4
Lumber and ties	—	13.9
Wood, treated and preserved	13.8	—
Rails and tie plates	20.0	19.7
Iron foundry products	25.0	24.0
Nails, nuts, bolts	21.8	16.4
Metal work, parts and repair	—	20.0
Aircraft parts and repair	8.2	13.1
Rolling stock parts and repair	8.3	13.1
Electric wire and cable	26.8	13.9
Gasoline	60.0	60.0
Fuel oils	38.7	39.0
Paints and varnishes	10.9	20.0
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	34.8	—
Water transport (S.I.C. 504, 505):		
Coal	47.5	—
Salt	40.0	—
Cordage and twine	20.0	12.5
Wire	20.3	20.0
Nails, nuts, bolts	22.0	13.2
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	28.7	28.0
Gasoline	—	61.5
Fuel oils	38.9	39.0
Paints and varnishes	—	20.0
Cleaning and washing compounds	20.0	7.1
Brooms and brushes	35.6	40.0

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Continued

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Truck transport (S.I.C. 507, 517):		
Printing	—	5.9
Truck, bus bodies, trailers, repair, parts	—	9.7
Gasoline	60.0	45.0
Fuel oils	38.7	60.0
Cleaning and washing compounds	20.0	20.0
Bus and taxi transport (S.I.C. 508, 509, 512):		
Furniture and repairs	10.0	26.5
Printing	—	2.0
Nails, nuts, bolts	21.9	21.8
Truck, bus bodies, trailers, repair and parts	—	9.6
Electric wire and cable	26.9	—
Gasoline	60.0	60.0
Fuel oils	38.7	39.0
Paints and varnishes	11.3	25.0
Moving, storage, warehousing (S.I.C. 527):		
Lumber and ties	—	35.0
Wooden boxes	—	7.7
Folding and setup boxes	18.2	41.7
Nails, nuts, bolts	21.7	15.2
Truck, bus bodies, trailers, repair and parts	—	33.3
Gasoline	60.0	59.9
Radio and TV, telephone and telegraph (S.I.C. 543, 544, 545):		
Printing	—	5.7
Wire and fencing	—	20.0
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	30.0	25.0
Electric power (S.I.C. 572):		
Coal	80.8	58.3
Lumber and ties	—	30.0
Printing	—	5.0
Wire and fencing	—	15.1
Nails, nuts, bolts	20.0	21.0
Hydrants and valves	18.0	16.0
Machinery parts and repair	—	28.0
Electric wire and cable	27.3	—
Fuel oils	38.7	39.0
Paints and varnishes	—	20.0
Oxygen, acetylene, other gases	—	33.3
Cleaning and washing compounds	20.0	15.0
Fabricated plastic products	—	40.0

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.56. 1960 Percentage Margins¹
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Concluded

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages	
Gas and water systems (S.I.C. 574, 576):		
Machinery parts and repair	—	21.7
Gasoline	—	40.1
Paints and varnishes	11.0	20.0
Wholesale trade (S.I.C. 602 – 629):		
Fish by-products	29.6	7.9
Cordage and twine	16.9	12.4
Cotton and jute bags	11.8	9.0
Clothing, including hosiery and furs	19.9	17.0
Wooden boxes	12.0	17.1
Folding and setup boxes	16.9	10.3
Wire and fencing	26.7	19.2
Nails, nuts, bolts	17.0	14.8
Machinery parts, repair and machine shops	—	26.0
Frozen food cabinets	11.5	39.0
Fuel oils	39.0	—
Cleaning and washing compounds	17.3	8.5
Retail trade (S.I.C. 631 – 699):		
Feed and seed crops	20.9	37.5
Cordage and twine	14.6	13.8
Clothing, including hosiery and furs	24.9	13.3
Paperboard and building paper	9.2	—
Folding and setup boxes	9.0	11.5
Paper bags	9.1	46.7
Nails, nuts, bolts	16.9	14.7
Frozen food cabinets	—	21.1
Radios, record players	18.9	—
Electronic tubes and repair	—	14.7
Fuel oils	39.0	40.0
Hotels and restaurants (S.I.C. 875 – 876):		
Coal	97.0	42.2
Clothing	22.0	16.2
Furniture and repairs	9.3	24.6
Folding and setup boxes	15.7	—
Paper bags	50.0	9.0
Paper containers	20.0	—
Printing	—	4.8
Radios, record players	20.4	—
Gasoline	55.3	54.6
Fuel oils	52.8	40.0
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	52.7	40.9
Cleaning and washing compounds	20.0	7.2
Miscellaneous personal custom-made items	16.8	12.2

¹ Gross margins as a percentage of purchaser value.

TABLE 6.57. Percentage Margins on Personal Consumption Expenditure, 1960

	Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages			
Livestock	38.6	41.4	29.4	29.5
Fresh poultry	38.0	25.3	14.1	28.0
Fresh milk	40.4	18.5	27.9	35.0
Eggs	32.2	21.5	16.7	16.2
Potatoes	25.6	12.4	43.5	24.6
Vegetables	36.4	22.5	26.0	22.1
Atlantic fruit	36.9	36.8	52.4	57.1
Fuel wood	27.7	16.7	16.4	17.0
Coal	20.0	29.2	13.0	12.8
Fresh, frozen, cured meat	56.3	41.4	49.7	50.0
Canned and processed meat	57.2	17.7	13.9	13.9
Lard	—	17.6	20.0	19.9
Poultry	77.3	26.1	29.6	14.0
Fluid milk and cream	47.6	18.5	10.6	16.9
Butter and cheese	47.6	21.2	25.3	11.7
Milk, powdered and canned	35.8	17.7	21.2	20.7
Ice cream, etc.	41.9	35.5	33.9	33.1
Shellfish, in shell or shucked	57.0	39.5	39.1	29.3
Shellfish, canned	—	—	21.3	15.0
Groundfish, fresh, frozen salted	57.1	39.4	39.1	29.3
Canned fish (non-shellfish)	22.5	41.0	21.3	15.0
Vegetable products	46.0	37.7	30.2	31.4
Fruit products, including jams	52.0	25.8	31.4	35.5
Bread	21.8	8.5	6.2	5.4
Other bakery products	24.0	8.5	8.5	8.5
Confectionery	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Sugar	34.4	23.2	24.5	24.5
Tea, coffee	27.2	14.8	13.3	13.3
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	16.5	—	16.3	15.0
Margarine and shortening	29.6	17.7	18.1	18.1
Soft drinks	15.7	16.0	60.0	16.2
Spirits ¹	76.8	75.0	36.9	75.0
Beer ¹	49.9	45.4	55.4	54.1
Footwear	66.9	66.9	66.9	67.9
Gloves, luggage and leather products	37.8	37.8	37.1	37.5
Broad woven fabrics	—	—	—	37.9
Canvas products	—	—	17.6	18.1
Clothing, including hosiery and furs	50.6	48.8	51.1	50.8
Furniture	45.5	33.8	45.7	45.7
Tissue paper	—	—	26.9	35.3
Printing	20.7	33.4	33.3	33.4
Nails and hardware	44.5	44.5	44.4	44.5
Stoves, heaters and home appliances	50.0	59.4	49.9	49.7
Gasoline ²	24.5	24.5	23.0	23.3
Gasoline ³	61.7	65.7	59.0	61.1
Fuel oils	25.9	26.2	27.5	27.3
Natural gas and manufacturing gas	29.9	32.3	49.0	45.9
Fabricated plastic products	19.4	19.3	—	—

¹ These margins represent federal and provincial sales taxes and excise duties, except \$1 million of dealers margin on private retailers' beer in Newfoundland.

² Margin on transportation from refinery to service station.

³ Gross margins including transportation, dealer margin and taxes.

TABLE 6.58. Percentage Trading Margins on Public Sector Purchases Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Tables, 1960

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percentages			
Eggs	27.0	18.5	27.0	0.9
Potatoes	—	29.6	29.9	21.9
Vegetables	74.8	25.1	60.0	34.1
Atlantic fruit	9.9	49.7	65.6	73.6
Feed and seed crops	14.8	2.2	19.3	2.3
Miscellaneous agriculture products	—	—	10.1	—
Other forest products	15.1	—	9.6	20.2
Coal	55.6	—	—	—
Salt	16.7	18.8	40.0	—
Sand, gravel and stone	—	—	40.6	—
Fresh, frozen, cured meat	7.2	—	35.0	—
Lard	5.8	4.8	16.7	—
Poultry	8.0	12.0	17.9	10.1
Fluid milk and cream	7.0	—	4.8	23.9
Butter and cheese	0.2	3.1	2.0	38.4
Milk, powdered and canned	11.7	8.4	16.7	25.9
Ice cream, etc.	6.2	15.2	—	31.0
Groundfish, fresh, frozen and salted	14.9	22.9	56.3	15.8
Fish by-products	15.0	—	21.7	—
Vegetable products	9.2	10.2	8.7	22.9
Fruit products, including jams	7.0	7.1	18.8	18.7
Bread	5.1	5.4	10.0	8.0
Other bakery products	5.0	5.1	9.3	7.9
Sugar	11.8	5.2	17.8	20.0
Tea, coffee	9.1	3.3	10.0	10.0
Potato products, including starch, spices, etc.	26.8	6.3	20.0	17.6
Margarine	—	4.8	11.8	14.9
Footwear	15.0	—	—	—
Canvas products	22.2	—	—	—
Clothing, including hosiery and furs	15.0	32.3	27.0	22.3
Lumber and ties	15.0	26.7	11.7	—
Furniture and repairs	21.2	—	6.0	—
Tissue paper, etc.	16.7	—	14.9	15.3
Printing	10.0	0.4	20.1	14.4
Ornamental and architectural iron	—	—	—	17.2
Other metal stamping	—	—	14.3	—
Wire and fencing	15.7	—	—	—
Nails, nuts, bolts	—	—	20.0	—
Boilers and tanks	15.0	20.2	21.0	20.2
Hydrants and valves	—	—	—	6.0
Barrels, drums	15.0	24.4	2.2	15.5
Machinery parts and repair	5.6	—	11.3	—
Frozen food cabinets	29.8	—	10.0	5.1
Aircraft parts and repair	16.7	—	—	—
Ships and vessels	10.0	3.7	—	—
Boat, ship repair and parts	10.1	—	—	—
Stoves, heaters and home appliances	18.1	15.9	5.9	14.9
Radar instruments	15.1	—	—	12.9
Electric wire and cable	—	13.3	20.1	6.2
Cement	20.1	24.2	25.0	22.0
Asbestos products	—	—	—	15.0
Gasoline	65.0	30.5	—	—
Fuel oils	43.4	40.0	38.7	33.3
Asphalt, liquid gases, naptha	79.9	2.4	80.7	—
Mixed fertilizer	—	—	7.6	15.0
Paints and varnishes	15.4	—	9.7	7.3
Oxygen, acetylene and other gases	10.0	5.0	12.8	2.7
Coal tar products	—	12.5	11.2	4.4
Cleaning and washing compounds	15.0	10.4	19.6	45.7
Fabricated plastic products	—	—	—	0.6
Brooms and brushes	9.8	10.0	10.0	3.8

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MODEL 1 NFLD., 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF, J*, IMPORT COEF, U = M/(Q-X+M)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	METALS	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEV	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.000000									
2 FORESTRY.....	0.002107									
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.981890									
4 METAL MINING.....		1.000000								
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....				1.000000						
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....					0.819967					
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....					0.156959	1.000000				
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....							1.000000			
9 S. DRINK, DIST. BEV.....					0.023075			1.000000		
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....									1.000000	
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....		0.016003								
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....										
13 PRINTING.....										
14 METAL FABRIC.....										
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....										
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....										
17 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....										
18 PETR. FERT. PNT. SOAP.....										
19										
20 MISC. MANUF.....										
21 CONSTRUCTION.....										
22 TRANSP. TRAV. ELNT.....										
23 RADIO, TEL. TELEG.....										
24 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....										
25 DISTRIBUTION.....										
26 AUTO OPERATION.....										
27 FINANCE, CREDIT.....										
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....										
29 HOTELS, REST.....										
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....										
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....										
32 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	
33 IMPORTS - NS.....	0.085659				0.155261	0.068965	0.132363	0.067256	0.022409	0.012586
34 IMPORTS - NB.....	0.028529	0.000911			0.068943	0.022811	0.013236	0.205908		
35 IMPORTS - PEI.....	0.103470					0.069464	0.000132			0.004955
36 IMPORTS - S11D.....										
37 IMPORTS - RES.....	0.276983	0.022005				0.728489	0.211225	0.299427	0.169041	0.948832
38 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	0.494641	0.022916			0.224204	0.889729	0.356956	0.572591	0.191450	0.966373

MODEL 1 NFLD., 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF. J*, IMPORT COEF. U=M/(Q-X+M)

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD.	PRINTING	FABRIC, METAL PROD	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETR,FERT, PAINT,SOAP	19	20
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	0.005025									
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8								0.000559		
9										
10										
11	0.994975									
12		1.000000								
13			1.000000							
14				1.000000	0.032275					
15					0.967725	1.000000				
16							1.000000			
17								0.999441		
18										1.000000
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										
30										
31										
32	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
33										
34	0.051109	0.056029	0.057825	0.046929		0.028589	0.008377	0.215962		0.162766
35	0.033166	0.051476	0.009876	0.013809	0.005198	0.000170	0.003534	0.054789		0.191650
36				0.001105		0.000835				
37	0.780164	0.664869	0.326942	0.685794	0.970830	0.960934	0.593306	0.481407		0.124502
38	0.864439	0.772374	0.394644	0.747636	0.976028	0.990527	0.605216	0.752158		0.478918

MODEL 1 NFLD., 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF, J*, IMPORT COEF, U = M/(Q.X + M)

BUSINESS
SERVICES

31

1	AGRICULTURE.....	--
2	FORESTRY.....	--
3	PRIMARY FISHING.....	--
4	METAL MINING.....	--
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--
6	MEAT DAIRY/FRUIT.....	--
7	SECONDARY FISHING.....	--
8	MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--
9	S.DRINK/DIST.BREW.....	--
10	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--
11	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--
12	PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--
13	PRINTING.....	--
14	METAL FABRIC.....	--
15	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--
16	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--
17	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--
18	PETR. FERT. PNT. SOAP.....	--
19		--
20	MISC. MANUF.....	--
21	CONSTRUCTION.....	--
22	TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	--
23	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.....	--
24	E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--
25	DISTRIBUTION.....	--
26	AUTO OPERATION.....	--
27	FINANCE, R.E.....	--
28	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--
29	HOTELS, REST.....	--
30	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--
31	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	1.000000
32	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000
33	IMPORTS - NS.....	--
34	IMPORTS - NB.....	--
35	IMPORTS - PEI.....	--
36	IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--
37	IMPORTS - RES.....	--
38	TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETR,FERT, PAINT,SOAP	19	20	MISC. MANUF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.080771	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	0.242616	0.277602	--	--	0.005583	0.000044	--	--	--	--
3	PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	METALS.....	--	0.001159	0.000781	--	--	0.051603	--	--	--	--
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	0.000590	--	--	--	--
6	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	0.008434	0.000013	0.000654	0.003080	0.016162	0.036404	0.001338	--	0.186236	--
11	SAWMILL,WOOD,PROD.....	0.099306	0.000001	0.073729	0.000717	--	--	0.002057	--	0.041102	--
12	PULP,PAPER & PROD.....	0.002447	0.013737	0.027199	--	0.025566	0.000782	0.012150	--	0.009559	--
13	PRINTING.....	0.00214	0.002199	0.001584	0.059653	--	0.000782	0.012150	--	0.002230	--
14	FABRIC, METAL PROD.....	0.001114	0.013810	0.001584	0.019432	0.023803	0.008559	0.007178	--	0.016728	--
15	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.034610	0.007440	0.006661	0.000928	--	0.104240	--	--	0.021826	--
16	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	0.020570	0.050393	0.021245	--	--	--
17	NONMET MINERAL PR.....	0.031267	0.035764	0.009879	0.008123	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	PETR,FERT,PNT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	0.008762	0.000342	0.001433	0.004283	0.091684	0.010861	0.001997	--	0.046838	--
20	CONSTRUCTION.....	0.075271	0.031964	0.020311	0.084014	0.074955	0.088332	0.048969	--	0.009877	--
21	TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	0.010400	0.002221	0.008748	0.006836	0.002351	0.002095	0.001188	--	0.007010	--
22	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	0.017523	0.037456	0.010457	0.009304	0.006336	0.004114	0.019449	--	0.016091	--
23	E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	0.034937	0.018955	0.007265	0.039897	0.030185	0.042912	0.047521	--	0.002071	--
24	DISTRIBUTION.....	0.002666	0.000144	0.001031	0.001139	0.016796	0.000959	0.000150	--	0.025490	--
25	AUTO OPERATION.....	0.059212	0.003850	0.014454	0.023251	0.029386	0.012573	0.007118	--	--	--
26	FINANCER,E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.000478	--
28	HOTELS, REST.....	0.000503	0.007864	0.000377	0.001139	0.000294	0.000118	0.000090	--	0.019117	--
29	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.011318	--	0.006033	0.004663	0.011656	0.007526	0.005361	--	0.485423	--
30	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.030907	--
31	TOTAL INTER.INPUT	0.640385	0.452535	0.189814	0.263836	0.248356	0.309139	0.169888	--	--	--
32	TAXES.....	0.008674	0.002927	0.009603	0.023124	0.040287	0.005289	0.004183	--	0.097658	--
33	SUBSIDIES.....	0.034828	0.030052	0.067595	0.358716	0.120502	0.002981	0.631693	--	0.381393	--
34	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.266979	0.271775	0.452804	0.284112	0.313449	0.330929	0.087854	--	0.014338	--
35	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.037887	0.026872	0.026872	--	0.536586	0.001402	--	--	-0.040306	--
36	UNINCORP.BUSINC.....	0.182893	0.244338	0.041100	0.236641	-0.039965	0.131171	0.097418	--	0.030588	--
37	PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	-0.018048	0.059819	0.008974	0.029116	0.040765	0.008761	0.008965	--	0.355425	--
38	DEPRECIATION.....	0.029300	0.098974	0.008974	0.029116	0.496621	0.391180	0.136770	--	0.002230	--
39	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.285223	0.272092	0.612906	0.292530	0.480455	--	--	--	0.017524	--
40	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	0.005823	0.040765	0.017767	0.006769	--	0.002230	--
41	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.002403	0.013527	0.019808	0.007870	0.015840	0.001800	0.001917	--	0.017524	--
42	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.006642	0.002371	0.006636	0.015840	0.053317	0.030059	0.024000	--	0.011152	--
43	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.001224	0.044485	0.055051	0.024073	--	0.030059	0.024000	--	0.097658	--
44	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.034828	0.155171	0.106810	0.376755	0.120502	0.036995	0.631693	--	--	--
45	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.359620	0.547465	0.810186	0.736168	0.751644	0.690862	0.562562	--	0.514578	--
46	FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.286818	0.454668	0.724014	0.325212	0.550090	0.496621	0.185273	--	0.355425	--
47	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.324792	0.517414	0.742591	0.377452	0.631142	0.559766	0.198421	--	0.416919	--
48	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.080188	0.039813	0.115130	0.066460	0.062164	0.149956	0.017870	--	0.100367	--
49	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	--	1.000000	--
50											

	BUSINESS SERVICES	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENSE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	0.029257	--	--	--	0.000191	0.000353	0.001005	--	0.011425
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	0.000891	--	-0.094510	--	0.000891	0.000194	0.001944	--	--
3	PRIMARY FISH.....	0.004532	--	0.980335	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	METALS.....	0.000381	--	-0.057029	--	0.000616	0.001047	0.020109	--	0.039366
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.085681	--	0.007245	0.006742	0.000243	0.000670	0.002614	--	0.002253
6	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.005838	--	0.061871	0.001117	0.000131	0.000584	0.000402	--	0.006580
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	0.037526	--	0.001363	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	0.026362	--	-0.007568	--	0.000300	0.001826	0.002011	0.004242	0.003412
9	S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.056685	--	-0.002313	0.017074	0.000736	0.002069	0.002681	0.000213	0.006565
10	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.009570	--	0.027402	0.000977	--	--	--	0.000213	0.002397
11	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	0.002565	--	0.054697	--	0.000119	0.006695	0.006703	0.002357	0.007822
12	PULP, PAPER & PROD.....	0.004042	--	-0.00484	--	0.000243	0.000243	0.003443	0.002350	0.003443
13	PRINTING.....	0.000117	0.000117	0.038216	--	0.001477	0.008266	0.074134	0.023503	0.020957
14	FABRIC, METAL PROD.....	0.309626	0.309626	0.008178	--	0.220816	0.002179	--	--	--
15	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.036263	--	-0.025699	0.000259	0.000963	0.007389	0.011060	0.015607	0.020862
16	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.023309	--	0.007155	--	0.003915	--	--	--	--
17	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	PETR. FERT. PNT. SOAP.....	0.005648	--	0.001148	--	0.000243	0.000243	0.000534	0.000534	0.000534
19	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	0.001153	--	0.001148	0.150294	0.263699	0.533137	0.400630	0.168872	0.204734
20	CONSTRUCTION.....	0.071972	0.687807	--	0.006981	0.015569	0.046845	0.003786	0.026598	0.020458
21	TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.008368	--	--	0.015957	0.003029	0.002970	0.001361	0.001361	0.002068
22	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.....	0.013220	--	--	0.014850	0.005633	0.005633	0.004692	0.001361	0.002068
23	E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.003157	0.017960	--	0.009774	0.009954	0.004881	0.045982	0.013793	0.007791
24	DISTRIBUTION.....	0.009633	--	--	0.017593	--	0.004881	0.013473	0.011071	0.025260
25	AUTO OPERATION.....	0.000877	0.041866	--	--	0.001996	0.004022	0.009554	0.003788	0.009554
26	FINANCE, R.E.....	0.007593	--	--	--	0.003195	0.002435	0.017092	0.006003	0.007150
27	DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.079024	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.001467	--
28	HOTELS, REST.....	0.021719	--	--	--	0.002261	0.002289	0.000640	0.000640	0.012463
29	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.035500	--	--	0.020385	0.009091	0.012429	0.010054	0.002108	0.003347
30	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.000351	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.000351	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	TOTAL INTER. INPUT.....	0.410782	1.000000	1.000000	0.262003	0.542207	0.645388	0.704739	0.303756	0.415508
33	TAXES.....	0.009850	0.134727	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.004602	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.030744	0.104434	--	0.015847	0.007325	0.018260	0.039748	0.039884	0.095633
36	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.268373	--	--	0.722150	0.450468	0.199781	0.184329	0.582168	0.483774
37	UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.126287	--	--	--	--	0.136571	0.071184	0.074192	0.005085
38	PROFIT, RET. INT.....	0.152063	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39	DEPRECIATION.....	0.006504	--	--	0.722150	0.450468	0.240184	0.184329	0.582168	0.483774
40	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.467127	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	0.006480	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.066334	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.002718	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.019371	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.085524	--	--	0.015847	0.007325	0.114428	0.110932	0.114075	0.100718
46	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.589218	0.239161	--	0.737998	0.457793	0.354612	0.295261	0.696244	0.584492
47	FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.546723	--	--	0.722150	0.450468	0.336352	0.255513	0.656360	0.488859
48	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.134727	--	--	0.722150	0.450468	0.336352	0.255513	0.656360	0.488859
49	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.065950	--	--	0.129650	0.083212	0.034694	0.036866	0.200085	0.169507
50	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INPUT COEFFICIENTS OF INDUSTRIES B* & OF FINAL EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES D*E*

	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- NFLD.	TOTAL EXPORTS	TOTAL INTER. DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	0.017610	0.001342	0.029211	0.007492	--	--	--	0.005314	0.001360	0.008331
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	-0.000053	0.017972	--	--	--	--	--	0.014983	0.021602	0.012121
3 PRIMARY FISH	0.002652	--	--	0.642151	--	--	--	0.019290	0.020036	0.013072
4 METALS	0.006312	0.471574	0.555886	0.199292	--	--	--	0.474685	--	0.069744
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES	0.000202	0.004464	0.278670	--	--	--	--	0.041598	--	0.007876
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	0.051917	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.004101	0.001117	0.020999
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	0.003995	0.148801	0.036357	0.032108	--	--	--	0.129959	0.000312	0.020134
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.	0.022284	0.000009	0.000409	--	0.185602	--	--	0.000116	0.004103	0.010711
9 SDRINK, DIST. BEW.	0.015378	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.000068	0.006098
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	0.033706	--	0.002839	--	--	--	--	0.000386	0.002590	0.014553
11 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	0.006501	0.001547	0.007702	0.000407	--	--	--	0.002349	0.019457	0.011922
12 PULP, PAPER & PROD	0.001862	0.282984	0.005367	0.013442	--	--	--	0.004866	0.004866	0.036578
13 PRINTING	0.004449	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.237053	0.002670	0.002993
14 FABRIC, METAL PROD	0.000430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.017862	0.008454
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.	0.049969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.028328	0.032852
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	0.034047	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.006322	0.016364
17 NONMET. MINERAL PR.	-0.000112	--	--	0.084058	0.068616	0.400881	--	0.002574	0.014962	0.007260
18 PETR. FERT. PNT. SOAP	0.016255	--	--	0.021052	0.745782	0.599119	--	0.000889	0.024792	0.018038
19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 MISC. MFG. PROD.	0.000763	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.000534	0.000549
21 CONSTRUCTION	0.190948	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.020561	0.084865
22 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT	0.050866	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.067180	0.052164	0.053779
23 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	0.005749	0.071307	0.056889	--	--	--	--	--	0.007584	0.005785
24 E. POWER, WATER, GAS	0.010551	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.011956	0.011956
25 DISTRIBUTION	0.095221	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.018670	0.046224
26 AUTO OPERATION	0.025483	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.011917	0.015581
27 FINANCER.	0.004620	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.035876	0.018463
28 DWELLING SERVICES	0.046243	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.018243	0.018243
29 HOTELS, REST.	0.012773	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.003018	0.006439
30 PERSONAL SERVICES	0.021611	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.001223	0.009093
31 BUSINESS SERVICES	0.003106	--	0.026670	--	--	--	--	0.003635	0.010249	0.006493
32 TOTAL INTER. INPUT	0.735338	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	--	1.000000	0.353147	0.595568
33 TAXES	0.078839	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.028791	0.044456
34 SUBSIDIES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-0.013455	-0.006241
35 NON COMP. IMPORTS	0.069429	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.058852	0.054686
36 WAGES & SALARIES	0.098812	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.316669	0.185860	0.185860
37 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.043553	0.020201	0.020201
38 PROFIT, RENT, INT.	0.017582	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.147941	0.075555	0.075555
39 DEPRECIATION	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.064501	0.029917	0.029917
40 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	0.102644	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.405405	0.228530	0.228530
41 EDUCATION & HOSP.	0.003792	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.001496	0.001496
42 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.038817	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.027485	0.027485
43 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.001590	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.006475	0.006475
44 FEDERAL REVENUE	0.034640	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.015492	0.015492
45 IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.083178	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.127494	0.091948
46 TOTAL PRIMARY	0.264662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.646852	0.404434
47 FACTOR INCOMES	0.116394	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.508163	0.281615
48 GROSS DOM. PROD.	0.195233	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.588000	0.349748
49 EMPLOYMENT	0.025056	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.096609	0.054694
50 TOTAL OUTPUT	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	--	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S.DRINKS, DIST,BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.006594	0.000385	0.000149	0.000008	0.000005	0.127466	0.000246	0.005561	0.000172	0.000506
2 FORESTRY.....	0.000744	1.000055	0.000666	0.000276	0.001025	0.003746	0.002121	0.003746	0.000864	0.000353
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000011	0.000000	1.003298	0.000000	0.000000	0.000871	0.469013	0.000103	0.000003	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	0.000153	--	1.000000	1.000127	0.001370	0.008880	0.000891	0.000197	0.000235
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.009921	0.000000	0.017056	0.000446	0.000000	1.009702	0.000933	0.001146	0.000334	0.003931
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	0.000122	0.000000	0.000015	0.000000	0.000000	0.001863	1.003476	0.000220	0.000007	0.000755
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.000024	0.000000	0.007057	0.000000	0.000000	0.026822	0.000040	1.028546	0.029694	0.000109
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	0.108964	0.000042	0.000016	0.000001	0.000001	0.000285	0.000027	0.000307	1.004915	0.000112
9 SDRINK,DIST,BREW.....	0.000058	0.000000	0.000001	0.000001	0.000002	0.000130	0.001005	0.000165	0.000008	1.006771
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	0.000168	0.000013	0.002055	0.000003	0.000002	0.000197	0.002109	0.000188	0.000276	0.000277
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	0.000355	0.000207	0.002642	0.000982	0.000989	0.001324	0.006078	0.013898	0.002996	0.002289
12 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	0.002474	0.000025	0.000137	0.000160	0.002965	0.002838	0.003600	0.003265	0.006041	0.002189
13 PRINTING.....	0.001215	0.000471	0.000366	0.001392	0.000638	0.000827	0.000784	0.000398	0.000372	0.000446
14 METAL FABRIC.....	0.004079	0.002840	0.005973	0.004954	0.018412	0.000743	0.000784	0.000358	0.000278	0.000458
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000537	0.000684	0.000747	0.002676	0.000192	0.000743	0.000131	0.000034	0.000239	0.000486
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000025	0.000006	0.000230	0.000033	0.000015	0.000033	0.000634	0.000634	0.000394	0.000275
17 NONMET MINERAL PR.....	0.002366	0.000347	0.000230	0.000033	0.000256	0.000458	0.000963	0.004003	0.003305	0.000163
18 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.005293	0.005100	0.012674	0.010309	0.008067	0.005365	0.000279	0.000170	0.000131	0.000131
19 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	0.010289	0.000078	0.000279	0.000525	0.000262	0.001395	0.002919	0.000143	0.000164	0.0015245
20 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000057	0.000021	0.003514	0.000074	0.000024	0.001603	0.002919	0.000143	0.000164	0.0015245
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.013098	0.000864	0.006008	0.031642	0.008042	0.006638	0.011989	0.007145	0.008701	0.008257
22 TRANSP. TRAVEL.....	0.053588	0.012436	0.034922	0.071001	0.032654	0.070667	0.066799	0.072342	0.030550	0.008987
23 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	0.008673	0.001387	0.005592	0.004946	0.002533	0.005727	0.011679	0.011097	0.009089	0.016075
24 E-POWER,WATER,GAS.....	0.010436	0.001240	0.001357	0.068801	0.029279	0.014098	0.011984	0.009137	0.014116	0.035422
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.032329	0.006054	0.018364	0.018516	0.013329	0.033521	0.016932	0.030035	0.017980	0.006499
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.035882	0.010119	0.010877	0.011105	0.012526	0.010219	0.009983	0.008922	0.004002	0.028488
27 FINANCE,R.E.....	0.070276	0.034179	0.030784	0.012213	0.010556	0.025005	0.033624	0.025136	0.030041	--
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 HOTELS,REST.....	0.001395	0.000324	0.000909	0.001848	0.000850	0.001739	0.001739	0.001883	0.001316	0.002149
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.000593	0.000697	0.000210	0.000502	0.000484	0.000794	0.01270	0.001008	0.001140	0.000481
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.009258	0.003528	0.002411	0.012233	0.003582	0.009046	0.014488	0.024710	0.029539	0.021126
32 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.388809	1.103724	1.168491	1.255805	1.146804	1.373899	1.703173	1.254708	1.224018	1.241996

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INV(LJ*(LUB*)) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.	FERTILIZING & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.000610	0.000686	0.000014	0.000004	0.000005	0.000030	0.000012	0.000002	0.000008	0.041101
2 FORESTRY.....	0.237144	0.268237	0.004595	0.000197	0.000050	0.000225	0.002481	0.000031	0.000441	0.001999
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000001	0.000186	0.000000	0.000000	0.000003
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.000233	0.001004	0.000061	0.000728	0.000108	0.001278	0.041985	0.000046	0.000145	0.000448
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.000002	0.000000	0.000000	0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000030
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000001	0.0000397	0.000000	0.000000	0.000006
8 MISC. FOODS, FISH.....	0.000066	0.000074	0.000002	0.000001	0.000001	0.000004	0.000001	0.000000	0.000001	0.000450
9 S. DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.000010	0.000000	0.000001	0.000001	0.000000	0.000010	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000018
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.000298	0.000007	0.000024	0.000004	0.000004	0.000007	0.000005	0.000003	0.000003	0.006316
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	1.017763	0.004549	0.000130	0.000568	0.000133	0.003492	0.000310	0.000064	0.000155	0.005728
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	0.000660	1.003189	0.017140	0.000232	0.000067	0.000137	0.008874	0.000060	0.001517	0.002391
13 PRINTING.....	0.001649	0.001025	1.017429	0.000784	0.001345	0.000781	0.001003	0.000335	0.007439	0.003281
14 METAL FABRIC.....	0.001449	0.004545	0.000617	1.014717	0.015529	0.008193	0.001469	0.000720	0.012263	0.000451
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001051	0.000381	0.000183	0.000501	1.000054	0.000103	0.000262	0.000078	0.000778	0.000453
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000044	0.000020	0.000012	0.000054	0.000041	1.000260	0.000050	0.000029	0.000024	0.000027
17 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000496	0.000202	0.000096	0.000226	0.000195	0.002997	1.043395	0.000081	0.000299	0.000168
18 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.007729	0.010506	0.002811	0.003176	0.002217	0.003882	0.014121	1.006947	0.002012	0.002450
19 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.003792	0.000099	0.000225	0.000354	0.000121	0.003868	0.000176	0.000064	1.000175	0.006361
20 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000097	0.000060	0.000043	0.000055	0.000089	0.000049	0.000074	0.000023	0.000134	1.000122
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.015541	0.006299	0.003008	0.007087	0.006109	0.094223	0.014974	0.002539	0.009409	0.002759
22 TRANSP. TRAVELENT.....	0.094660	0.042883	0.025863	0.098176	0.087986	0.075910	0.108567	0.062181	0.051534	0.058542
23 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.019440	0.008753	0.011290	0.010500	0.011972	0.005810	0.006514	0.002509	0.009906	0.016086
24 POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.019448	0.038771	0.011745	0.010554	0.007493	0.005295	0.023164	0.015800	0.009958	0.008564
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.041065	0.022911	0.008978	0.043650	0.033747	0.035695	0.049798	0.038807	0.018991	0.020049
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.011164	0.005489	0.002814	0.007495	0.022490	0.006071	0.008530	0.003969	0.004127	0.007240
27 FINANCE, R.E.....	0.082620	0.018443	0.018853	0.035475	0.047004	0.048862	0.076387	0.012781	0.074374	0.036839
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 HOTELS, REST.....	0.002464	0.001116	0.000673	0.002555	0.002290	0.001976	0.002826	0.001618	0.001341	0.001524
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.001153	0.000396	0.000526	0.001613	0.001208	0.000707	0.000632	0.000435	0.000451	0.000789
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.015816	0.010160	0.007321	0.007578	0.014433	0.007193	0.011014	0.002781	0.024157	0.027175
32 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.576454	1.449797	1.134447	1.246281	1.254686	1.309052	1.367199	1.171839	1.179638	1.250106

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INV(I-J)(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	ELEC. POWER, WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.000138	0.000011	0.000008	0.000009	0.000026	0.000003	0.000007	0.000037	0.000058	0.000104
2 FORESTRY.....	0.003139	0.000179	0.000076	0.000189	0.000292	0.000044	0.000209	0.000841	0.002947	0.000248
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000006	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000002	0.000001	0.000033
4 METAL MINING.....	0.013435	0.000391	0.000147	0.000786	0.000130	0.000127	0.000331	0.003592	0.000316	0.000201
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.000000	0.000001	0.000001	0.000000	0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000009	0.000369
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.000012	0.000000	0.000000	0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000003	0.000002	0.000071
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.000016	0.000002	0.000001	0.000001	0.000003	0.000000	0.000001	0.000004	0.000011	0.000194
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.000013	0.000002	0.000000	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000003	0.000005	0.000015
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.000037	0.000013	0.000050	0.000003	0.000047	0.000001	0.000003	0.000010	0.000077	0.000025
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.000317	0.000013	0.000050	0.000003	0.000047	0.000001	0.000003	0.000010	0.000077	0.000025
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.012147	0.000550	0.000155	0.000717	0.000291	0.000157	0.000732	0.003253	0.012055	0.000913
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.000936	0.000171	0.000147	0.000068	0.000837	0.000026	0.000129	0.000252	0.000300	0.000117
13 PRINTING.....	0.011296	0.001498	0.007197	0.000431	0.002521	0.000860	0.005539	0.000414	0.007230	0.001324
14 METAL FABRIC.....	0.0015729	0.001641	0.000358	0.003066	0.000419	0.000302	0.000499	0.004206	0.001404	0.000084
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000609	0.000108	0.000201	0.000119	0.000311	0.000177	0.000662	0.000011	0.000034	0.000014
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000042	0.000491	0.000037	0.000013	0.000058	0.000003	0.000021	0.000011	0.000728	0.000967
17 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.031926	0.000441	0.000312	0.001854	0.000251	0.000300	0.000732	0.000504	0.016684	0.000750
18 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.001852	0.013692	0.001205	0.008935	0.003019	0.000118	0.000732	0.000504	0.01756	0.001873
19 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.005189	0.000853	0.000145	0.000363	0.003019	0.000153	0.000171	0.001388	0.001756	0.001873
20 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000079	0.000205	0.000148	0.000018	0.000169	0.000029	0.000086	0.000022	0.001117	0.001321
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	1.003949	0.013827	0.009778	0.058309	0.007838	0.009434	0.024088	0.268397	0.022453	0.012774
22 TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT.....	0.090088	1.059922	0.080827	0.028266	0.125959	0.005939	0.045063	0.024607	0.074172	0.029223
23 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.063035	0.012087	1.030673	0.03270	0.021405	0.007426	0.017138	0.001893	0.0202031	0.008138
24 EPOWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.003165	0.005286	0.012529	1.003826	0.009285	0.002161	0.001988	0.000869	0.025333	0.005615
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.032778	0.023512	0.008644	0.009222	1.007541	0.001615	0.011700	0.014237	0.018926	0.009360
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.018394	0.066886	0.008199	0.003298	0.008153	1.000533	0.003314	0.004953	0.012909	0.009765
27 FINANCE, RE.....	0.067533	0.077088	0.017633	0.010208	0.069550	0.106393	1.107840	0.031542	0.083334	0.054191
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.002345	0.027588	0.002104	0.000736	0.003279	0.000155	0.001173	1.000000	1.001930	0.000761
29 HOTELS, REST.....	0.000847	0.003069	0.001517	0.000394	0.003334	0.000131	0.001166	0.000240	0.024149	1.006477
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.012674	0.012138	0.025765	0.002619	0.028207	0.005384	0.014968	0.003567	0.045545	0.005510
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....										
32 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.344674	1.321651	1.208055	1.136719	1.293129	1.141860	1.238327	1.374191	1.376101	1.150723

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

BUSINESS
SERVICES

31

1	AGRICULTURE.....	0.000220
2	FORESTRY.....	0.000393
3	PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000000
4	METAL MINING.....	--
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.000061
6	MEAT DAIRY FRUIT.....	0.000001
7	SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.000000
8	MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.000024
9	S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.000002
10	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.000046
11	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.000112
12	PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.001377
13	PRINTING.....	0.076844
14	METAL FABRIC.....	0.001790
15	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000103
16	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000023
17	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000112
18	PETROLEUM REF.....	0.001796
19	FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.000800
20	MISC. MANUF.....	0.005310
21	CONSTRUCTION.....	0.003471
22	TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.050028
23	RADIO, TELEPHG.....	0.204642
24	E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.006877
25	DISTRIBUTION.....	0.013301
26	AUTO OPERATION.....	0.004778
27	FINANCE, R.F.....	0.037212
28	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--
29	HOTELS, REST.....	0.001302
30	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.001305
31	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	1.007119
32	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.418745

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV/(L-J*(U-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TAXES.....	0.030414	0.029123	0.036466	0.044436	0.018220	0.015042	0.035829	0.022527	0.023907	0.012035
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.083522	-0.001347	-0.019272	-0.007484	-0.003433	-0.017309	-0.014364	-0.005437	-0.003778	-0.008778
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.064347	0.015539	0.025129	0.085320	0.025286	0.033442	0.023101	0.319997	0.093731	0.175342
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.212526	0.637725	0.422129	0.339365	0.296741	0.312694	0.504122	0.311914	0.252494	0.505372
5 UNINCORP. BUSIN.....	0.337263	0.032245	0.162381	0.008986	0.134034	0.054993	0.083436	0.016820	0.009544	0.024085
6 PROFIT, REINT. IN.....	0.117405	0.146606	0.108206	0.060771	0.328313	0.199055	0.132340	0.151764	0.470117	-0.005612
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.070136	0.080495	0.057929	0.292023	0.091200	0.039741	0.063486	0.043118	0.044582	0.026244
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.623583	0.795311	0.674076	0.357907	0.479372	0.444723	0.675620	0.396306	0.557145	0.492354
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.013780	0.027134	0.035373	0.036560	0.022772	0.021473	0.029214	0.017933	0.037797	0.008802
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.017401	0.002008	0.001820	0.011523	0.001666	0.005663	0.012203	0.006036	0.010311	0.005879
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	-0.064994	0.003650	-0.012807	0.025900	0.027861	0.029078	0.008624	0.036910	0.102786	0.003643
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.088665	0.031788	0.036579	0.299504	0.267490	0.096983	0.038805	0.357725	0.136317	0.191766
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.748569	0.940387	0.792971	0.823419	0.890362	0.637660	0.827951	0.858026	0.888939	0.728688
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.667194	0.816577	0.692718	0.609122	0.759089	0.566743	0.719898	0.480498	0.732155	0.523845
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.684222	0.924848	0.767841	0.738098	0.865077	0.604218	0.804850	0.538030	0.795207	0.553346
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.199524	0.144647	0.538126	0.057697	0.056143	0.102249	0.363127	0.074474	0.056798	0.201815

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP, PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 TAXES.....	0.027467	0.014244	0.013312	0.031250	0.050756	0.016028	0.020340	0.005164	0.020539	0.038528
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.010022	-0.004586	-0.002740	-0.010305	-0.009271	-0.007976	-0.011411	-0.006517	-0.005502	-0.009403
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.057731	0.045978	0.075474	0.374391	0.140249	0.114056	0.023055	0.750103	0.267802	0.111908
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.530595	0.491549	0.303599	0.380313	0.409114	0.647701	0.459962	0.118950	0.276751	0.463693
5 UNINCORP. BUSIN.....	0.059077	0.015380	0.031200	0.012585	0.012955	0.011980	0.021237	0.011947	0.008785	0.037003
6 PROFIT, REINT. IN.....	0.067672	0.253177	0.268274	0.075601	0.273143	-0.002027	0.191900	0.070856	0.306417	-0.007461
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.070962	0.096140	0.018583	0.047428	0.058399	0.114944	0.113468	0.07917	0.033947	0.046574
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.609976	0.545026	0.673804	0.408241	0.597053	0.630016	0.552424	0.167504	0.490255	0.470393
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.020223	0.025484	0.023852	0.014338	0.051172	0.010397	0.028707	0.008458	0.025044	0.009066
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.009943	0.003305	0.007580	0.009517	0.017773	0.007074	0.003244	0.001744	0.0019730	0.019730
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.007319	0.049301	0.058723	0.024956	0.055628	0.003297	0.033754	0.011560	0.074506	0.010981
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.085060	0.192424	0.125161	0.406784	0.155322	0.128977	0.086955	0.761237	0.278877	0.124098
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.803483	0.911883	0.907703	0.911263	0.935346	0.894706	0.818552	0.968420	0.908738	0.680842
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.657345	0.760106	0.803073	0.468500	0.695213	0.657653	0.673099	0.201753	0.591953	0.493235
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.745752	0.865905	0.832228	0.536872	0.795097	0.780650	0.795497	0.218317	0.640936	0.568933
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.142082	0.091147	0.126701	0.091345	0.086273	0.177327	0.100560	0.029999	0.058878	0.126589

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(L-J*(LUB*)) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVELLING	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.F.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 TAXES.....	0.043887	0.046666	0.025596	0.020716	0.016532	0.122232	0.100080	0.052998	0.069993	0.011610
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.009493	-0.110930	-0.008574	-0.003970	-0.013308	-0.000646	-0.004783	-0.002593	-0.007973	-0.003091
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.117778	0.047481	0.062424	0.022851	0.026789	0.260057	0.093976	0.032598	0.064041	0.037372
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.439121	0.563743	0.853047	0.194555	0.563749	0.310161	0.323269	0.121208	0.317371	0.469909
5 UNINCORP. BUSIN.....	0.034045	0.055125	0.009274	0.004340	0.156966	0.103764	0.006597	0.009172	0.137423	0.206280
6 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.101335	0.152322	-0.092906	0.491525	0.161659	0.142673	0.359582	0.409431	0.120963	0.198364
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.043473	0.127530	0.123828	0.214001	0.045536	0.045399	0.072580	0.314727	0.083536	0.081396
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.512214	0.640065	0.857087	0.227699	0.774626	0.468872	0.397570	0.450929	0.507549	0.825624
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.041160	0.058878	0.012708	0.044034	0.026325	0.130403	0.070146	0.011847	0.040290	0.016140
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.003029	0.005779	0.014036	0.000922	0.004206	0.003082	0.031119	0.041246	0.033630	0.002786
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.019276	-0.050199	0.012396	0.101576	0.037276	0.044550	0.082555	0.006154	0.013887	0.025782
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.150995	0.102884	-0.047368	0.356786	0.069954	0.291334	0.297329	0.112638	0.106461	0.050112
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.770147	0.881938	0.972686	0.945019	0.957942	0.983641	0.951301	0.937536	0.785353	0.971841
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.574502	0.771190	0.769413	0.690421	0.882375	0.556599	0.689448	0.539811	0.585786	0.874583
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.652369	0.834456	0.910262	0.922168	0.931154	0.723583	0.857325	0.904937	0.721312	0.934469
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.102970	0.134022	0.158452	0.042894	0.198201	0.094885	0.053520	0.028151	0.177333	0.389008

	31
1 TAXES.....	0.020394
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.009885
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.054956
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.807480
5 UNINCORP. BUSIN.....	0.134157
6 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.170999
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.039201
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.726387
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.018949
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.004468
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.027828
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.100338
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.917171
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.812506
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.862215
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.114876

BI SERVICES

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I-J*(I-U)B*(J*(I-U)D)* INDIRECT PRIMARY INPUT REQ.OF FINAL EXP.

	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TAXES.....	0.020247	0.030559	0.041802	0.010416	0.013247	0.026761	0.025708	0.010625	0.013237	0.021447
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.012733	-0.006599	-0.007683	-0.002754	-0.004559	-0.010565	-0.013801	-0.004896	-0.005371	-0.010418
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.038449	0.082119	0.086869	0.025519	0.034188	0.068732	0.059149	0.027439	0.035056	0.047483
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.213796	0.305086	0.287506	0.108726	0.142504	0.278902	0.265349	0.112619	0.140729	0.222598
5 UNINCORP.BUSINC.....	0.052394	0.023513	0.003471	0.011934	0.013262	0.024199	0.025095	0.010621	0.018824	0.038940
6 PROFIT.RENT.INT.....	0.110782	0.071681	0.232822	0.029936	0.036604	0.070211	0.093232	0.037349	0.043376	0.090855
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.054872	0.030336	0.081920	0.014724	0.016521	0.032280	0.042851	0.015622	0.017484	0.043360
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.321564	0.356717	0.288753	0.130354	0.168495	0.327790	0.314094	0.134666	0.175372	0.302758
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	0.028682	0.033578	0.010417	0.012758	0.025881	0.026132	0.010790	0.013147	0.020366
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.019136	0.002214	0.011613	0.000938	0.001147	0.002150	0.002567	0.001135	0.001427	0.004539
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.006340	0.013665	0.024200	0.005999	0.005905	0.009817	0.011367	0.005455	0.006567	0.010088
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.010077	0.105084	0.286643	0.036069	0.046942	0.092601	0.100573	0.041712	0.049338	0.073155
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.065816	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.477806	0.536696	0.726710	0.198501	0.251769	0.490520	0.497584	0.209379	0.263335	0.454266
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.376972	0.400281	0.523799	0.150596	0.192370	0.373312	0.383677	0.160590	0.202929	0.352393
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.439358	0.454577	0.639839	0.172982	0.217580	0.421787	0.438435	0.181940	0.228279	0.406782
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.079317	0.071472	0.056616	0.026028	0.034595	0.066433	0.062610	0.027507	0.039658	0.069669

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - $(V^*/Q^*)INV/(I-J^*)(I-U)B^*(J^*)E^*$ INDIRECT PRIMARY INPUT REQ. OF FINAL EXP.

	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- NFLD.	TOTAL EXPORTS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 TAXES.....	0.03433	0.03500	0.03595	0.02090	0.02046	--	0.034536
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.01504	-0.01478	-0.01609	-0.00639	-0.00781	--	-0.015040
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.06065	0.06267	0.04257	0.26037	0.16942	--	0.060451
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.42819	0.34970	0.40779	0.29580	0.35016	--	0.416881
5 UNINCORP. SINC.....	0.02667	0.06357	0.11347	0.01113	0.01378	--	0.034155
6 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.22951	0.25946	0.15260	0.27015	0.26075	--	0.231339
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.09119	0.09038	0.06967	0.04112	0.06584	--	0.090423
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.48734	0.44029	0.59485	0.47720	0.51527	--	0.484181
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.03342	0.03214	0.03434	0.02399	0.02653	--	0.033271
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.00873	0.00834	0.00440	0.00590	0.00496	--	0.008560
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.02382	0.01809	0.00180	0.06478	0.05821	--	0.022627
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.21083	0.25593	0.10082	0.28007	0.20172	--	0.213684
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.855524	0.845954	0.806019	0.893101	0.872555	--	0.852748
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.68438	0.67217	0.67386	0.57709	0.62462	--	0.682376
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.79487	0.78327	0.76347	0.63278	0.70312	--	0.792297
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.11993	0.07962	0.38116	0.06462	0.07558	--	0.122282

MODEL 2 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.019214	0.016480	0.013790	0.007251	0.009706	0.136466	0.013918	0.013581	0.011447	0.010470
2 FORESTRY.....	0.001969	1.001617	0.001990	0.000979	0.001967	0.003936	0.003448	0.004525	0.002757	0.001831
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.005082	0.006467	1.008779	0.002910	0.003898	0.004487	0.474506	0.003325	0.004533	0.004356
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	1.000000	1.000668	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.010624	0.001050	0.017816	0.000850	0.000850	0.001872	0.009642	0.001337	0.000825	0.000790
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	0.005811	0.007255	0.006164	0.003265	0.004373	1.013759	0.007097	0.004761	0.003116	0.008423
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.003863	0.004896	0.011307	0.002204	0.002951	0.004601	1.007635	0.002660	0.003436	0.003786
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	0.122787	0.017672	0.014959	0.007935	0.010627	0.036681	0.015017	1.037332	0.042045	0.011023
9 S.DRINK,DIST.BREW.....	0.015709	0.019961	0.016919	0.008984	0.012032	0.011447	0.016984	0.010253	1.018898	0.012469
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	0.001582	0.001817	0.003584	0.000815	0.001089	0.001139	0.002538	0.001064	0.001272	1.007888
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	0.001823	0.002079	0.004228	0.001824	0.002117	0.001244	0.003699	0.001121	0.001587	0.001436
12 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	0.003437	0.001252	0.001178	0.000712	0.003704	0.012010	0.007121	0.014510	0.006857	0.003756
13 PRINTING.....	0.003913	0.003912	0.003282	0.002940	0.002712	0.004762	0.006523	0.004980	0.008451	0.004419
14 METAL FABRIC.....	0.004634	0.003548	0.006573	0.005273	0.018839	0.001223	0.004159	0.000751	0.000868	0.002628
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000651	0.000830	0.000871	0.002742	0.000280	0.000326	0.000400	0.000352	0.000360	0.000137
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000310	0.000370	0.000538	0.000197	0.000749	0.000916	0.001329	0.000646	0.000851	0.000993
17 NONMET MINERAL PR.....	0.003008	0.001165	0.000885	0.001538	0.0012075	0.009084	0.014612	0.007316	0.008607	0.006842
18 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.010506	0.011749	0.018309	0.001302	0.0012075	0.002203	0.001507	0.000890	0.004318	0.001058
19 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	0.011422	0.001523	0.001504	0.001176	0.0001133	0.002003	0.003527	0.000500	0.000665	0.000374
20 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000618	0.000737	0.004121	0.000397	0.000455	0.002049	0.040416	0.019185	0.005628	0.030203
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.032043	0.035026	0.026487	0.042515	0.092293	0.125995	0.150853	0.121646	0.018960	0.143811
22 TRANSP. TRAVELT.....	0.131168	0.111381	0.118784	0.04515	0.092293	0.013606	0.023649	0.018118	0.018960	0.017710
23 RADIO TEL,TELEG.....	0.019721	0.027958	0.017535	0.011287	0.011027	0.022943	0.025421	0.017018	0.025197	0.025867
24 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	0.022838	0.017057	0.014763	0.0075919	0.038813	0.146428	0.025421	0.010594	0.124768	0.129791
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.151851	0.158491	0.147564	0.087116	0.105210	0.118760	0.049306	0.031988	0.036429	0.035155
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.072176	0.056408	0.050110	0.031936	0.040427	0.036103	0.062401	0.042016	0.049459	0.044279
27 FINANCERE.....	0.096836	0.068053	0.059495	0.027457	0.030973	0.043947	0.060761	0.035641	0.050106	0.044279
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.056081	0.071525	0.060622	0.032188	0.043112	0.039996	0.020936	0.013144	0.017147	0.016139
29 HOTELS,REST.....	0.019114	0.022922	0.020063	0.012018	0.014471	0.014476	0.030344	0.018063	0.025116	0.021669
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.027428	0.034923	0.029218	0.015904	0.021113	0.019932	0.032477	0.029396	0.036127	0.026947
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.016631	0.012933	0.010382	0.016465	0.009250	0.014304	0.072477	0.029396	0.036127	0.026947
32 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.856027	1.091768	0.925342	0.491320	0.658062	0.610496	0.927462	0.544031	0.764824	0.675882
33 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.728863	2.812812	2.617047	2.024928	2.176952	2.329589	3.155052	2.106348	2.421298	2.300042

MODEL 2 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.	FERT PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.012954	0.011715	0.013650	0.008266	0.012088	0.012780	0.011191	0.003392	0.009929	0.050621
2 FORESTRY.....	0.238342	0.269308	0.005919	0.000999	0.001222	0.007462	0.003567	0.000360	0.001404	0.002923
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.004960	0.004432	0.005479	0.003319	0.004855	0.005123	0.004677	0.001362	0.003986	0.003827
4 METAL MINING.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.000921	0.001619	0.000821	0.001189	0.000781	0.001989	0.042608	0.000235	0.000989	0.000978
6 MEAT DAIRY FRUIT.....	0.005566	0.004972	0.006147	0.003725	0.005447	0.005747	0.005040	0.001535	0.004472	0.004331
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.003255	0.003355	0.004148	0.002513	0.003675	0.003879	0.003798	0.001031	0.003018	0.002901
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.013589	0.012157	0.014939	0.009051	0.013236	0.013970	0.012248	0.003714	0.010869	0.014878
9 SDRINK, DIST. BREW.....	0.015319	0.013679	0.016911	0.010247	0.014985	0.015822	0.013865	0.004204	0.012305	0.011824
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.001682	0.001244	0.001553	0.000930	0.001358	0.001436	0.001258	0.000383	0.001115	0.007383
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	1.019198	0.005832	0.001715	0.001529	0.001538	0.004975	0.001610	0.000458	0.0011308	0.006835
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	0.001601	1.004030	0.018180	0.000862	0.000988	0.001109	0.009726	0.000318	0.002274	0.003117
13 PRINTING.....	0.004287	0.003383	1.020345	0.002550	0.003928	0.003507	0.003393	0.001059	0.009560	0.005316
14 METAL FABRIC.....	0.001992	0.008030	0.001217	1.015080	0.016061	0.008754	0.001961	0.000869	0.012699	0.000870
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001163	0.000481	0.000306	0.000576	1.000164	0.000219	0.000364	0.000059	0.000868	0.000540
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000323	0.000269	0.000320	0.000241	0.000314	1.000548	0.000303	0.000158	0.000248	0.000134
17 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.001124	0.000763	0.000790	0.000646	0.000809	0.001364	1.043963	0.000253	0.000804	0.000165
18 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.012829	0.015063	0.008444	0.006589	0.007208	0.009149	0.018740	1.008348	0.006111	0.006382
19 FERT PAINT SOAP.....	0.004901	0.001090	0.001449	0.001096	0.001206	0.005013	0.001180	0.000369	1.001066	0.007416
20 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000646	0.000350	0.000639	0.000423	0.000637	0.000616	0.000371	0.000174	0.000876	1.000846
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.034072	0.022857	0.023479	0.019489	0.024248	0.113363	0.031757	0.007628	0.024303	0.017049
22 TRANSP. TRAVELLING.....	0.170547	0.110690	0.109692	0.148965	0.162266	0.154290	0.177794	0.083020	0.115526	0.117063
23 RADIO, TEL, IFLG.....	0.030248	0.018409	0.023228	0.017733	0.025550	0.016977	0.016301	0.005476	0.018592	0.024420
24 EPOWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.031579	0.049611	0.025146	0.018673	0.018673	0.017826	0.034151	0.019132	0.019709	0.017919
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.157978	0.127376	0.138126	0.121897	0.148184	0.156450	0.155680	0.090913	0.112957	0.110209
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.046666	0.037211	0.042032	0.031256	0.042739	0.040682	0.040682	0.013718	0.032661	0.034618
27 FINANCERE.....	0.108600	0.041657	0.047552	0.052863	0.072434	0.071696	0.049911	0.019915	0.045255	0.056874
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.054873	0.049016	0.060598	0.036714	0.053695	0.076600	0.049601	0.015064	0.044090	0.047304
29 HOUS. RES. I.....	0.019796	0.016603	0.019819	0.014155	0.019258	0.019878	0.018523	0.006378	0.015522	0.014890
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.027403	0.023851	0.029522	0.019181	0.026902	0.027819	0.024405	0.007634	0.021548	0.021032
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.023028	0.016604	0.015288	0.012405	0.015288	0.014643	0.017346	0.004761	0.029924	0.027277
32 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.837347	0.748188	0.924968	0.560414	0.819608	0.864858	0.758343	0.229942	0.673000	0.645734
33 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.887259	2.621037	2.582422	2.123567	2.537724	2.662928	2.554331	1.531797	2.233172	2.260961

MODEL 2 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVELENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.010504	0.012964	0.017353	0.004617	0.015702	0.009491	0.008053	0.009162	0.010329	0.016812
2 FORESTRY.....	0.004146	0.001436	0.001760	0.000636	0.001814	0.000965	0.000990	0.001727	0.003944	0.001870
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.004170	0.005205	0.006969	0.001852	0.006299	0.003812	0.003233	0.003668	0.004128	0.006746
4 METAL MINING.....	--	0.001113	0.001104	0.001043	0.001004	0.000656	0.000779	0.004100	0.000888	0.001132
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.014013	0.007819	0.007068	0.002077	0.007068	0.004277	0.003627	0.004114	0.004639	0.007900
6 MEAT DAIRY, FISHING.....	0.004673	0.005840	0.005276	0.001402	0.004769	0.002886	0.002448	0.002779	0.003126	0.005153
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.003165	0.003940	0.019001	0.005049	0.017176	0.010394	0.008814	0.010000	0.011262	0.018496
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.011370	0.014191	0.021511	0.005716	0.019442	0.011769	0.009979	0.011321	0.012743	0.020736
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.012868	0.016066	0.021511	0.005716	0.018055	0.001065	0.000905	0.001033	0.012228	0.001897
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.001199	0.001465	0.001994	0.000519	0.001805	0.001065	0.000905	0.001033	0.013249	0.002856
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.013352	0.002056	0.002172	0.001253	0.003114	0.001260	0.001668	0.004314	0.001084	0.001391
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.001726	0.001158	0.001470	0.000419	0.005872	0.000749	0.000743	0.000947	0.009426	0.004896
13 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.003512	0.004267	0.003321	0.001416	0.003872	0.002888	0.007259	0.002364	0.001139	0.001023
14 PRINTING.....	0.016185	0.002211	0.001095	0.003268	0.001109	0.000719	0.000734	0.000254	0.001497	0.000236
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.000703	0.000784	0.000358	0.000160	0.000453	0.000263	0.000734	0.000218	0.000267	0.000391
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000776	0.000225	0.000430	0.000117	0.000413	0.000217	0.000203	0.000218	0.001250	0.001817
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.032454	0.001100	0.001194	0.002089	0.001048	0.000783	0.001176	0.004274	0.020928	0.007652
18 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.006135	0.019043	0.008371	0.010839	0.009495	0.004038	0.004056	0.002207	0.002678	0.003373
19 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	0.006120	0.0002016	0.001703	0.000777	0.001614	0.000451	0.000894	0.000428	0.001574	0.002064
20 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000541	0.000781	0.000920	0.000223	0.000867	0.000451	0.000444	0.000428	0.037857	0.037857
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	1.019510	0.003711	0.035817	0.063227	0.031371	0.023679	0.036167	0.280796	0.137136	0.137136
22 TRANSP. TRAVELENT.....	0.015381	1.139553	0.035817	0.056594	0.222331	0.064271	0.094525	0.080707	0.137136	0.137136
23 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.015380	0.023427	0.187457	0.007304	0.035129	0.015734	0.024182	0.009882	0.031023	0.022036
24 E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.013352	0.018016	0.029576	1.008355	0.024691	0.011486	0.007896	0.006666	0.03427	0.022036
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.150954	0.146192	0.172921	0.028865	1.156013	0.091483	0.026454	0.100666	0.116207	0.167607
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.048207	0.104139	0.058084	0.016551	0.053238	1.027822	1.124773	0.050748	0.042450	0.057819
27 FINANCE, R.E.....	0.089349	0.043451	0.054138	0.019907	0.102543	0.042167	0.035755	1.040553	0.104852	0.089356
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.046065	0.057563	0.077081	0.020478	0.069665	0.03477	0.035755	0.013454	0.045646	0.074251
29 HOTELS REST.....	0.016899	0.043575	0.026458	0.007206	0.025289	0.013309	0.018275	0.019646	0.016352	0.024221
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.022889	0.030614	0.038401	0.010192	0.036706	0.020309	0.018275	0.008899	0.051591	0.042007
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.018730	0.031906	0.035900	0.005312	0.037366	0.010928	0.019669	0.008899	0.051547	0.015272
32 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.703144	0.878653	1.176570	0.312575	1.063372	0.643646	0.45767	0.619015	0.696740	1.133379
33 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.445400	2.697121	3.049896	1.626034	2.957766	2.149445	2.092687	2.343216	2.466799	2.924951

MODEL 2 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
	31	32
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.014920	0.020237
2 FORESTRY.....	0.001820	0.001964
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.005906	0.008131
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.000880	0.001128
6 MEAT/DAIRY/FRUIT.....	0.006627	0.009122
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.004472	0.006156
8 MISC. FOODS/NES.....	0.016127	0.022168
9 SDRINK/DIST/BREW.....	0.018233	0.025098
10 TEXTILES/CLOTHING.....	0.001693	0.002268
11 SAWMILLS/WOOD PR.....	0.001821	0.002353
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	0.002498	0.001543
13 PRINTING.....	0.079686	0.004326
14 METAL FABRIC.....	0.002436	0.000890
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000236	0.000184
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000356	0.000458
17 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000859	0.001029
18 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.007869	0.008361
19 FERT. PAINT/ SOAP.....	0.002119	0.001817
20 MISC. MANUF.....	0.005964	0.000900
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.025539	0.030381
22 TRANSP. TRAVEL/ FNT.....	0.140398	0.124410
23 RADIO/ TEL/ TELEG.....	0.217511	0.017717
24 E. POWER/ WATER/ GAS.....	0.021323	0.019889
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.152527	0.191669
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.047056	0.058202
27 FINANCE/ R.....	0.068151	0.042592
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.065327	0.089933
29 HOTELS/ REST.....	0.021942	0.028415
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.032565	0.043034
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	1.015708	0.011824
32 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.997151	1.372753
33 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.979716	2.148952

MODEL 2 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - (V*/Q*)JNV(I*(I-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
1 DEPRECIATION	0.174804	0.213988	0.171073	0.152098	0.171663	0.114388	0.176889	0.109638	0.138099	0.108886
2 EDUCATION & HOSP.	0.004684	0.005974	0.005063	0.002888	0.003601	0.003340	0.005075	0.002977	0.004185	0.003698
3 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.086062	0.119321	0.113508	0.078047	0.078338	0.073022	0.107528	0.063870	0.102378	0.065873
4 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.023949	0.010359	0.008898	0.015281	0.006700	0.010332	0.019297	0.010198	0.011049	0.011049
5 FEDERAL REVENUE	0.034219	0.130186	0.094441	0.082844	0.104131	0.099835	0.116117	0.099963	0.191430	0.081978
6 IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.220261	0.199625	0.178832	0.375035	0.368653	0.190834	0.181383	0.441358	0.253893	0.295669
7 TOTAL PRIMARY	0.543980	0.679454	0.571815	0.705994	0.733086	0.491751	0.606288	0.728004	0.706147	0.567154
8 TAXES	0.142438	0.171997	0.157561	0.108733	0.104337	0.094935	0.157202	0.093722	0.123996	0.100485
9 SUBSIDIES	-0.092726	-0.013086	-0.029221	-0.012767	-0.010508	-0.023873	-0.024336	-0.013962	-0.016045	-0.016045
10 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.136775	0.147264	0.136775	0.144600	0.104683	0.107101	0.135003	0.385636	0.186010	0.256889
11 WAGES & SALARIES	0.167630	0.834828	0.589186	0.428066	0.415544	0.422910	0.671561	0.410130	0.390572	0.627392
12 FACTOR INCOMES	0.367069	0.834828	0.589186	0.428066	0.415544	0.422910	0.671561	0.410130	0.390572	0.627392
13 GROSS DOM. PROD.	0.939689	1.164109	0.987277	0.765322	0.968567	0.761078	1.015132	0.653676	0.975618	0.738995
14 EMPLOYMENT	1.164205	1.537009	1.286688	1.013586	1.234055	0.946529	1.324884	0.843073	1.224050	0.932320
	0.256859	0.217771	0.600103	0.090604	0.100218	0.143139	0.425247	0.110911	0.108024	0.247084

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP, PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.	FERT, PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.
1 DEPRECIATION	0.173346	0.187623	0.131681	0.115951	0.158615	0.220693	0.206193	0.046033	0.116237	0.125530
2 EDUCATION & HOSP.	0.004582	0.004094	0.005061	0.003066	0.004485	0.004732	0.004149	0.001258	0.003682	0.003533
3 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.090928	0.088661	0.101955	0.061659	0.120378	0.083425	0.092740	0.027875	0.081872	0.063591
4 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.104368	0.090228	0.014655	0.013804	0.024042	0.013689	0.009045	0.003502	0.011256	0.024669
5 FEDERAL REVENUE	0.213784	0.136017	0.165927	0.089908	0.150621	0.103535	0.121646	0.038210	0.152507	0.085822
6 IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.213784	0.307443	0.267356	0.492935	0.281320	0.261931	0.203535	0.796586	0.382337	0.223366
7 TOTAL PRIMARY	0.603356	0.733066	0.686636	0.777322	0.739460	0.688006	0.637308	0.913465	0.747891	0.526512
8 TAXES	0.137047	0.112156	0.134358	0.104589	0.158014	0.129208	0.119581	0.035255	0.108611	0.123032
9 SUBSIDIES	-0.019025	-0.012630	-0.012686	-0.016331	-0.018083	-0.017275	-0.003990	-0.003990	-0.012739	-0.016347
10 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.158760	0.136249	0.187075	0.442005	0.239137	0.218404	0.114552	0.777847	0.349001	0.189818
11 WAGES & SALARIES	0.681765	0.626623	0.670589	0.481486	0.557082	0.803838	0.596869	0.160462	0.398251	0.580271
12 FACTOR INCOMES	0.923892	1.097511	0.907511	0.646892	0.956114	0.932959	0.914498	0.274949	0.806185	0.698788
13 GROSS DOM. PROD.	1.215257	1.285418	1.350863	0.851101	1.254657	1.265582	1.220705	0.347248	1.018293	0.931003
14 EMPLOYMENT	0.198165	0.141259	0.188653	0.128880	0.141169	0.235252	0.151352	0.045400	0.103953	0.169839

MODEL 2 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(J*(L)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENI	RADIO TEL. TELEG.	ELEC POWER WATER/GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R I	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST	PERSONAL SERVICES
1	DEPRECIATION	0.129448	0.234966	0.267690	0.175577	0.124099	0.139312	0.390410	0.168728	0.189978
2	EDUCATION & HOSP.	0.003847	0.004808	0.006438	0.005818	0.003522	0.002986	0.003387	0.003812	0.006201
3	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.100533	0.130071	0.112056	0.070428	0.184752	0.116115	0.064116	0.099122	0.111841
4	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.008407	0.012499	0.023035	0.003313	0.008005	0.035294	0.045980	0.038960	0.011455
5	FEDERAL REVENUE	0.100771	0.051638	0.148761	0.137804	0.119149	0.145810	0.077898	0.094639	0.157142
6	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.259089	0.237959	0.133505	0.404838	0.390282	0.381230	0.207799	0.213571	0.224346
7	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.602096	0.671941	0.691487	0.870313	0.703798	0.820863	0.789591	0.618833	0.700963
8	TAXES	0.135904	0.161651	0.179568	0.061621	0.155690	0.171502	0.134005	0.161172	0.159930
9	SUBSIDIES	-0.017053	-0.120378	-0.021225	-0.006330	-0.027472	-0.010652	-0.009249	-0.015464	-0.015277
10	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.202615	0.153494	0.204381	0.060364	0.155088	0.337715	0.107284	0.148105	0.174118
11	WAGES & SALARIES	0.566064	0.722371	1.065456	0.250985	0.755725	0.426362	0.232962	0.443157	0.674523
12	FACTOR INCOMES	0.798330	1.030886	1.143943	0.789921	1.220868	0.863179	0.736859	0.797546	1.255335
13	GROSS DOM. PROD.	1.046629	1.327125	1.569974	1.097430	1.527394	1.163340	1.252023	1.111981	1.569965
14	EMPLOYMENT	0.150065	0.192873	0.237256	0.063830	0.269424	0.090074	0.069611	0.223999	0.464919

	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
1	DEPRECIATION	0.161125
2	EDUCATION & HOSP.	0.007511
3	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.115914
4	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.010500
5	FEDERAL REVENUE	0.159103
6	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.211033
7	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.671912
8	TAXES	0.179646
9	SUBSIDIES	-0.014760
10	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.165627
11	WAGES & SALARIES	0.247830
12	FACTOR INCOMES	0.436981
13	GROSS DOM. PROD.	1.421327
14	EMPLOYMENT	0.091944

MODEL 3 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INV(L-J*(L-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.021090	0.018776	0.015934	0.008801	0.011197	0.137906	0.016096	0.014857	0.013464	0.011822
2 FORESTRY.....	0.002348	1.002041	0.002385	0.001287	0.002242	0.004211	0.003872	0.004770	0.003147	0.002090
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.005817	0.007367	1.009620	0.003518	0.004483	0.005051	0.475360	0.003826	0.005324	0.004886
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.011738	0.002106	0.018797	0.001714	1.001357	0.002601	0.010804	0.002000	0.001880	0.001489
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	0.006664	0.008301	0.007140	0.003970	0.005052	1.014414	0.008087	0.005342	0.006033	0.009038
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.004458	0.005626	0.011889	0.002697	0.003425	0.005059	1.008327	0.003065	0.004077	0.004215
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	0.124786	0.020121	0.017246	0.009588	0.012218	0.038215	0.017338	1.038692	0.044194	0.012464
9 S.DRINK,DIST.BREW.....	0.017894	0.022634	0.019416	0.010791	0.013769	0.013124	0.019520	0.011740	1.021247	0.014043
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	0.001788	0.020268	0.003818	0.000986	0.001252	0.001297	0.002776	0.001204	0.001493	1.008037
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	0.002651	0.003034	0.005125	0.002498	0.002741	0.001854	0.004628	0.002449	0.002004	0.002004
12 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	0.003633	0.001489	0.001399	0.008875	0.003859	0.012160	0.007348	0.014643	0.007068	0.003896
13 PRINTING.....	0.005160	0.005418	0.004693	0.003979	0.003693	0.005714	0.007966	0.005825	0.009791	0.005308
14 METAL FABRIC.....	0.000770	0.000451	0.007484	0.005966	0.019473	0.001846	0.005110	0.001306	0.001752	0.003208
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000546	0.000947	0.000980	0.002834	0.000357	0.000904	0.001034	0.000424	0.000675	0.000213
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000356	0.000425	0.000590	0.000235	0.000271	0.000271	0.000493	0.000246	0.000327	0.000296
17 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.004541	0.002962	0.002575	0.002821	0.001924	0.002069	0.003087	0.001672	0.002486	0.002065
18 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.011683	0.013139	0.019607	0.002821	0.001924	0.009967	0.001598	0.001207	0.004819	0.001390
19 FERT.PAINT,SOAP.....	0.011888	0.002087	0.002032	0.001565	0.001501	0.002560	0.002047	0.000582	0.007966	0.000661
20 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000748	0.000878	0.004252	0.000500	0.000547	0.002095	0.003670	0.051308	0.076846	0.063772
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.000748	0.000878	0.004252	0.000500	0.000547	0.002095	0.003670	0.051308	0.076846	0.063772
22 TRANSPORT.....	0.152295	0.091301	0.079395	0.082718	0.059403	0.056264	0.095464	0.133616	0.142031	0.158531
23 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	0.022232	0.135838	0.141654	0.132869	0.108226	0.141676	0.174824	0.19795	0.021619	0.019479
24 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	0.026768	0.030920	0.020305	0.013356	0.012955	0.015492	0.026522	0.019458	0.029063	0.028450
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.172315	0.183213	0.018538	0.079013	0.041457	0.025650	0.029657	0.019458	0.029063	0.014413
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.172315	0.183213	0.018538	0.079013	0.041457	0.025650	0.029657	0.019458	0.029063	0.014413
27 FINANCE,R.E.....	0.078902	0.064479	0.057653	0.037488	0.045676	0.041206	0.057053	0.036519	0.043601	0.039942
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.105111	0.077629	0.068452	0.034256	0.037213	0.050089	0.071793	0.047489	0.062457	0.055222
29 HOTELS,REST.....	0.063905	0.081094	0.069559	0.038655	0.049328	0.045998	0.069840	0.040962	0.058514	0.049913
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.021886	0.023199	0.023199	0.014307	0.016653	0.016590	0.035130	0.020114	0.018123	0.018123
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.031539	0.039983	0.033946	0.019313	0.024401	0.023101	0.035130	0.020869	0.029553	0.024639
32 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1.292911	1.054351	0.033425	0.018757	0.024401	0.023101	0.035130	0.020869	0.029553	0.024639
33 EDUCATION.....	0.968651	0.028768	0.027001	0.0585930	0.0747705	0.0697229	0.025637	0.031241	0.039059	0.039059
34 HOSPITAL.....	0.021960	0.028768	0.027001	0.018743	0.018722	0.017698	0.058622	0.015579	0.086941	0.075657
35 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.013342	0.017917	0.016680	0.011133	0.011579	0.010836	0.026392	0.015579	0.024670	0.016411
36 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.098132	0.133791	0.127084	0.088132	0.087777	0.082209	0.121471	0.072025	0.014929	0.010186
	0.027651	0.015222	0.013496	0.018523	0.009883	0.013344	0.023782	0.012846	0.020389	0.013804
37 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.147614	3.316868	3.090366	2.376098	2.505956	2.649412	3.639995	2.390117	2.872643	2.597552

MODEL 3 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.	FERT.PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.014809	0.013424	0.015681	0.009556	0.014501	0.014490	0.012966	0.003936	0.011537	0.052096
2 FORESTRY.....	0.238702	0.269627	0.006306	0.001255	0.001701	0.007789	0.003897	0.001710	0.000463	0.003235
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.005687	0.005102	0.006275	0.003825	0.005801	0.005793	0.005373	0.000463	0.004617	0.004405
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETALIC MINING.....	0.001906	0.002434	0.001347	0.001914	0.002126	0.002868	0.003447	0.000804	0.001808	0.001950
6 MEAT/DAIRY/FRUIT.....	0.006410	0.005750	0.007071	0.004311	0.006544	0.006526	0.005848	0.001775	0.005204	0.004991
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.004345	0.003899	0.004793	0.002923	0.004442	0.004422	0.004362	0.001204	0.003529	0.003369
8 MISC. FOODS/NES.....	0.015566	0.013979	0.017104	0.010425	0.015808	0.015793	0.014139	0.004293	0.012583	0.016449
9 S.DRINK/DIST.BREW.....	0.017479	0.015670	0.019277	0.011749	0.017797	0.017813	0.015931	0.004837	0.014177	0.013544
10 TEXTILES/CLOTHING.....	0.001885	0.001431	0.001775	0.001072	0.001623	0.001623	0.001452	0.000443	0.001291	0.007546
11 SAWMILLS/WOOD PR.....	1.019986	0.006550	0.002572	0.002082	0.002583	0.005693	0.002355	0.000688	0.001989	0.007482
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	1.004207	1.004207	0.018391	0.000997	0.001241	0.001287	0.0009910	0.000375	0.002441	0.003273
13 PRINTING.....	0.005514	0.004509	1.021685	0.003406	0.005541	0.004631	0.004562	0.001418	0.010623	0.006304
14 METAL FABRIC.....	0.002798	0.005761	0.002092	1.015648	0.017136	0.009487	0.002770	0.001104	0.013395	0.001539
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001270	0.000570	0.000418	0.000654	1.000309	0.000314	0.000456	0.000089	0.000957	0.000642
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000368	0.000311	0.000370	0.000273	0.000373	1.001590	0.000346	0.000119	0.000287	0.000279
17 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.002613	0.002116	0.002407	0.001695	0.002799	0.001999	1.045369	0.000687	0.002091	0.001885
18 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.013974	0.016103	0.009689	0.007392	0.008713	0.010198	0.019819	1.008679	0.007097	0.007324
19 FERT PAINT SOAP.....	0.005360	0.001511	0.001951	0.001416	0.001810	0.005433	0.001618	0.000503	1.001465	0.007785
20 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000767	0.000657	0.000779	0.000509	0.000788	0.000726	0.000681	0.000208	0.000678	1.000653
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.080729	0.065243	0.074133	0.052325	0.086575	0.155757	0.075779	0.021212	0.064628	0.055678
22 TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT.....	0.190921	0.129064	0.131761	0.163322	0.189218	0.172886	0.196346	0.088910	0.130020	0.134122
23 RADIO/TEL/TELE.....	0.037690	0.027068	0.025884	0.019447	0.025768	0.019708	0.018604	0.006186	0.020697	0.026431
24 E-POWER/WATER/GAS.....	0.035180	0.057703	0.028961	0.021274	0.024186	0.021031	0.037341	0.030138	0.022220	0.021240
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.178097	0.145824	0.160100	0.135929	0.174484	0.174944	0.174827	0.096790	0.174827	0.126406
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.053258	0.043240	0.049222	0.033861	0.065874	0.048792	0.046939	0.015640	0.038356	0.039959
27 FINANCERE.....	0.116580	0.048853	0.056195	0.058488	0.082999	0.078976	0.057374	0.022223	0.052108	0.063558
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.062591	0.056140	0.069066	0.042092	0.063759	0.063788	0.057077	0.017330	0.048459	0.048459
29 HOTELS/REST.....	0.022524	0.019107	0.022800	0.016057	0.022817	0.022387	0.021121	0.007175	0.050792	0.017081
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.031479	0.027616	0.033991	0.022011	0.032205	0.031578	0.028314	0.008830	0.025086	0.024256
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.025711	0.019042	0.018204	0.014290	0.025501	0.017090	0.027077	0.005542	0.032269	0.029492
32 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.948745	0.850961	1.046879	0.638016	0.966443	0.966883	0.865157	0.262678	0.769887	0.734524
33 EDUCATION.....	0.022463	0.021301	0.024921	0.015381	0.029105	0.020789	0.022177	0.006720	0.019791	0.016695
34 HOSPITAL.....	0.013776	0.013136	0.015358	0.009353	0.017369	0.012974	0.013658	0.004121	0.012109	0.009987
35 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.102767	0.099504	0.114867	0.069940	0.136032	0.094245	0.104004	0.031337	0.092131	0.073187
36 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.020149	0.012849	0.018874	0.016410	0.029057	0.017177	0.012822	0.004647	0.014627	0.027484
37 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.298881	2.998809	3.031688	2.411285	3.082569	3.038973	2.946858	1.652369	2.590384	2.593304

MODEL 3 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO,TEL, TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.012380	0.015403	0.019711	0.005854	0.017964	0.012683	0.010470	0.010903	0.012557	0.019014
2 FORESTRY.....	0.004494	0.001894	0.002220	0.000864	0.002236	0.001554	0.001498	0.002133	0.004423	0.002278
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.004906	0.006161	0.007893	0.002337	0.007186	0.000506	0.004181	0.004349	0.005001	0.007609
4 METAL MINING.....	0.014889	0.002280	0.008393	0.001596	0.002080	0.002085	0.002326	0.005527	0.002403	0.002163
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.005527	0.006950	0.008892	0.002640	0.008098	0.004724	0.004902	0.004902	0.003651	0.008903
6 MEAT/DAIRY/FRUIT.....	0.003762	0.004717	0.006025	0.001797	0.005488	0.003905	0.003215	0.003329	0.003833	0.003853
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.013371	0.016792	0.021514	0.006369	0.019587	0.013801	0.011389	0.011851	0.013635	0.020843
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	0.015054	0.018908	0.024258	0.007157	0.022076	0.015490	0.012796	0.013350	0.015341	0.023299
9 S.DRINKS,DIST,BREW.....	0.001404	0.001732	0.002253	0.000655	0.002052	0.001415	0.001171	0.001225	0.001474	0.002138
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	0.014145	0.003091	0.003170	0.001781	0.003060	0.002632	0.002750	0.005113	0.014246	0.003769
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	0.014145	0.001412	0.001715	0.000548	0.002768	0.001082	0.001000	0.001135	0.001321	0.001618
12 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	0.001921	0.003885	0.002342	0.003807	0.002071	0.002121	0.001977	0.003552	0.0010934	0.006336
13 PRINTING.....	0.004753	0.003267	0.000497	0.000222	0.000572	0.000420	0.000898	0.005447	0.002175	0.001950
14 METAL FABRIC.....	0.016992	0.000353	0.000487	0.000241	0.002071	0.002121	0.001977	0.003552	0.001656	0.000350
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000800	0.000353	0.000487	0.000241	0.002071	0.002121	0.001977	0.003552	0.001656	0.000445
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000322	0.000353	0.000487	0.000241	0.002071	0.002121	0.001977	0.003552	0.001656	0.000321
17 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.033951	0.020532	0.003079	0.003091	0.000468	0.000391	0.003254	0.010540	0.003162	0.003532
18 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.007276	0.003058	0.009828	0.011590	0.002829	0.002829	0.005601	0.005433	0.022363	0.008986
19 FERT.PAINT,SOAP.....	0.006585	0.003622	0.002284	0.001086	0.002171	0.000644	0.000617	0.000571	0.003242	0.003912
20 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000656	0.000933	0.001076	0.000298	0.001007	0.000644	0.000617	0.000571	0.003242	0.002200
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	1.066400	0.094606	0.094856	0.096610	0.087141	0.105390	0.101290	0.102162	0.097764	0.091575
22 TRANSP.TRAVEL/ENT.....	0.173970	1.165910	0.213411	0.069871	0.246593	0.098649	0.122582	0.102162	0.163463	0.155414
23 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	0.017817	0.026609	1.048966	0.008913	0.038061	0.019896	0.027493	0.012362	0.034095	0.025606
24 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	0.016690	0.022422	0.034229	1.010485	0.028781	0.016979	0.015189	0.014428	0.040539	0.025983
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.171214	0.172574	0.172574	0.066466	0.061210	0.139117	0.114514	0.170081	0.140785	0.191305
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.054827	0.112765	0.064300	0.020920	0.061210	0.139117	0.035231	0.037652	0.050568	0.065557
27 FINANCE,R.E.....	0.097248	0.114679	0.064300	0.025114	0.112043	0.139851	1.135780	0.059160	0.115105	0.098545
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.053887	0.067734	0.086911	0.025638	0.079095	0.054585	0.045841	1.047815	0.054944	0.083425
29 HOTELS,REST.....	0.049353	0.049353	0.0493578	0.012928	0.023602	0.018161	0.016065	0.016071	0.19672	0.074739
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.027027	0.035993	0.043578	0.007097	0.040581	0.023372	0.023374	0.023374	0.054944	0.083425
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.021417	0.032117	0.039305	0.007097	0.040581	0.023372	0.023374	0.023374	0.054944	0.083425
32 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.816802	1.026703	1.317377	0.388610	1.198895	0.841034	0.694851	0.724774	0.832833	1.264531
33 EDUCATION.....	0.023632	0.030592	0.028253	0.015908	0.021838	0.041211	0.028189	0.018059	0.025217	0.027371
34 HOSPITAL.....	0.014418	0.018577	0.017463	0.009508	0.017467	0.024385	0.016158	0.010234	0.014610	0.017158
35 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.112507	0.017767	0.127047	0.078415	0.130412	0.205487	0.132287	0.075780	0.113862	0.125665
36 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.012468	0.017767	0.027774	0.006101	0.017097	0.015286	0.040234	0.049050	0.043306	0.016050
37 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.863151	3.242022	3.570447	1.905449	3.455610	2.875425	2.651172	2.745747	2.978052	3.406051

MODEL 3 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-UB*)) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.016957	0.022552	0.016388	0.021405	0.015862	0.012330
2 FORESTRY.....	0.002201	0.002386	0.002513	0.002547	0.002897	0.004410
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.006705	0.009038	0.006552	0.007050	0.006242	0.004810
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.001861	0.002174	0.003951	0.004411	0.006695	0.021236
6 MEAT/DAIRY/FRUIT.....	0.007554	0.010177	0.007380	0.010416	0.007221	0.005515
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.005119	0.006891	0.005001	0.006763	0.005075	0.003838
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.018298	0.024635	0.017861	0.020106	0.016947	0.013024
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BEV.....	0.020605	0.027791	0.020141	0.018697	0.018507	0.014421
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.001917	0.002521	0.001837	0.001816	0.001742	0.001397
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.002672	0.003300	0.005137	0.005717	0.006950	0.007033
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	0.002709	0.001780	0.001772	0.001617	0.001669	0.001473
13 PRINTING.....	0.081023	0.005828	0.019577	0.009575	0.010791	0.009270
14 METAL FABRIC.....	0.000302	0.001848	0.004212	0.005617	0.007121	0.007839
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000344	0.000300	0.000892	0.000854	0.000740	0.002087
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000405	0.000313	0.000394	0.000366	0.000386	0.000325
17 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.002460	0.002799	0.007608	0.008647	0.013306	0.014195
18 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.009108	0.009753	0.011331	0.010216	0.009656	0.010110
19 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.002620	0.002379	0.003127	0.006230	0.004054	0.003436
20 MISC. MANUF.....	0.006091	0.001042	0.001073	0.000775	0.000929	0.001651
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.075678	0.085794	0.237607	0.269831	0.416839	0.445179
22 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.162275	0.148809	0.155289	0.146823	0.171067	0.204290
23 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.220153	0.020678	0.018937	0.019400	0.020759	0.021784
24 E-POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.025040	0.023960	0.032485	0.025512	0.026054	0.059297
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.174497	0.216801	0.178572	0.183056	0.172200	0.149767
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.054235	0.066300	0.057146	0.059974	0.036265	0.051783
27 FINANCERE.....	0.076716	0.052137	0.060023	0.063051	0.067213	0.080284
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.073816	0.099575	0.072152	0.066579	0.066242	0.051624
29 HOTELS, REST.....	0.024925	0.031791	0.025741	0.022492	0.023306	0.019860
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.037048	0.048129	0.035880	0.045129	0.035234	0.025756
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	1.018601	0.015046	0.016362	0.017827	0.023361	0.024682
32 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1.118885	1.509336	1.093667	1.009191	1.004082	0.782511
33 EDUCATION.....	0.025208	0.028819	1.023005	0.021858	0.210940	0.062178
34 HOSPITAL.....	0.018694	0.018382	0.014492	1.013720	0.120609	0.012510
35 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.116001	0.130281	0.105422	0.100540	1.105091	0.095544
36 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.016342	0.015277	0.012513	0.012017	0.038394	1.011164
37 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.427062	2.648519	3.276040	3.219821	3.694470	3.236608

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NEE	S.DRINKS, DIST,BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.231340	0.187607	0.164927	0.183123	0.125636	0.193972	0.119621	0.154226	0.119094
2	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.147050	0.110452	0.095035	0.115233	0.110665	0.132525	0.109566	0.206877	0.091861
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.246614	0.222863	0.408030	0.399293	0.220791	0.226987	0.467991	0.296198	0.323663
4	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.625004	0.520922	0.667993	0.697649	0.457093	0.553484	0.697178	0.657302	0.534619
5	TAXES.....	0.193944	0.178071	0.123713	0.118607	0.108760	0.178151	0.105986	0.143401	0.113450
6	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.095106	-0.031806	-0.014721	-0.012309	-0.025643	-0.027040	-0.015539	-0.011611	-0.017707
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.192420	0.164428	0.156071	0.123929	0.125989	0.163495	0.402191	0.212396	0.274465
8	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.449160	0.933234	0.681393	0.496372	0.479677	0.766279	0.465527	0.685069	0.685669
9	FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.058923	0.130684	0.120880	0.864712	0.1061497	1.152567	0.734039	1.103201	0.823512
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.313854	1.454749	0.138629	1.350915	1.060329	1.497649	0.944108	1.384666	1.038346
11	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.280567	0.627044	0.110334	0.118952	0.161287	0.452729	0.127005	0.133533	0.264047
	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.	FERT,PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.200815	0.147315	0.126082	0.178381	0.233567	0.219942	0.050270	0.128818	0.137316
2	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.148772	0.181024	0.099618	0.169434	0.116009	0.134935	0.042295	0.164621	0.097013
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.342696	0.309479	0.520113	0.332559	0.297306	0.240128	0.807860	0.415778	0.255189
4	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.692283	0.637819	0.745813	0.680374	0.646883	0.595005	0.900426	0.709217	0.489519
5	TAXES.....	0.128526	0.153847	0.117018	0.181313	0.145608	0.136573	0.040469	0.124044	0.137351
6	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.014706	-0.015177	-0.017949	-0.021120	-0.019375	-0.021718	-0.009655	-0.014714	-0.018264
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.158368	0.213481	0.458963	0.270964	0.240625	0.137505	0.784907	0.369926	0.209560
8	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.700293	0.738364	0.537767	0.663172	0.877509	0.673367	0.183975	0.467920	0.645521
9	FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.105050	0.124797	0.728598	0.101160	0.1039791	1.025373	0.390943	0.907226	0.793679
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.1419684	0.1510781	0.953749	1.448730	1.399590	1.360168	0.390128	1.145373	1.050079
11	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.162748	0.141203	0.145171	0.171827	0.256705	0.173669	0.052245	0.124217	0.188569
	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL, TELEG.	ELEC,POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.254482	0.285600	0.262542	0.192771	0.151329	0.160400	0.405237	0.187604	0.206327
2	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.070387	0.166053	0.070387	0.177197	0.145072	0.165573	0.091686	0.112367	0.173074
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.288664	0.182665	0.430615	0.279932	0.457142	0.434126	0.247052	0.262422	0.269319
4	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.613534	0.634318	0.840826	0.649900	0.753543	0.760098	0.743975	0.562393	0.648719
5	TAXES.....	0.185062	0.202231	0.073498	0.177343	0.237150	0.195037	0.151112	0.182891	0.180964
6	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.123354	-0.024152	-0.007831	-0.027483	-0.011451	-0.013805	-0.011651	-0.018401	-0.017931
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.185178	0.235193	0.076614	0.184319	0.379234	0.192337	0.131317	0.178189	0.202466
8	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.828254	1.167515	0.304950	0.852952	0.566258	0.530321	0.312153	0.543036	0.768654
9	FACTOR INCOMES.....	1.204400	1.292022	0.868143	1.361776	0.964305	1.021039	0.942968	0.942968	1.371717
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.520590	1.755700	1.196346	1.707406	1.341330	1.362668	1.397062	1.294991	1.741078
11	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.223700	0.266892	0.079547	0.297809	0.178690	0.121136	0.091999	0.252541	0.492448

MODEL 3 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - (V*/Q*INV(L*(1-U)*B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36
1 DEPRECIATION.....	0.176481	0.184329	0.149490	0.141103	0.146322	0.137275
2 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.158306	0.175310	0.132743	0.124101	0.137737	0.117521
3 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.295489	0.257764	0.344583	0.324876	0.336556	0.344135
4 TOTAL PRIMARY	0.630277	0.617403	0.626816	0.590080	0.620615	0.598930
5 TAXES.....	0.170381	0.201694	0.157004	0.148380	0.152980	0.129770
6 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.023079	-0.017521	-0.017689	-0.017206	-0.019326	-0.022512
7 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.201592	0.195239	0.209739	0.262388	0.207201	0.199419
8 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.774837	0.345882	0.931067	0.862679	0.704984	0.645522
9 FACTOR INCOMES.....	1.256692	0.578965	1.244083	1.088211	1.022228	0.954635
10 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.580474	0.947468	1.532888	1.360488	1.302203	1.199167
11 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.207195	0.120715	0.316525	0.291665	0.204616	0.169345

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF. J*, IMPORT COEF. U=M/(Q.X+M)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR
1	AGRICULTURE.....	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	FORESTRY.....	0.913644	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.086356	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	0.999867	1.000000	0.002787	--	--	--
6	SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	0.000133	--	0.997213	--	--	--
7	MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	--	--
8	S. DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	--
9	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000
10	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	PULP, PAPER, PRINT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000
12	METAL, MACH, TRANSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16	NONMET MIN, MSC, MFG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17	FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22	E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24	AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25	FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27	HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
31	IMPORTS - NS.....	0.000724	--	0.186202	0.007548	0.023496	0.068195	0.244825	0.061102	0.091042
32	IMPORTS - NB.....	0.014882	--	0.224653	0.046246	0.011461	0.323821	0.015430	0.031224	0.031224
33	IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34	IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	0.001891	0.374839	0.469808	0.786515	0.772128
35	IMPORTS - RES.....	0.194462	--	--	0.160834	0.036848	0.766855	0.714634	0.863046	0.894394
36	TOTAL IMPORTS.....	0.210068	--	0.410856	0.214627	--	--	--	--	--

MODEL 1 P.E.L., 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF. J*, IMPORT COEF. U = M/(Q-X + M)

	PULP,PAPER &PR,PRINT.	METAL,MACH TRANSP,EQ.	NONMET MIN MISC,MANUF	FERT,PAINT & SOAP PR.	CON STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT				
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SDRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 PULP-PAPER,PRINT.....	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 NONMET MIN,MSC,MFG.....	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	1.000000	--	--	--
17 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	1.000000
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 E,POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 FINANCER,E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	--	1.000000	--	--	1.000000	1.000000	--	1.000000	1.000000
31 IMPORTS - NS.....	0.070243	--	0.033013	--	--	0.065704	0.093370	--	--	--
32 IMPORTS - NB.....	0.111181	--	0.021904	--	--	0.112335	0.320251	--	--	--
33 IMPORTS - PEL.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	0.002194	0.002826	--	--	--
35 IMPORTS - RES.....	0.397568	--	0.876314	--	--	0.747553	0.115352	--	--	--
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	0.578992	--	0.931231	--	--	0.927786	0.531799	--	--	--

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - INPUT COEFFICIENTS OF INDUSTRIES B* & OF FINAL EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES D*F*

	PULP,PAPER &PR,PRINT.	METAL,MACH TRANSP.	12	13	14	15	16	FERT,PAINT & SOAP	17	18	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	0.021111	--	--	--	--	0.000342	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	0.013966	0.004844	--	0.015600	0.000220	--	--
5	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	S.DRINK, DIST. BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.000179	0.005567	--	--	--	--	--	0.001471	0.000445	--	--
10	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	0.105550	0.206258	--	--	--	--	--	0.097937	0.000293	--	--
11	PULP,PAPER,PRINT.....	--	--	--	--	0.026307	0.056180	--	0.002669	0.000513	--	--
12	METAL, MACH, TRANSP.....	0.014293	0.046810	--	--	0.011692	0.010395	--	0.088031	0.067316	--	--
13	NONMET MIN, MSC.MFG.....	--	--	--	--	0.101982	0.113951	--	0.086180	0.000131	--	--
14	FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	0.056116	--	--	--	--	--	0.004492	0.002168	--	--
15	CONSTRUCTION.....	0.001794	--	--	--	--	0.004950	--	--	0.005288	--	--
16	TRANSP, TRAVEL.....	0.067755	0.061479	--	--	0.035401	0.076969	--	0.068989	0.046546	--	--
17	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.028346	0.005323	--	--	0.002923	0.004137	--	0.000932	0.009765	--	--
18	E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.011362	0.011418	--	--	0.012017	0.003182	--	0.001149	0.004733	--	--
19	DISTRIBUTION.....	0.018479	0.046607	--	--	0.026957	0.037689	--	0.051001	0.046787	--	--
20	AUTO OPERATION.....	0.003528	0.000366	--	--	0.001949	0.000247	--	0.021731	0.072693	--	--
21	FINANCE, R.E.....	0.023861	0.018529	--	--	0.010393	0.021461	--	0.044510	0.070892	--	--
22	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	HOTELS, REST.....	0.001076	0.000406	--	--	--	0.000141	--	0.000230	0.037855	--	--
24	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.020452	0.010240	--	--	0.006496	0.006682	--	0.014709	0.004110	--	--
25	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.018540	--	--
26	TOTAL INTER, INPUT.....	0.296675	0.469118	--	--	0.271193	0.340829	--	0.499972	0.388295	--	--
27	TAXES.....	0.040187	0.010565	--	--	0.040598	0.014248	--	0.029359	0.072390	--	--
28	SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-0.138643	--	--
29	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.118885	0.157456	--	--	0.077623	0.454604	--	0.116009	0.084500	--	--
30	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.374656	0.358758	--	--	0.348491	0.070358	--	0.194816	0.410736	--	--
31	UNINCORP BUS, INC.....	0.011183	0.008858	--	--	0.074700	0.000460	--	0.109806	0.123041	--	--
32	PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.134733	-0.038887	--	--	0.122118	0.059963	--	0.034717	-0.120946	--	--
33	DEPRECIATION.....	0.023681	0.034133	--	--	0.065281	0.059539	--	0.015322	0.180629	--	--
34	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.440319	0.321212	--	--	0.505686	0.074353	--	0.319306	0.513880	--	--
35	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.009748	0.001747	--	--	0.014615	0.005586	--	0.024030	0.065431	--	--
37	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.024160	0.006339	--	--	0.003573	0.007319	--	0.002222	0.004241	--	--
38	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.067994	0.009996	--	--	0.062033	0.20825	--	0.016070	-0.135926	--	--
39	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.137424	0.157456	--	--	0.077623	0.491550	--	0.123080	-0.016550	--	--
40	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.703325	0.530882	--	--	0.728811	0.659171	--	0.500028	0.611705	--	--
41	FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.520572	0.328729	--	--	0.545309	0.130781	--	0.339339	0.412830	--	--
42	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.584440	0.373426	--	--	0.651188	0.204568	--	0.384030	0.527205	--	--
43	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.11231	0.089395	--	--	0.107178	0.015910	--	0.072140	0.109428	--	--
44	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	--	--	1.000000	1.000000	--	1.000000	1.000000	--	--

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - INPUT COEFFICIENTS OF INDUSTRIES B* & OF FINAL EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES D*E*

	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- N.F.L.D.	TOTAL EXPORTS	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1	0.771038	0.472190	0.135550	--	0.335386	0.524285	0.055133	0.083769
2	--	--	--	--	--	0.011830	0.000350	0.002280
3	--	0.017731	0.450489	--	--	0.057893	0.016107	0.013946
4	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.003953	0.002115
5	0.152243	0.445441	0.215740	--	0.623951	0.255170	0.013996	0.055604
6	0.038626	0.035143	0.022270	--	0.000097	0.106473	0.001270	0.013543
7	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.016874	0.018787
8	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.000390	0.005983
9	--	0.009624	0.123573	--	0.030727	0.020388	0.003179	0.014696
10	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.021319	0.011748
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.010680	0.007821
12	--	0.007715	0.011854	--	0.009840	0.004453	0.039544	0.064740
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16	--	0.000671	--	--	--	0.000174	0.016434	0.008183
17	0.013673	0.011485	0.040525	--	--	0.011925	0.018086	0.010609
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.018921	0.077105
20	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.051973	0.037605
21	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.007550	0.007228
22	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.007015	0.008363
23	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.026510	0.051231
24	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.017512	0.024137
25	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.045587	0.023186
26	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.025170	0.025170
27	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.003062	0.007305
28	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.001628	0.014415
29	0.024420	--	--	--	--	0.007409	0.012660	0.007437
30	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	--	1.000000	1.000000	0.409732	0.597004
31	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.035344	0.053626
32	--	--	--	--	--	--	-0.015584	-0.007245
33	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.083449	0.065842
34	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.189993	0.143411
35	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.140512	0.065333
36	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.086983	0.049231
37	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.070572	0.032808
38	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.375399	0.231572
39	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.001634	0.001634
40	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.019082	0.026256
41	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.016295	0.008478
42	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.003134	0.018730
43	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.105787	0.083518
44	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.590268	0.402996
45	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.417487	0.257965
46	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.507819	0.337184
47	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.111449	0.064688
48	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	--	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

MODEL 1 P.E.L. 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	AGRICULTURE.....	1.027288		0.000017	0.415856	0.001092	0.083922	0.003089	0.009967	0.123961
2	FORESTRY.....	0.000006	0.000064	0.000001	0.000005	0.000046	0.000002	0.000001	0.000002	0.011404
3	PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000056	1.023399	0.000000	0.000033	0.570369	0.002824	0.000102	0.000001	0.000007
4	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.004315	0.000056	1.000044	0.001998	0.001353	0.001964	0.000156	0.000128	0.000076
5	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	0.000722	0.000060	0.000004	1.112163	0.001474	0.033063	0.001309	0.000010	0.000089
6	SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.000101	0.000000	0.000000	0.000059	1.022399	0.005063	0.000182	0.000001	0.000012
7	MISC. FOODS,NES.....	0.020423	0.000151	0.000000	0.008855	0.000023	1.026581	0.036992	0.000198	0.002464
8	S.DRINK,DIST.BREW.....	0.000071	0.000000	0.000000	0.000031	0.000000	0.003590	1.022192	0.000001	0.000009
9	TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	0.000830	0.000000	0.000024	0.000476	0.001859	0.002318	0.000126	1.000818	0.001435
10	SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	0.000502	0.000000	0.000108	0.001058	0.003633	0.000185	0.000106	0.000135	1.011080
11	PULP,PAPER & PR.....	0.000245	0.000000	0.000010	0.000871	0.000757	0.000250	0.000055	0.000074	0.000133
12	PRINTING.....	0.002959	0.000003	0.000300	0.006576	0.005739	0.004011	0.000366	0.000293	0.001581
13	METAL FABRIC.....	0.001351	0.000004	0.000087	0.000296	0.002087	0.000278	0.000087	0.000197	0.000620
14	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000419	0.000000	0.000194	0.001039	0.000743	0.000172	0.000205	0.000395	0.000395
15	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000628	0.000001	0.000532	0.000306	0.000627	0.000979	0.000595	0.000833	0.000602
16	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000675	0.000000	0.000010	0.000306	0.000061	0.0003594	0.000036	0.000572	0.000120
17	FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	0.041445	0.000000	0.000134	0.016930	0.000250	0.000053	0.006813	0.000572	0.032726
18	MISC. MANUF.....	0.000042	0.000160	0.00017	0.000159	0.000250	0.000952	0.006764	0.008526	0.011903
19	CONSTRUCTION.....	0.035419	0.000004	0.001963	0.020631	0.011816	0.009852	0.006764	0.073965	0.053430
20	TRANSP,TRAVEL,TELE.....	0.008871	0.000014	0.0004321	0.092253	0.096740	0.086668	0.052780	0.073965	0.053430
21	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	0.005742	0.000098	0.172305	0.002332	0.013524	0.008205	0.009221	0.006190	0.006572
22	E.POWER, WATER,GAS.....	0.009568	0.000020	0.002352	0.015436	0.011757	0.014289	0.008020	0.007229	0.017825
23	DISTRIBUTION.....	0.036208	0.000063	0.009742	0.055323	0.027924	0.065416	0.040160	0.058471	0.037878
24	AUTO OPERATION.....	0.046628	0.000010	0.015150	0.024698	0.015809	0.10439	0.007945	0.007945	0.010851
25	FINANCE,R.E.....	0.078753	0.000042	0.020372	0.055707	0.069163	0.030114	0.033712	0.027215	0.034227
26	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27	HOTELS,REST.....	0.002110	0.000004	0.006523	0.003492	0.003662	0.003281	0.001998	0.002800	0.002023
28	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.000703	0.000011	0.000982	0.001314	0.001706	0.001099	0.001592	0.000682	0.000504
29	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.015063	0.000017	0.004221	0.014669	0.020875	0.017342	0.033890	0.015878	0.008076
30	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.391132	1.001616	1.274106	1.242007	1.860623	1.415635	1.272617	1.224991	1.370618

MODEL 1 P.E.L. 1965 - INV(L)*LUB*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC	MACH & EQUIPT.	TRANSP EQUIPT.	NONMETAL MINERAL PR	TEXTILE & SOAP	MISC MANUF.	CON STRUCTION	TRANSP TRAVEL
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.00037	0.00023	0.00016	0.00016	0.003795	0.00010	0.00024	0.068159	0.001580	0.000101
2 FORESTRY.....	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	0.000348	0.00001	0.00002	0.000001	0.000119	0.000007
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000004	0.000000	0.000000
4 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.00061	0.00065	0.00035	0.00038	0.000170	0.01105	0.003098	0.000310	0.009301	0.000242
5 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.00011	0.00007	0.00003	0.00004	0.000007	0.00002	0.00003	0.000049	0.000005	0.000023
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000007	0.000000	0.000000
7 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.00001	0.00001	0.00000	0.00000	0.000076	0.00000	0.00001	0.001355	0.000032	0.000003
8 S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000005	0.000000	0.000000
9 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.00064	0.00060	0.00067	0.00052	0.001165	0.00039	0.00054	0.000072	0.000279	0.000141
10 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.00105	0.00107	0.00077	0.00076	0.030811	0.00052	0.000134	0.000071	0.010543	0.000648
11 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	1.011231	0.003986	0.00019	0.00017	0.000115	0.001496	0.002508	0.000035	0.000150	0.000046
12 PRINTING.....	0.016081	1.007466	0.002265	0.002341	0.002852	0.000799	0.002152	0.004343	0.003620	0.005102
13 METAL FABRIC.....	0.000106	0.000146	1.000079	0.003169	0.003335	0.000055	0.000106	0.000131	0.004312	0.000816
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000047	0.000215	0.000164	1.000364	0.000080	0.000216	0.000175	0.000074	0.000366	0.000074
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000791	0.000903	0.000917	0.000824	1.000858	0.000581	0.001057	0.000290	0.000963	0.012020
16 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000029	0.000030	0.00014	0.00016	0.000020	1.008076	0.000039	0.000056	0.005120	0.000056
17 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.000266	0.000187	0.000165	0.000153	0.039885	0.000113	1.056557	0.002828	0.002778	0.001825
18 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000241	0.000062	0.000035	0.000035	0.000043	0.000012	0.000033	1.000065	0.000054	0.000101
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.003478	0.005862	0.002632	0.003010	0.003481	0.002008	0.007651	0.004592	1.003187	0.010619
20 TRANSP. TRAVEL.....	0.070182	0.080124	0.081356	0.073132	0.076182	0.051536	0.093827	0.025748	0.085458	1.066835
21 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.049985	0.033540	0.006831	0.010489	0.010183	0.004939	0.008144	0.007480	0.006317	0.017192
22 EPOWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.011246	0.013667	0.011305	0.015012	0.014112	0.011203	0.005088	0.019702	0.003355	0.009290
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.052363	0.022878	0.062811	0.047121	0.052513	0.035355	0.045921	0.017358	0.057623	0.053776
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.005422	0.009762	0.006951	0.007348	0.005900	0.006482	0.007312	0.014804	0.028191	0.078090
25 FINANCE, RE.....	0.074027	0.037335	0.028511	0.031561	0.033549	0.019170	0.036745	0.019858	0.062872	0.096951
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 HOTELS, REST.....	0.002657	0.003033	0.003080	0.002768	0.002884	0.001951	0.003552	0.000975	0.003255	0.040385
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.002745	0.001808	0.000714	0.001024	0.001210	0.000426	0.000890	0.000373	0.001013	0.006019
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.089874	0.021982	0.012173	0.012358	0.015326	0.003920	0.011268	0.024541	0.019457	0.025328
30 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.393041	1.243240	1.220213	1.210923	1.298894	1.159538	1.286335	1.203282	1.309923	1.425688

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTION	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.00091	0.00122	0.00083	0.00028	0.00059	0.000284	0.000431	0.001589	0.000217
2 FORESTRY.....	0.00006	0.00009	0.00003	0.00002	0.00004	0.00021	0.00034	0.00007	0.00002
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000
4 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.000450	0.000690	0.00102	0.00133	0.000253	0.001670	0.00110	0.000126	0.000115
5 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.00013	0.00003	0.00014	0.00002	0.00004	0.000001	0.000116	0.0003850	0.000023
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000
7 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.00002	0.00003	0.00002	0.00001	0.00001	0.00006	0.00013	0.000165	0.00005
8 S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000
9 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.000174	0.00034	0.00075	0.00012	0.00016	0.00050	0.000205	0.000113	0.000058
10 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.000541	0.000798	0.000273	0.000173	0.000393	0.001895	0.003042	0.000614	0.000160
11 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.00061	0.00019	0.000168	0.00015	0.00027	0.00027	0.00056	0.00035	0.000705
12 PRINTING.....	0.013227	0.001789	0.006036	0.002707	0.005649	0.000748	0.009649	0.002547	0.175987
13 METAL FABRIC.....	0.000285	0.000847	0.000147	0.000133	0.000135	0.000774	0.000144	0.000088	0.000399
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.00083	0.00095	0.000188	0.000129	0.000468	0.000074	0.000269	0.000090	0.000080
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000812	0.000502	0.001272	0.000537	0.000238	0.000177	0.000927	0.000391	0.000763
16 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	0.000243	0.000377	0.000049	0.000069	0.000138	0.000919	0.00058	0.000279	0.000057
17 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000311	0.000372	0.000342	0.000876	0.000126	0.000500	0.001852	0.002371	0.001573
18 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.00062	0.000021	0.000093	0.000037	0.000029	0.00010	0.000127	0.000896	0.002693
19 TRANSF. TRAVEL, ENT.....	0.047483	0.073876	0.009354	0.013449	0.026987	0.180108	0.009973	0.011357	0.010944
20 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.072071	0.044529	0.112907	0.047687	0.021158	0.015676	0.082268	0.034709	0.067744
21 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	1.012135	1.009442	0.019026	0.008409	0.010245	0.001312	0.027436	0.010985	0.162165
22 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.023445	1.009442	0.015208	0.002990	0.002426	0.000644	0.058124	0.010030	0.017006
23 FINANCE, R.E.....	0.10387	1.014425	1.021483	0.003732	0.006816	0.010438	0.028479	0.013894	0.022958
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.008499	0.006069	0.08527	1.003810	0.002273	0.005088	0.011987	0.003034	0.006201
25 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.074573	0.023416	0.060578	0.096729	1.098170	0.030671	0.037630	0.064413	0.076203
26 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--
27 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.002728	0.001686	0.004274	0.001805	0.000801	0.000593	1.003114	0.001314	0.002564
28 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.003388	0.000839	0.003718	0.000431	0.000998	0.000199	0.030194	0.007356	0.006559
29 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	0.021491	0.007133	0.032882	0.013378	0.010430	0.003668	0.037226	0.006162	1.020421
30	1.292558	1.191894	1.297702	1.197269	1.187844	1.255551	1.343461	1.176415	1.575603

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - (V*Q)*INV(I*(I-U)/B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	AGRI. CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEV	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TAXES.....	0.030805	0.000025	0.039893	0.016430	0.027772	0.036536	0.023342	0.059887	0.049224	0.028462
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.031197	-0.000014	-0.009656	-0.023947	-0.022409	-0.014731	-0.014160	-0.007854	-0.010699	-0.010326
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.092624	0.000428	0.091134	0.026369	0.068402	0.119021	0.381242	0.090788	0.525387	0.067482
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.167688	0.000592	0.211477	0.108408	0.263651	0.294708	0.230409	0.301453	0.196266	0.442531
5 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.344710	0.900081	0.164715	0.625108	0.163728	0.161914	0.094106	0.037468	0.046043	0.188714
6 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.076532	0.000054	0.219666	0.189722	0.128171	0.154871	0.043941	0.257518	0.134693	0.069745
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.1113608	0.000067	0.100264	0.035933	0.081377	0.088962	0.061382	0.038604	0.032786	0.048102
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.556249	0.900701	0.365928	0.923301	0.474633	0.578370	0.335935	0.418896	0.326118	0.620410
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	0.008578	0.000012	0.035759	0.013969	0.017603	0.030608	0.012675	0.029808	0.019513	0.011510
10 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.017570	0.000015	0.005881	0.012129	0.013721	0.008085	0.007861	0.012088	0.005396	0.010106
11 FIDUCIAL REVENUE.....	-0.014847	0.000002	0.004399	-0.013017	0.006736	0.003792	0.003054	0.006018	0.006018	0.017655
12 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.113613	0.000435	0.105264	0.015708	0.115674	0.131464	0.399356	0.175083	0.529268	0.096426
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.794772	0.901233	0.817495	0.978022	0.709744	0.841283	0.820264	0.787866	0.973701	0.804207
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.588931	0.900727	0.595859	0.923239	0.554601	0.611494	0.368457	0.586440	0.377003	0.670489
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.702148	0.900805	0.726361	0.984653	0.641343	0.777761	0.439021	0.692078	0.448314	0.736727
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.187516	0.000180	0.312755	0.032521	0.136551	0.279732	0.091721	0.090840	0.076717	0.153473

	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 TAXES.....	0.106889	0.049950	0.030052	0.018537	0.019960	0.038711	0.027693	0.073158	0.045095	0.095675
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.010968	-0.011412	-0.011447	-0.010313	-0.010829	-0.007199	-0.011364	-0.005451	-0.012152	-0.148260
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.077352	0.142429	0.502178	0.319548	0.093196	0.099298	0.497586	0.065787	0.145038	0.132597
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.274426	0.458101	0.243232	0.442540	0.485780	0.380152	0.147147	0.436318	0.282394	0.519738
5 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.088531	0.033886	0.034380	0.060838	0.048158	0.043608	0.028807	0.200156	0.149227	0.173443
6 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.163043	0.156323	0.133077	0.040615	-0.064029	0.153252	0.077428	0.090501	0.065289	-0.068655
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.072462	0.051231	0.047998	0.050210	0.065566	0.100172	0.088996	0.029881	0.043612	0.216297
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.404326	0.551799	0.362893	0.524260	0.441008	0.524338	0.184512	0.761943	0.455675	0.686344
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	0.016732	0.018181	0.016929	0.008961	0.008024	0.022754	0.014786	0.009742	0.035285	0.081950
10 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.082000	0.025581	0.012411	0.011462	0.008585	0.006239	0.010874	0.003713	0.006803	0.011470
11 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.045450	0.064279	0.033692	0.001749	0.000444	0.052362	0.014351	0.082106	0.012946	-0.132693
12 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.100766	0.169435	0.305975	0.325024	0.101144	0.102124	0.540019	0.072966	0.164183	0.057467
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.721735	0.880508	0.979895	0.921665	0.624772	0.807991	0.853739	0.960351	0.719504	0.920835
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.476000	0.648310	0.411117	0.543680	0.456908	0.577008	0.253381	0.796976	0.496910	0.624526
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.644384	0.738079	0.477719	0.602117	0.531576	0.708692	0.356152	0.894565	0.574466	0.788238
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.093987	0.141103	0.072740	0.134110	0.127738	0.112219	0.042748	0.167500	0.105298	0.156869

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	RADIO TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1 TAXES.....	0.033490	0.012272	0.029759	0.112655	0.082373	0.189387	0.044394	0.016913	0.040337
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.010290	-0.006275	-0.016108	-0.006796	-0.003078	-0.002230	-0.011928	-0.004933	-0.023446
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.106692	0.190758	0.057431	0.356431	0.060381	0.027038	0.066527	0.041823	0.091180
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.446683	0.286858	0.402939	0.155443	0.298634	0.055844	0.348912	0.333919	0.311947
5 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.023695	0.020130	0.240315	0.174955	0.010004	0.026897	0.289071	0.341448	0.196658
6 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.181183	0.294128	0.158981	0.113319	0.390098	0.350245	0.126742	0.204802	0.188789
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.186823	0.165744	0.088724	0.074867	0.114779	0.301766	0.074025	0.036074	0.064499
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.512022	0.415884	0.699413	0.358928	0.357828	0.329152	0.713543	0.846135	0.582466
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.018006	0.019536	0.023149	0.101445	0.033086	0.006903	0.026594	0.007683	0.015397
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.021424	0.005604	0.016471	0.014886	0.049008	0.181940	0.019176	0.009084	0.011386
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.024700	0.060335	0.029495	0.025078	0.068586	0.003531	0.006140	0.013731	0.021664
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.205300	0.296513	0.104788	0.405670	0.329905	0.125656	0.098266	0.057338	0.174552
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.968277	0.963618	0.962042	0.980875	0.953192	0.948947	0.937744	0.970045	0.869964
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.651560	0.601117	0.802236	0.443718	0.698736	0.432987	0.764726	0.880168	0.697394
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.861584	0.772859	0.904611	0.624444	0.892810	0.921909	0.871217	0.928222	0.778784
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.155668	0.065811	0.201849	0.098252	0.066208	0.020025	0.231919	0.358755	0.250554

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I-J*(I-U)B*)(J*(I-U)D)* INDIRECT PRIMARY INPUT REQ.OF FINAL EXP.

	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TAXES.....	0.037424	0.024037	0.024590	0.011659	0.013860	0.032910	0.024032	0.012303	0.000960	0.030531
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.012053	-0.006517	-0.026531	-0.004894	-0.008585	-0.018019	-0.025590	-0.008238	-0.007103	-0.011037
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.066245	0.078959	0.077535	0.038413	0.038187	0.092130	0.054768	0.030951	0.026904	0.064661
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.169534	0.152970	0.118154	0.079819	0.099667	0.201944	0.151391	0.076487	0.073026	0.155324
5 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	0.117355	0.079502	0.301167	0.036870	0.041728	0.097638	0.064189	0.031280	0.036492	0.093066
6 PROFIT,REN.T.INT.....	0.097441	0.034780	0.052290	0.024010	0.014432	0.037853	0.032183	0.018328	0.026177	0.068518
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.072486	0.024031	0.095572	0.018451	0.021848	0.043903	0.056248	0.020501	0.021408	0.053119
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.337979	0.245260	0.450084	0.125634	0.145384	0.314423	0.230621	0.114401	0.119828	0.282386
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.016930	0.018765	0.005000	0.009313	0.010716	0.025930	0.0119705	0.009352	0.006887	0.016882
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.021934	0.003687	0.014847	0.003110	0.002556	0.005537	0.004625	0.007678	0.003048	0.014087
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.005739	0.006873	-0.015053	0.003040	-0.001334	-0.001602	-0.013029	-0.001130	0.000401	0.004148
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.093365	0.089148	0.092330	0.045781	0.041959	0.100469	0.059951	0.035809	0.035787	0.085560
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.548433	0.387762	0.642782	0.204328	0.221159	0.488360	0.357222	0.181612	0.186858	0.454182
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.384331	0.267252	0.471613	0.140699	0.155848	0.337436	0.247762	0.126095	0.135690	0.316909
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.482188	0.308803	0.565246	0.165916	0.182971	0.396230	0.302453	0.150661	0.159954	0.389521
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.098925	0.056785	0.150517	0.029418	0.035747	0.073873	0.052440	0.027794	0.033016	0.077284

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I-J*(I-U)B*)(J*)E* INDIRECT PRIMARY INPUT REQ. OF FINAL EXP.

	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- NFLD.	TOTAL EXPORTS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 TAXES.....	0.032879	0.030745	0.029921	0.036473	--	0.029413	0.031519
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.024550	-0.028787	-0.025747	-0.015731	--	-0.024884	-0.025139
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.102352	0.095459	0.093576	0.161630	--	0.092454	0.103939
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.217180	0.190446	0.217118	0.214797	--	0.230618	0.210201
5 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	0.274722	0.302016	0.244960	0.166921	--	0.218951	0.256585
6 PROFIT.RENT.INT.....	0.107136	0.090173	0.105333	0.161584	--	0.109953	0.108262
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.103215	0.106213	0.096622	0.088351	--	0.090469	0.099297
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.566043	0.540238	0.513070	0.497785	--	0.496819	0.529012
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.017212	0.011055	0.014081	0.024953	--	0.014578	0.015166
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.013751	0.016375	0.015062	0.009421	--	0.014719	0.014478
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	-0.007347	-0.009548	-0.002847	0.009951	--	0.001223	-0.003887
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.120064	0.121935	0.125797	0.183563	--	0.129168	0.130601
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.812938	0.786269	0.761786	0.814026	--	0.746978	0.784668
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.599040	0.582638	0.567413	0.543304	--	0.559524	0.575049
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.710586	0.690809	0.668210	0.652396	--	0.654523	0.680728
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.222363	0.182882	0.166773	0.214136	--	0.151525	0.187432

MODEL 2 P.E.I., 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	AGRICULTURE.....									
2	FORESTRY.....	1.093143		0.109328	0.472049	0.069566	0.123694	0.052683	0.048576	0.197413
3	PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000237	0.106636	0.000386	0.000203	0.000287	0.000142	0.000176	0.000137	0.011663
4	NON-METAL QUARRIES.....	0.006385	1.000375	0.000300	0.000343	0.000287	0.000647	0.000468	0.003711	0.007066
5	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.004907	0.0010248	0.010505	0.010505	0.001968	0.002321	0.000601	0.000474	0.001336
6	SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.054407	0.000958	0.001427	0.002502	0.001968	0.002321	0.000601	0.001738	0.005965
7	MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.006941	0.086928	0.054679	0.089113	1.157970	0.065485	0.041738	0.031484	0.007641
8	S. DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.028624	0.011076	0.047110	0.011354	0.005896	0.009194	0.005334	0.004011	0.011612
9	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.004519	0.013280	0.008359	0.013613	0.015852	1.031534	0.043168	0.005006	0.004969
10	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.004984	0.006727	0.004525	0.007382	0.003826	0.006276	1.025541	0.002608	0.006069
11	PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.001364	0.001396	0.006560	0.001539	0.004529	0.000706	0.000755	0.000641	1.012041
12	PRINTING.....	0.000415	0.000275	0.000215	0.000292	0.001203	0.000352	0.000183	0.000173	0.000322
13	METAL FABRIC.....	0.007444	0.007265	0.005957	0.008315	0.010403	0.006720	0.005822	0.005822	0.000582
14	MACH. & EQUIP.....	0.001647	0.000484	0.001557	0.000791	0.002499	0.000457	0.000310	0.000370	0.000950
15	TRANSP. EQUIP.....	0.000503	0.001474	0.001229	0.000225	0.000367	0.000232	0.000268	0.000126	0.000438
16	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.006578	0.009636	0.007647	0.011818	0.006116	0.004573	0.005076	0.004322	0.007238
17	FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.000794	0.000192	0.000153	0.000207	0.000407	0.000162	0.000126	0.000118	0.000253
18	MISC. MANUF.....	0.045885	0.007190	0.005246	0.008684	0.020719	0.006276	0.010156	0.003176	0.037678
19	CONSTRUCTION.....	0.000362	0.000518	0.000485	0.000548	0.000432	0.000247	0.000333	0.000232	0.000380
20	TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.000885	0.025047	0.021926	0.027635	0.033828	0.019193	0.018411	0.017504	0.029153
21	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.101901	0.074840	0.102868	0.248923	0.131639	0.114545	0.087541	0.101027	0.104913
22	ELECTR. WATER, GAS.....	0.022012	0.021291	0.017689	0.025472	0.019590	0.016141	0.019116	0.013894	0.021228
23	DISTRIBUTION.....	0.023371	0.023371	0.015719	0.025263	0.017214	0.022625	0.018418	0.015322	0.033221
24	AUTO OPERATION.....	0.144709	0.175752	0.141794	0.198939	0.147904	0.130943	0.121869	0.122083	0.138893
25	FINANCERE.....	0.093951	0.076636	0.065197	0.093699	0.065077	0.039018	0.041952	0.035689	0.063631
26	DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.106646	0.045207	0.097790	0.066671	0.098165	0.046959	0.054717	0.043568	0.065337
27	HOUS. RLST.....	0.051659	0.083649	0.052558	0.085748	0.044080	0.053714	0.031199	0.038903	0.057618
28	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.019028	0.027398	0.019329	0.034604	0.017928	0.013498	0.014738	0.012719	0.020892
29	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.036934	0.058668	0.037376	0.061121	0.032229	0.022980	0.028877	0.021923	0.040914
30	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.022949	0.012786	0.014062	0.017311	0.029075	0.022105	0.039829	0.020502	0.016872
31	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	0.780873	1.264419	0.794460	1.296145	0.666299	0.811927	0.588054	0.457811	0.870942
		2.724043	3.159910	2.630210	3.454463	2.997964	2.220618	2.276393	2.006451	2.857270

MODEL 2 P.E.I., 1965 - INV(I*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL
	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	FERT,PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.		
1	AGRICULTURE.....	0.06351	0.042979	0.062084	0.056007	0.062087	0.021869	0.158367	0.055528	0.081358
2	FORESTRY.....	0.000231	0.000152	0.000219	0.000531	0.000219	0.000078	0.000318	0.000309	0.000293
3	PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.006278	0.004129	0.005965	0.005018	0.005966	0.000209	0.008673	0.005185	0.007809
4	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.000491	0.000652	0.000421	0.000639	0.011663	0.0003294	0.001121	0.009786	0.000972
5	MEAT DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.033262	0.035026	0.050601	0.042570	0.030606	0.017811	0.073585	0.043983	0.066263
6	SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.006786	0.004463	0.006447	0.005424	0.006448	0.002269	0.009376	0.005604	0.008440
7	MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.008136	0.005351	0.007730	0.006578	0.007731	0.002721	0.012589	0.006750	0.010122
8	S.DRINK, DIST, BEW.....	0.003233	0.002902	0.004192	0.003526	0.004192	0.001475	0.006097	0.003643	0.005488
9	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.004181	0.002777	0.003968	0.004458	0.003954	0.001432	0.005763	0.003682	0.005267
10	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.000732	0.000962	0.000888	0.031494	0.000865	0.000420	0.001251	0.011249	0.001711
11	PULP-PAPER & PR.....	1.011354	0.004155	0.000177	0.000250	0.001656	0.002565	0.000268	0.000289	0.000256
12	PRINTING.....	1.011915	0.005191	0.006567	0.006408	0.005026	0.003639	0.010486	0.007294	0.010635
13	METAL FABRIC.....	0.000439	1.000272	0.003449	0.003569	0.000334	0.000205	0.000537	0.004555	0.001182
14	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000108	0.000218	1.000443	0.000146	0.000295	0.000202	0.000188	0.000435	0.000177
15	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.005116	0.004798	0.006432	1.005575	0.006189	0.0003031	0.008440	0.005837	0.019362
16	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000115	0.000148	0.000127	0.000114	1.008187	0.000079	0.000219	0.005217	0.000202
17	FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	0.003494	0.003062	0.004338	0.043406	0.004299	1.058029	0.008910	0.006415	0.007304
18	MISC. MANUF.....	0.000473	0.000244	0.000337	0.000297	0.000314	0.000139	1.000504	0.000316	0.000496
19	CONSTRUCTION.....	0.016720	0.012722	0.017587	0.015743	0.016587	0.012781	0.025778	0.015857	0.029703
20	TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT.....	0.103734	0.111469	0.116637	0.112778	0.095047	0.109138	0.088976	0.123271	1.123790
21	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.059536	0.046575	0.022874	0.020600	0.017325	0.012502	0.025479	0.017081	0.033405
22	E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.021280	0.027360	0.020310	0.025056	0.024215	0.009667	0.038610	0.014663	0.026322
23	DISTRIBUTION.....	0.131230	0.130510	0.149382	0.138535	0.137631	0.081912	0.165981	0.146505	0.187653
24	AUTO OPERATION.....	0.039819	0.056706	0.037823	0.043418	0.051090	0.023009	0.069625	0.066957	0.136480
25	FINANCE, R.E.....	0.094301	0.065004	0.046708	0.055663	0.045462	0.045997	0.058065	0.085722	0.131367
26	DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.037550	0.051246	0.033702	0.040957	0.048696	0.017136	0.070762	0.042319	0.063741
27	HOTELS, REST.....	0.014954	0.019816	0.014117	0.016297	0.007898	0.009164	0.024149	0.017094	0.061259
28	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.029080	0.024351	0.035172	0.029935	0.034578	0.012908	0.050001	0.030693	0.030723
29	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.095606	0.029805	0.017317	0.021579	0.011354	0.013884	0.035343	0.025917	0.035058
30	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.567600	0.774626	0.509435	0.619094	0.735967	0.259021	1.069629	0.639683	0.963501
31	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.361906	2.565488	2.089793	2.467183	2.355659	1.728469	3.029084	2.401831	3.070333

MODEL 2 P.E.L. 1965 - INV(I*(I-U)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTION	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.060710	0.049359	0.082888	0.042522	0.042423	0.039253	0.084908	0.101765	0.069176	0.118392
2 FORESTRY.....	0.000219	0.000182	0.000294	0.000151	0.000153	0.000158	0.000331	0.000350	0.000344	0.000416
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.005826	0.004732	0.007958	0.004084	0.004071	0.003745	0.008119	0.003638	0.006657	0.011378
4 NONFARM OF ARRIAS.....	0.000994	0.001133	0.000846	0.000515	0.000633	0.000200	0.000860	0.001076	0.000738	0.001064
5 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.049429	0.042141	0.067516	0.034642	0.034538	0.031768	0.008891	0.008812	0.006740	0.009651
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.006296	0.005114	0.008601	0.004414	0.004400	0.004048	0.008775	0.010406	0.007163	0.012297
7 MISC. FOODS, FES.....	0.007551	0.006134	0.010314	0.005793	0.005777	0.004850	0.010533	0.012640	0.008503	0.014744
8 SDRINK, DISC, BRT W.....	0.004094	0.003325	0.005897	0.002570	0.002861	0.002633	0.005308	0.006766	0.004487	0.007006
9 FERTILIS, COTTON, SO.....	0.003998	0.003140	0.006198	0.002692	0.002688	0.002508	0.005534	0.006433	0.004438	0.007340
10 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.001334	0.001443	0.001357	0.000799	0.000948	0.000240	0.004148	0.001978	0.001073	0.001580
11 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.00217	0.000146	0.000381	0.000125	0.000136	0.000128	0.000274	0.000293	0.000882	0.000305
12 PRINTING.....	0.017355	0.005142	0.011675	0.005601	0.005534	0.003402	0.015401	0.009369	0.000863	0.008062
13 METAL FABRIC.....	0.000558	0.001068	0.000520	0.000324	0.000326	0.000950	0.000534	0.000538	0.000709	0.000532
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000160	0.000157	0.000293	0.000183	0.000222	0.000123	0.000376	0.000216	0.000167	0.000150
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.006289	0.004950	0.008754	0.004377	0.004066	0.003697	0.008560	0.009442	0.006994	0.010697
16 NONMETAL MINERAL PR.....	0.000352	0.000466	0.000198	0.000145	0.000214	0.000080	0.000316	0.000350	0.000181	0.000713
17 FERTILIZER, SOAP.....	0.004398	0.003692	0.005925	0.003741	0.002982	0.003127	0.007548	0.009125	0.006223	0.007983
18 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000356	0.000260	0.000495	0.000743	0.000735	0.000199	0.000577	0.001383	0.000575	0.000575
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.061719	0.085440	0.025801	0.023429	0.030936	0.059266	0.019481	0.054884	0.027139	0.025804
20 TRANSP. TRAVEL.....	0.114560	0.079040	0.170945	0.077472	0.050852	0.042990	0.141480	0.104923	0.116078	0.082982
21 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	1.024230	0.014624	0.035548	0.016888	0.016698	0.009088	0.044292	0.030973	0.175924	0.023622
22 ELEC. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.036151	1.019763	0.032564	0.011897	0.011306	0.008812	0.075831	0.031027	0.031460	0.024815
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.110261	0.095547	1.157909	0.073743	0.076613	0.074642	0.167661	0.178939	0.136572	0.085074
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.052059	0.041450	0.068029	1.034346	0.032714	0.033090	0.072691	0.075018	0.057554	0.085074
25 FINANCIAL.....	0.100238	0.043270	0.095649	0.114777	1.116113	0.047176	0.073417	0.066267	0.105444	0.050144
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.047522	0.038624	0.064058	0.133334	0.033733	0.030868	0.026816	0.027028	0.034594	0.093871
27 HOTELS, REST.....	0.018301	0.014334	0.025546	0.012222	0.011684	0.010604	0.024816	0.016044	0.034498	0.034314
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.056788	0.025958	0.049754	0.033894	0.024504	0.021638	0.076076	0.062405	0.028290	0.041777
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.027880	0.013029	0.042788	0.018466	0.015803	0.008338	0.014347	0.008338	0.028290	0.041777
30 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.718788	0.583826	0.981848	0.503869	0.503324	0.463069	1.001683	1.187819	0.817697	1.403818
31 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.519486	2.188456	2.973666	2.057350	2.045284	2.044280	3.053285	3.203963	2.971336	2.396243

MODEL 2 P.E.I., 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	AGRI. CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT/DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S DRINKS, DIST. BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	DEPRECIATION	0.171304	0.207856	0.211467	0.171613	0.198919	0.125248	0.138243	0.094786	0.166052
2	EDUCATION & HOSP	0.006906	0.004339	0.007080	0.003639	0.004435	0.002576	0.003212	0.002501	0.004757
3	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.105034	0.101746	0.105034	0.101746	0.098046	0.051845	0.075739	0.057539	0.083850
4	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.027436	0.023110	0.030237	0.028170	0.025693	0.018088	0.024840	0.015324	0.028994
5	FEDERAL REVENUE	0.139383	0.091974	0.129861	0.080184	0.093293	0.055039	0.158208	0.111084	0.113661
6	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.210216	0.237073	0.230753	0.226220	0.266172	0.477599	0.272648	0.605224	0.240925
7	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.660280	0.666101	0.731024	0.582771	0.686559	0.730395	0.675804	0.886459	0.638238
8	TAXES	0.152756	0.163966	0.218852	0.131829	0.163337	0.096992	0.151725	0.120721	0.164479
9	SUBSIDIES	-0.039207	-0.017806	-0.037244	-0.029244	-0.023060	-0.018998	-0.013887	-0.015395	-0.019260
10	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.190876	0.191096	0.189455	0.152238	0.221181	0.440580	0.164779	0.582991	0.177067
11	WAGES & SALARIES	0.280361	0.326111	0.295430	0.359792	0.411862	0.298456	0.386305	0.262324	0.568200
12	FACTOR INCOMES	1.314322	0.855732	1.347211	0.772551	0.877081	0.522718	0.778796	0.526756	0.955379
13	GROSS DOM. PROD.	1.177266	1.209746	1.740287	1.046750	1.216275	0.725960	1.054877	0.726868	1.266647
14	EMPLOYMENT	0.253262	0.379645	0.141650	0.192651	0.348093	0.131426	0.140352	0.115262	0.226803
11	PULP-PAPER & PROD	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	DEPRECIATION	0.156136	0.116989	0.149880	0.149409	0.199857	0.124075	0.174738	0.131243	0.346781
2	EDUCATION & HOSP	0.004231	0.002783	0.004020	0.003382	0.004020	0.001415	0.005842	0.003494	0.005263
3	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.082521	0.059242	0.070090	0.059446	0.083892	0.036300	0.098585	0.088416	0.161978
4	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.042380	0.023458	0.027422	0.022011	0.022202	0.016491	0.026910	0.020676	0.032365
5	FEDERAL REVENUE	0.149668	0.089848	0.082876	0.068689	0.133502	0.043104	0.200014	0.083460	-0.026484
6	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.297954	0.590495	0.447131	0.203859	0.224247	0.582993	0.250429	0.270314	0.217323
7	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.732892	0.882816	0.781419	0.506794	0.667721	0.804379	0.756519	0.597603	0.737226
8	TAXES	0.170925	0.109612	0.133475	0.116646	0.153665	0.067390	0.240205	0.144996	0.246147
9	SUBSIDIES	-0.019358	-0.016673	-0.017860	-0.017210	-0.014750	-0.015821	-0.018714	-0.158144	-0.158144
10	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.239895	0.366276	0.412151	0.171093	0.191914	0.530177	0.200372	0.225526	0.253828
11	WAGES & SALARIES	0.356325	0.548735	0.548735	0.575110	0.486361	0.374695	0.590657	0.374695	0.658763
12	FACTOR INCOMES	0.661665	0.916995	0.784421	0.577756	0.817783	0.706154	1.146856	0.706154	0.939693
13	GROSS DOM. PROD.	0.989738	1.209397	1.049916	0.908262	1.156554	0.513753	1.545374	0.963679	1.374475
14	EMPLOYMENT	0.141777	0.206323	0.196075	0.179863	0.174193	0.064556	0.257558	0.159156	0.237991

MODEL 2 P.E.L. 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I*(I-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 DEPRECIATION.....	0.284167	0.244810	0.221694	0.143105	0.182808	0.364342	0.209681	0.196937	0.175235	0.190116
2 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	0.003926	0.003189	0.005363	0.002752	0.002744	0.002524	0.005471	0.006488	0.004466	0.007668
3 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.077708	0.068029	0.104701	0.143296	0.074808	0.045282	0.109793	0.106343	0.083312	0.116600
4 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.037012	0.018265	0.037764	0.025813	0.059902	0.191961	0.040899	0.034843	0.029118	0.030443
5 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.108934	0.124692	0.113727	0.080621	0.123959	0.054466	0.116559	0.144668	0.111799	0.154746
6 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.324555	0.393377	0.267688	0.489268	0.413246	0.202318	0.264456	0.254411	0.310214	0.232909
7 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.831302	0.852362	0.774936	0.884856	0.857467	0.860892	0.746859	0.743690	0.714144	0.732482
8 TAXES.....	0.145745	0.103450	0.183097	0.191346	0.160822	0.261549	0.200830	0.202418	0.168036	0.219237
9 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.017664	-0.012264	-0.026181	-0.011965	-0.008231	-0.006970	-0.022204	-0.017118	-0.031834	-0.014401
10 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.197132	0.264218	0.180971	0.419830	0.123586	0.085177	0.192563	0.191279	0.194063	0.176634
11 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.550397	0.371100	0.544611	0.228147	0.371115	0.122517	0.493447	0.505311	0.429930	0.202558
12 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.886680	0.792091	1.123402	0.608537	0.863049	0.584132	1.092381	1.268710	0.964861	0.459196
13 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.298925	1.128086	1.502009	0.931023	1.198445	1.203051	1.480687	1.650947	1.276297	0.854148
14 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.216186	0.114966	0.284516	0.140676	0.108501	0.058929	0.316256	0.458764	0.319399	0.118195

MODEL 3 P.E.I., 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.103122		0.079259	0.123637	0.481344	0.080970	0.130139	0.062115	0.055270	0.207926
2 FORESTRY.....	0.000278	1.119251	0.000346	0.000443	0.000241	0.000333	0.000168	0.000214	0.000164	0.011705
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.007306	0.011409	1.029895	0.001822	0.006290	0.577999	0.007241	0.005737	0.004327	0.008035
4 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.005664	0.001111	0.002208	1.001995	0.003187	0.002759	0.002788	0.001279	0.000941	0.002090
5 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.062580	0.097296	0.064115	0.100870	1.165588	0.066654	0.070770	0.049472	0.036977	0.068591
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.007934	0.012354	0.048274	0.012803	0.006839	1.030666	0.009847	0.006290	0.004689	0.008708
7 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.029832	0.014807	0.009750	0.015346	0.016978	0.009931	1.032314	0.044310	0.003817	0.012884
8 S.D.RINKS, DIST. BEW.....	0.005149	0.007995	0.005248	0.008283	0.004412	0.005343	0.006682	1.026135	0.003030	0.005632
9 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.005613	0.007517	0.008119	0.007815	0.004778	0.005219	0.001087	0.003847	1.003674	0.006729
10 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.001936	0.002146	0.007258	0.002397	0.001757	0.005219	0.000376	0.0001321	0.001046	1.012660
11 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.000453	0.000322	0.000258	0.000346	0.001238	0.000977	0.000376	0.000218	0.000198	0.000362
12 PRINTING.....	0.009205	0.009414	0.007916	0.010752	0.012028	0.012357	0.007840	0.011047	0.006771	0.008405
13 METAL FABRIC.....	0.001856	0.000760	0.001818	0.001109	0.002699	0.002650	0.000597	0.000519	0.000520	0.001178
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000579	0.001567	0.001314	0.000330	0.000438	0.000914	0.000271	0.000339	0.000176	0.000567
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.007584	0.010898	0.008801	0.013251	0.007053	0.008960	0.005221	0.006026	0.000495	0.000295
16 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000995	0.000463	0.000410	0.000519	0.000601	0.000435	0.000299	0.000330	0.000265	0.000474
17 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.046757	0.008300	0.006261	0.000945	0.021534	0.006224	0.0006842	0.000399	0.000278	0.000454
18 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000434	0.000605	0.000563	0.000646	0.000498	0.000561	0.000292	0.000378	0.0043697	0.071319
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.089213	0.076695	0.071001	0.087041	0.070866	0.075753	0.045222	0.106197	0.114165	0.125535
20 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.121706	0.099172	0.125329	0.276632	0.150041	0.167076	0.018174	0.022086	0.015980	0.024534
21 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.25208	0.025184	0.021246	0.029891	0.022540	0.030519	0.025215	0.022166	0.017918	0.037427
22 E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.027557	0.027205	0.027205	0.030729	0.031008	0.163055	0.143569	0.140367	0.135187	0.179458
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.164276	0.200327	0.164274	0.217748	0.166129	0.075452	0.044937	0.050623	0.041821	0.073264
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.103143	0.088109	0.075704	0.106733	0.073628	0.108127	0.052568	0.062970	0.049421	0.074453
25 FINANCE, R.E.....	0.115283	0.056102	0.107849	0.096209	0.087593	0.062056	0.035919	0.045809	0.035184	0.065316
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.058977	0.092872	0.060960	0.092081	0.050891	0.0204675	0.015441	0.017581	0.014729	0.024057
27 HOTELS, REST.....	0.220252	0.031167	0.222770	0.038882	0.020736	0.038882	0.026525	0.034067	0.025607	0.046698
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.042421	0.065608	0.043701	0.068994	0.037342	0.045653	0.024746	0.042746	0.022564	0.020096
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.026025	0.016615	0.017597	0.021672	0.024266	0.032583	0.024090	0.025875	0.029875	0.983674
30 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.888209	0.918072	0.918072	1.448927	0.766426	0.934572	0.540945	0.689897	0.529875	0.032994
31 EDUCATION.....	0.033505	0.037405	0.033223	0.042049	0.029905	0.033864	0.020282	0.02092	0.019091	0.011023
32 HOSPITAL.....	0.009805	0.014206	0.012493	0.009360	0.009360	0.012209	0.006626	0.009659	0.007114	0.011023
33 MUNICIPAL REV.....	0.084642	0.119099	0.114729	0.137645	0.083411	0.110914	0.089327	0.059105	0.065100	0.095646
34 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.039864	0.034549	0.029784	0.038385	0.033297	0.032231	0.021679	0.030182	0.019162	0.034825
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.149168	3.690312	3.120625	4.058862	3.394934	3.759205	2.495547	2.680716	2.292556	3.303603

MODEL 3 P.E.I., 1965 - INV(I-J*(U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	FERT,PAIN & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.061773	0.076755	0.050544	0.071143	0.063582	0.071905	0.026623	0.170183	0.065511	0.098977
2 FORESTRY.....	0.000228	0.000278	0.000183	0.000256	0.000562	0.000183	0.000258	0.000365	0.000365	0.000364
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.005890	0.007331	0.004827	0.006800	0.005716	0.006870	0.000258	0.009761	0.006103	0.009430
4 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.001826	0.001539	0.000983	0.001259	0.001189	0.012342	0.003660	0.001932	0.010471	0.002165
5 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	0.050306	0.062596	0.041224	0.058029	0.048782	0.058667	0.021703	0.083291	0.052178	0.080729
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.006390	0.007944	0.005230	0.007366	0.006192	0.007442	0.002752	0.010573	0.006614	0.010223
7 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	0.007638	0.009516	0.006266	0.008827	0.007495	0.008920	0.003296	0.014020	0.007958	0.012255
8 SDRINK,DIST,BREW.....	0.004115	0.005132	0.003379	0.004763	0.004004	0.004811	0.001776	0.006841	0.004272	0.006596
9 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	0.003976	0.004902	0.003254	0.004538	0.004935	0.004570	0.001732	0.006503	0.004307	0.006369
10 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	0.001440	0.001614	0.001083	0.001416	0.031938	0.001457	0.000698	0.001956	0.011860	0.002807
11 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	1.011407	0.004198	0.000158	0.000211	0.000378	0.001693	0.002582	0.000312	0.000327	0.000322
12 PRINTING.....	0.022002	1.013943	0.006516	0.008149	0.007726	0.006709	0.004482	0.012507	0.008999	0.013631
13 METAL FABRIC.....	0.000569	0.000677	1.000435	0.003642	0.003732	0.000553	0.000306	0.000797	0.004781	0.001590
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000226	0.000387	0.000276	1.000512	0.000203	0.000368	0.000239	0.000276	0.000509	0.000308
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.006536	0.007957	0.005561	0.007343	1.006337	0.007176	0.003512	0.009625	0.006841	0.021134
16 NONMET MINERAL PR.....	0.000342	0.000377	0.000249	0.000315	0.000272	1.008403	0.000177	0.000473	0.005441	0.000606
17 FERT,PAIN,SOAP.....	0.004678	0.005587	0.003725	0.005132	0.044070	0.005164	1.058446	0.009950	0.007297	0.008864
18 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000589	0.000463	0.000298	0.000402	0.000351	0.000381	0.000174	1.000585	0.000385	0.000615
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.059687	0.064718	0.042858	0.053324	0.045859	0.057608	0.031515	0.074312	1.058341	0.106857
20 TRANSP. TRAVLENT.....	0.133020	0.148744	0.126491	0.134486	0.127676	0.114248	0.118687	0.111911	0.143248	1.188593
21 RADIO,TEL,THFG.....	0.064383	0.050260	0.017811	0.035743	0.027922	0.020379	0.014034	0.059143	0.051779	0.038853
22 E POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.028397	0.032331	0.023413	0.031713	0.028117	0.028013	0.011669	0.043177	0.018477	0.033949
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.158812	0.152922	0.148440	0.167119	0.153361	0.156833	0.091269	0.189038	0.166081	0.232177
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.052970	0.067252	0.044791	0.060267	0.050367	0.060070	0.027411	0.080400	0.076097	0.152619
25 FINANCERE.....	0.106283	0.074905	0.053298	0.065700	0.062230	0.054025	0.050154	0.068305	0.094476	0.146895
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.047801	0.059616	0.039246	0.055326	0.046505	0.055877	0.020624	0.079404	0.049619	0.076620
27 HOTELS,REST.....	0.019301	0.023284	0.016405	0.021447	0.018580	0.020843	0.010609	0.027687	0.020087	0.066538
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.036697	0.044021	0.028512	0.040155	0.034102	0.039981	0.015524	0.056502	0.036188	0.060425
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.100014	0.033340	0.019657	0.023574	0.023905	0.014369	0.015362	0.038997	0.028995	0.040505
30 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.719890	0.897824	0.591056	0.833221	0.700382	0.841527	0.310605	1.195841	0.747273	1.153922
31 EDUCATION.....	0.060951	0.039147	0.024483	0.029196	0.024124	0.029207	0.015903	0.035339	0.029017	0.049785
32 HOSPITAL.....	0.008912	0.010763	0.007518	0.009271	0.007835	0.010567	0.004478	0.013012	0.010718	0.018980
33 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.095612	0.095378	0.067780	0.080257	0.067948	0.084953	0.041693	0.111810	0.099718	0.182010
34 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.100684	0.048472	0.027629	0.032386	0.026185	0.027813	0.019089	0.032584	0.026477	0.042785
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.967332	3.054062	2.413571	2.852280	2.677520	2.833990	1.933411	3.528351	2.828958	3.827288

MODEL 3 P.E.I., 1965 - INV(I-J*(L+U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.071199	0.057329	0.096035	0.057517	0.054337	0.059463	0.098774	0.115025	0.079598	0.132396
2 FORESTRY.....	0.000262	0.000214	0.000348	0.000212	0.000203	0.000247	0.000388	0.000413	0.000286	0.000472
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.006794	0.005466	0.009170	0.005463	0.005174	0.005635	0.009397	0.010850	0.007388	0.012667
4 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.001798	0.001686	0.001802	0.001534	0.001660	0.004290	0.001884	0.001962	0.007588	0.002011
5 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.058017	0.046683	0.078297	0.046948	0.044249	0.048102	0.080348	0.096396	0.064789	0.108020
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.007362	0.005921	0.009934	0.005930	0.005613	0.006126	0.010181	0.011751	0.008220	0.013716
7 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.008321	0.007099	0.011906	0.007107	0.006716	0.007299	0.012211	0.014245	0.009855	0.016440
8 SDRINK, DIST, BEW.....	0.004756	0.003827	0.006421	0.003814	0.003616	0.003926	0.006580	0.007601	0.005314	0.008877
9 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.004660	0.003639	0.007025	0.003630	0.003446	0.003828	0.006407	0.007265	0.005063	0.008345
10 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.001939	0.001923	0.002131	0.000182	0.000181	0.000205	0.000326	0.000343	0.001677	0.002383
11 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.000257	0.000176	0.000430	0.000180	0.010727	0.000181	0.017820	0.011658	0.018492	0.010448
12 PRINTING.....	0.019212	0.006509	0.013963	0.008150	0.00562	0.001257	0.000823	0.000825	0.000935	0.000839
13 METAL FABRIC.....	0.000778	0.001246	0.000804	0.000679	0.000562	0.000308	0.000481	0.000316	0.000246	0.000253
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000241	0.000217	0.000393	0.000296	0.000619	0.000308	0.000481	0.010773	0.008042	0.012098
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.007348	0.005751	0.010077	0.005889	0.005278	0.005790	0.009956	0.000739	0.000402	0.000514
16 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000365	0.000640	0.000475	0.000499	0.000438	0.001254	0.000501	0.000739	0.000402	0.000514
17 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	0.005314	0.004394	0.007078	0.005072	0.004012	0.004821	0.008764	0.010289	0.007137	0.009215
18 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000432	0.000315	0.000588	0.000344	0.000327	0.000386	0.000635	0.001476	0.003101	0.000671
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.102245	0.118730	0.081583	0.090908	0.079437	0.087505	0.168892	0.130800	0.136577	0.109991
20 TRANSP. TRAVELENT.....	0.135499	0.094646	0.196880	0.107183	0.075406	0.087505	0.048684	0.035122	0.179208	0.027944
21 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	1.027603	0.017106	0.039702	0.021532	0.022690	0.020701	0.194838	0.024842	0.035642	0.030181
22 E-POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.040577	1.022853	0.037870	0.017505	0.016836	0.020701	0.194838	0.024842	0.035642	0.030181
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.130863	0.111139	1.183666	0.103209	0.100178	0.052652	0.085438	0.087140	0.065314	0.097809
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.061746	0.048744	0.080104	1.048131	0.043875	0.064525	0.085474	0.118316	0.114463	0.062237
25 FINANCER.E.....	0.109361	0.051225	0.107082	0.044296	0.041997	1.045600	0.076425	0.088287	0.061727	0.103109
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.055247	0.044454	0.074585	0.044296	0.041997	1.045600	0.076425	0.088287	0.061727	0.103109
27 HOTELS, REST.....	0.021486	0.016726	0.029512	0.017221	0.015358	0.017101	1.029002	0.031032	0.034598	0.032420
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.042506	0.032314	0.056507	0.032069	0.030849	0.032726	1.069763	0.050231	0.072838	0.078238
29 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.031998	0.015479	0.046847	0.023146	0.019256	0.014882	0.051618	0.022210	0.131882	0.018427
30 EDUCATION.....	0.832026	0.669483	1.123275	0.667103	0.632481	0.686755	1.150987	1.329621	0.929618	1.552841
31 HOSPITAL.....	0.035385	0.023776	0.041665	0.041599	0.045634	0.059200	0.044258	0.041128	0.032796	0.041517
32 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.010073	0.008534	0.013479	0.015764	0.009421	0.007855	0.014069	0.014196	0.010819	0.015771
33 MUNICIPAL REV.....	0.089533	0.077013	0.119501	0.160496	0.088346	0.068294	0.125415	0.121182	0.095028	0.132212
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	0.042666	0.022819	0.045058	0.034856	0.065950	0.199891	0.048575	0.042210	0.034907	0.038340
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.968561	2.528070	3.534189	2.708020	2.562948	2.938756	3.645197	3.764911	3.414788	2.985007

MODEL 3 P.E.I., 1965 - INV(L-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.095075	0.112508	0.086160	0.082478
2 FORESTRY.....	0.000366	0.000323	0.000340	0.000373
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.009060	0.009192	0.007894	0.007759
4 NON-METAL OIL & ARKHS.....	0.002541	0.002041	0.005140	0.010567
5 MEAT/DAIRY/FRUIT.....	0.077300	0.105599	0.070861	0.066270
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.009811	0.010829	0.008676	0.008527
7 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.01176	0.013332	0.010429	0.009948
8 S.DRINK/DIST.BREW.....	0.006347	0.005588	0.005406	0.005314
9 TEXTILES/CLOTHING.....	0.006040	0.006239	0.005338	0.005466
10 SAWMILLS/WOOD PR.....	0.004203	0.003800	0.005927	0.003315
11 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	0.000409	0.000362	0.000325	0.000315
12 PRINTING.....	0.023555	0.016706	0.014074	0.017818
13 METAL FABRIC.....	0.001140	0.000944	0.002262	0.001050
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000343	0.000774	0.000625	0.000807
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.009326	0.008125	0.008683	0.008636
16 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	0.000955	0.000674	0.002297	0.000823
17 FERT.PAINT SOAP.....	0.008338	0.011318	0.007764	0.006787
18 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000598	0.000987	0.000528	0.000828
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.175927	0.118938	0.440095	0.151491
20 TRANSP.TRAVEL/ENT.....	0.138473	0.115378	0.169530	0.189371
21 RADIO,ILL,TELEG.....	0.027111	0.024672	0.028112	0.032587
22 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	0.033109	0.034589	0.028291	0.054565
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.182174	0.170173	0.169399	0.167287
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.084385	0.067620	0.078872	0.081488
25 FINANCER.....	0.069601	0.066748	0.078329	0.070507
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.073729	0.064783	0.062775	0.061717
27 HOTELS/REST.....	0.030762	0.023499	0.025564	0.027166
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.053915	0.057529	0.047528	0.045199
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.021751	0.024284	0.027090	0.027269
30 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1.110374	0.975644	0.945413	0.929471
31 EDUCATION.....	1.032498	0.028666	0.189824	0.499856
32 HOSPITAL.....	0.012108	1.010522	0.097990	0.010923
33 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.104119	0.090139	1.100456	0.094424
34 MUNICIPAL REV.....	0.000422	0.027383	0.057221	1.027128
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.447630	3.209905	3.786813	3.707493

MODEL 3 P.E.I., 1965 - (V*/Q*)JN(V(I-J*(I-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT/DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS/SES	SDRINKS, DISI,BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.193164	0.228523	0.236551	0.188359	0.219401	0.136827	0.155394	0.106851	0.184716
2	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.153377	0.105180	0.145911	0.090763	0.106347	0.062373	0.169081	0.118768	0.125504
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.265436	0.287854	0.293560	0.267962	0.316730	0.506416	0.314876	0.634950	0.287720
4	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.611978	0.621558	0.676023	0.547084	0.642479	0.705617	0.639352	0.860569	0.597940
5	TAXES.....	0.222882	0.187195	0.247689	0.150595	0.186377	0.110003	0.170797	0.134250	0.185677
6	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.042223	-0.021231	-0.024172	-0.032047	-0.026466	-0.020934	-0.016729	-0.017398	-0.022404
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.219651	0.195240	0.237021	0.1778957	0.253690	0.459055	0.191827	0.602090	0.207130
8	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.353103	0.272382	0.407846	0.396883	0.427129	0.344936	0.454280	0.301189	0.643783
9	FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.963046	1.461271	0.990689	1.514294	1.011271	0.598965	0.890553	0.605620	1.079310
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.330927	1.860614	1.385172	1.189742	1.390579	0.824861	1.200014	0.829323	1.427297
11	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.279967	0.139829	0.409948	0.179319	0.217432	0.378237	0.165418	0.132969	0.254707
	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	FERT.PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.175685	0.130693	0.166014	0.162885	0.217412	0.132836	0.195470	0.149310	0.378991
2	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.123929	0.098494	0.093080	0.077223	0.144694	0.048601	0.213254	0.094990	-0.005897
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.261858	0.624561	0.487660	0.237674	0.267717	0.604644	0.302439	0.314560	0.295394
4	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.561472	0.853748	0.746754	0.477783	0.629823	0.786082	0.711164	0.558860	0.668488
5	TAXES.....	0.223552	0.124891	0.151741	0.131920	0.173491	0.077008	0.264015	0.165188	0.281837
6	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.021228	-0.018961	-0.020579	-0.019480	-0.017678	-0.017274	-0.019923	-0.021698	-0.163419
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.190497	0.588056	0.438139	0.192794	0.219883	0.233930	0.253969	0.304000	0.304000
8	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.464474	0.371664	0.614212	0.629733	0.556425	0.219383	0.674693	0.445864	0.784103
9	FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.834483	1.038159	0.667696	0.748892	0.933186	0.285077	1.285077	0.823658	1.147172
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.212490	1.386113	0.904320	1.024216	1.306408	0.587669	1.724637	1.116455	1.644578
11	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.180435	0.135827	0.220197	0.200006	0.200135	0.077323	0.288721	0.185516	0.284451
	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.303181	0.245279	0.171186	0.205218	0.404008	0.234636	0.220271	0.193840	0.214380
2	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.115873	0.152658	0.098548	0.137760	0.077691	0.132339	0.159506	0.123592	0.170280
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.372105	0.326507	0.556135	0.469094	0.304559	0.326625	0.313147	0.356711	0.294204
4	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.791160	0.724444	0.825870	0.812073	0.786258	0.693600	0.692925	0.674143	0.678864
5	TAXES.....	0.166920	0.209633	0.221811	0.184909	0.302388	0.228822	0.229133	0.189063	0.247421
6	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.020851	-0.030132	-0.016491	-0.011959	-0.013693	-0.026380	-0.021064	-0.034958	-0.018523
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.227463	0.218676	0.462663	0.158747	0.147892	0.232380	0.299091	0.123905	0.216281
8	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.627134	0.428028	0.335126	0.461120	0.288020	0.593731	0.600261	0.504987	0.301733
9	FACTOR INCOMES.....	1.011920	1.278982	1.678087	1.008653	0.844343	1.256719	1.424470	1.087940	0.622317
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.461166	1.703764	1.162591	1.386815	1.537042	1.693797	1.852809	1.435884	1.065593
11	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.244316	0.136036	0.180277	0.141062	0.117004	0.353187	0.493878	0.347089	0.155038

MODEL 3 P.E.I., 1965 - (V*/Q*/INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34
1 DEPRECIATION	0.174236	0.156469	0.166332	0.167808
2 FEDERAL REVENUE	0.130681	0.107396	0.107747	0.095464
3 IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.407522	0.404606	0.378190	0.436702
4 TOTAL PRIMARY	0.702410	0.668470	0.652270	0.699980
5 TAXES	0.189513	0.165646	0.176121	0.166796
6 SUBSIDIES	-0.021667	0.018898	-0.025842	-0.028512
7 NON COMP IMPORTS	0.248999	0.331513	0.243249	0.263746
8 WAGES & SALARIES	0.890908	0.769576	0.599835	0.707479
9 FACTOR INCOMES	1.269098	1.080469	1.012128	1.096689
10 GROSS DOM. PROD.	1.611181	1.353690	1.328738	1.402780
11 EMPLOYMENT	0.290167	0.375138	0.224204	0.244039

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF. J*, IMPORT COEF. U = M/(Q-X+M)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	COAL	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.000000									
2 FORESTRY.....		0.152722								
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....		0.832997								
4 COAL MINING.....			1.000000							
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....				1.000000						
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....					1.000000			0.000158		
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....						0.999684				
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....						0.000316	1.000000	0.999842		
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....									1.000000	
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....										1.000000
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....		0.014281								
12 PULP,PAPER & PR.....										
13 PRINTING.....										
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....										
15 METAL FABRIC.....										
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....										
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....										
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....										
19 NONMET MINERAL PR.....										
20 PETROLEUM REF.....										
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....										
22 MISC. MANUF.....										
23 CONSTRUCTION.....										
24 TRANSP,TRAVELENT.....										
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....										
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....										
27 DISTRIBUTION.....										
28 AUTO OPERATION.....										
29 FINANCE,R.E.....										
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....										
31 HOTELS,REST.....										
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....										
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....										
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
35 IMPORTS - NS.....										
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	0.023086	0.002410	0.001678	0.000374	0.014153	0.059967	0.049920	0.160656	0.004976	0.017882
37 IMPORTS - PEL.....	0.083533		0.004384			0.065711	0.041210			0.002155
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	0.000989		0.118476				0.028098			
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	0.237742	0.004874		0.224083		0.352737	0.001480	0.370414	0.354231	0.862092
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	0.345350	0.007284	0.124538	0.224457	0.014153	0.478414	0.120708	0.531070	0.359206	0.882129

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF, J^a, IMPORT COEF. U = M/(Q-X+M)

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP,PAPER & PROD.	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL PRODUCTS	FABRIC, METAL PROD	MACH & EQUIPT.	TRANSP EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMETAL MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	0.027880	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BEV.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.972120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	0.002263
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	0.996386	0.009891	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	0.003614	0.982048	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	0.001062	1.000000	1.000000	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	0.997737
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP. TRAVELENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCERE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	0.011531	0.095212	0.012963	--	0.051955	0.006649	0.025610	0.024646	0.053726	--
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	--	0.001793	--	0.000387	--	0.000373	--
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	0.000088	0.007655	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.034893	--
39 IMPORTS - RIN.....	0.023306	0.387006	0.261752	0.046389	0.331090	0.938973	0.885989	0.838008	0.660491	--
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	0.634825	0.490773	0.274715	0.646389	0.384838	0.945621	0.611986	0.863554	0.689483	--

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF. J*, IMPORT COEF. U=M/(Q-X+M)

	FERT.PAINT & SOAP PR.	MISC. MFG. PROD.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO,TEL, TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.047021
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.048728	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET,MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	0.951272	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.952979
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL/ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	0.061601	0.313331	--	0.020246	--	0.005883	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	0.009799	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	0.013404	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	0.545642	0.194520	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	0.630445	0.507851	--	0.020246	--	0.005883	--	--	--	--

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF. J*, IMPORT COEF. U = M/(Q-X + M)

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES
	31	32	33
1 AGRICULTURE.....
2 FORESTRY.....
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....
4 COAL MINING.....
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....
9 SDRINK, DIST. BEV.....
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....
13 PRINTING.....
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....
15 METAL FABRIC.....
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....
20 PETROLEUM REF.....
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....
22 MISC. MANUF.....
23 CONSTRUCTION.....
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....
27 DISTRIBUTION.....
28 AUTO OPERATION.....
29 FINANCER. E.....
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....
31 HOTELS, REST.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	1.000000
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
35 IMPORTS - NS.....
36 IMPORTS - NB.....
37 IMPORTS - PE.....
38 IMPORTS - NFID.....
39 IMPORTS - RES.....
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....

	AGRI. CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S DRINKS, DIST. BEV	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	0.004900	0.001186	--	--	0.424242	--	0.024483	--	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	0.010617	--	0.018456	--	0.000024	0.000081	--	--	--
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	0.566160	--	--	--
4	COAL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES	0.007487	0.002953	--	0.003723	0.000470	0.000310	0.000046	0.000247	--
6	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	--	--	--	0.000047	0.000154	0.001602	0.000700	0.000081	--
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	0.018877	--	0.090041	0.000142	0.031504	0.007513	0.007513	--
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.	0.181336	--	--	--	0.000142	0.002465	0.009501	0.062798	--
9	S. DRINK, DIST. BEV.	--	--	--	--	0.009729	0.000780	0.000780	0.012150	--
10	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	0.000743	0.000743	--	--	0.000138	0.000777	0.000837	--	0.176069
11	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.	0.000803	0.000305	0.018599	0.000648	0.004216	0.013340	0.003998	0.000316	0.000316
12	PULP, PAPER & PROD.	0.002153	--	0.000002	0.037864	0.049270	0.020670	0.045106	0.036410	0.009056
13	PRINTING	--	--	0.000585	0.000635	0.003503	0.002008	0.007134	0.004244	0.000918
14	IRON-STEEL PROD.	--	0.000241	0.033654	--	--	0.002465	0.000020	--	--
15	FABRIC, METAL PROD.	0.016324	0.019634	0.016811	0.011081	0.008334	0.004497	0.000728	0.043241	0.001600
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.	0.017225	0.051311	0.067228	0.047767	0.012152	0.006533	0.013742	0.013462	0.034409
17	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	0.018064	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.	0.000732	0.002523	0.008574	0.000576	--	--	--	--	--
19	NONMET. MINERAL PR.	--	--	0.000248	--	--	--	--	0.000012	--
20	PETROLEUM PROD.	0.018782	0.018089	0.0055680	0.014071	0.005159	0.004365	0.006023	0.007289	0.003417
21	FERT. PAINT, SOAP	0.040907	0.000680	0.000682	0.001893	0.000008	0.000199	0.004893	0.005327	0.011086
22	MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	0.008370	--	--	0.000354	0.002193	--	--	--
23	CONSTRUCTION	0.028760	0.012747	0.004616	0.006184	0.006518	0.006817	0.004523	0.003935	0.007174
24	TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.	0.023104	0.017446	0.039984	0.043201	0.038558	0.057711	0.041891	0.055873	0.055873
25	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	0.003262	0.012525	0.001209	0.005011	0.003275	0.004629	0.003794	0.006006	0.016195
26	E. POWER, WATER, GAS	0.006089	0.02051	0.039845	0.029088	0.009681	0.009502	0.008495	0.015188	0.012145
27	DISTRIBUTION	0.023458	0.009976	0.020467	0.005312	0.038142	0.004978	0.030924	0.017782	0.033701
28	AUTO OPERATION	0.049840	0.007914	--	0.002025	--	--	--	--	--
29	FINANCE, R.E.	0.044104	0.010868	0.048172	0.013610	0.009321	0.0077395	0.010038	0.022010	0.010256
30	DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	0.011415	--	--	--	--	--
31	HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	PERSONAL SERVICES	0.000080	0.000443	--	0.0000339	0.000593	0.000694	0.000688	0.001870	0.001013
33	BUSINESS SERVICES	0.011392	0.001940	0.001405	0.0020959	0.007455	0.005949	0.032112	0.037348	0.016001
34	TOTAL INTER. INPUT	0.482720	0.125748	0.354476	0.282422	0.245243	0.737214	0.704739	0.326675	0.389224
35	TAXES	0.037051	0.049928	0.027546	0.013630	0.039198	0.010702	0.009020	0.011145	0.007985
36	SUBSIDIES	-0.038191	--	-0.004115	--	--	--	--	--	--
37	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.004820	0.001241	0.006021	0.007305	0.028024	0.020537	0.007778	0.110812	0.203922
38	WAGES & SALARIES	0.101207	0.310436	0.225804	0.670261	0.225183	0.162248	0.210331	0.205671	0.283258
39	UNINCORP. BUS. INC.	0.317952	0.285125	0.278399	0.127074	0.127074	0.002600	0.021087	0.000311	0.008339
40	PROFIT, RET. INT.	0.014059	0.130331	0.047363	-0.021325	0.265685	0.050132	0.058289	0.258229	0.083219
41	DEPRECIATION	0.003384	0.071900	0.064068	0.047706	0.069594	0.018136	0.024520	0.000086	0.024050
42	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	0.482631	0.171904	0.548380	0.646737	0.422863	0.194120	0.245663	0.336319	0.305808
43	EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	-0.000603	0.051640	0.027737	0.008794	0.031502	0.007731	0.008455	0.018375	0.004118
45	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.036151	0.000637	0.000401	0.003957	0.017346	0.004456	0.005194	0.015032	0.006728
46	FEDERAL REVENUE	-0.036103	0.011638	-0.001084	0.000879	0.011857	0.010646	0.018899	0.057465	0.017883
47	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.004820	0.001241	0.006021	0.009504	0.154153	0.029266	0.335339	0.173748	0.252187
48	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.517280	0.874252	0.645524	0.717578	0.754757	0.262787	0.295261	0.673325	0.610777
49	FACTOR INCOMES	0.433217	0.725892	0.552003	0.648936	0.617942	0.214979	0.260327	0.318037	0.374817
50	GROSS DOM. PROD.	0.512460	0.873010	0.639503	0.710272	0.726733	0.242249	0.287482	0.530213	0.406856
51	EMPLOYMENT	0.172721	0.121924	0.190679	0.137996	0.048712	0.046564	0.061258	0.047059	0.092537
52	TOTAL OUTPUT	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	0.23480	--	--	--	0.00008	0.00015	--	--	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	0.141016	--	--	--	0.00008	0.00054	--	0.000036	--
3	PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	COAL.....	0.000069	0.000133	0.082761	0.000898	--	0.002446	--	0.006580	--
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	0.010394	0.000882	--	--	--	0.106143	--
6	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	SDRINK, DIST. BEW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.000082	0.000464	--	--	--	0.000282	--	--	0.000001
11	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	0.033942	0.000066	0.000217	0.002009	0.003719	0.001984	0.001046	0.011248	0.000029
12	PULP, PAPER & PROD.....	0.063280	0.113797	0.000066	0.003677	0.001308	0.000413	--	--	0.000075
13	PRINTING.....	0.000187	0.019698	0.000112	0.243493	0.000132	0.000421	0.000856	0.0007946	--
14	IRON-STEEL PROD.....	0.001291	0.000015	0.000011	0.303645	0.033645	0.007946	0.000561	0.002782	0.000636
15	FABRIC, METAL PROD.....	0.008610	0.016179	0.001135	0.034047	0.070331	0.078588	0.037639	0.002782	0.000636
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.024721	0.024992	0.010284	0.015408	0.041993	0.06532	0.012030	0.035510	0.003739
17	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	0.042647	--	0.175434	--	--	--
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	0.000099	--	0.012721	0.068440	--	--
19	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.007057	0.026579	0.001851	0.002758	0.006453	0.002940	0.001103	0.107522	--
20	PETROLEUM PROD.....	0.018137	0.000594	0.000292	0.004685	0.017535	0.011724	0.000875	0.034458	--
21	FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	0.000027	--	--	--	0.000105	--	--
22	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	0.005500	0.003372	0.006356	0.056091	--	0.002192	0.005516	0.012204	0.012256
23	CONSTRUCTION.....	0.027800	0.083876	0.025178	0.105794	0.071405	0.082452	0.033407	0.068456	0.015563
24	TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.007057	0.012672	0.004187	0.008220	0.006335	0.003145	0.009614	0.008055	0.004400
25	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.....	0.001570	0.043089	0.009886	0.007936	0.018740	0.007083	0.006419	0.025532	0.007573
26	E-POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.015170	0.043089	0.009886	0.007936	0.018740	0.007083	0.006419	0.025532	0.007573
27	DISTRIBUTION.....	0.013199	0.042909	0.009700	0.026147	0.037334	0.043138	0.016958	0.036804	0.001743
28	AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	FINANCE, R.E.....	0.020771	0.017595	0.012831	0.002705	0.017550	0.008347	0.037382	0.007160	0.022812
30	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.000794	0.00416	0.000801	0.000178	0.001088	0.000821	0.000868	0.000121	0.000263
33	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.004090	0.023848	0.006966	0.004159	0.015463	0.008095	0.012419	0.008224	0.005047
34	TOTAL INTERINPUT.....	0.471774	0.535986	0.271554	0.406392	0.536058	0.343044	0.482249	0.245231	0.475866
35	TAXES.....	0.014345	0.008057	0.019924	0.016272	0.014459	0.009275	0.003576	0.008878	0.003364
36	SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	-0.014963	--	--	-0.000609	--	--
37	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.005705	0.068692	0.063964	0.189450	0.059649	0.156038	0.107642	0.03241	0.714664
38	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.289702	0.234558	0.418717	0.343502	0.309768	0.392196	0.310802	0.242378	0.043313
39	UNINCORP. BUSINC.....	0.099454	0.106399	0.106399	0.000898	0.000898	0.005335	0.006655	0.002576	--
40	PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.090945	0.122176	0.106956	0.025936	0.038551	0.081458	0.065032	0.269309	0.120958
41	DEPRECIATION.....	0.028075	0.030531	0.012486	0.053411	0.040618	0.017447	0.056401	0.020246	0.038132
42	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.452576	0.338992	0.571558	0.345160	0.335962	0.426928	0.326889	0.395804	0.043313
43	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.006967	0.006337	0.005945	0.001552	0.002325	0.007790	0.012343	0.012905	0.006417
45	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.009857	0.007427	0.019088	0.014674	0.012550	0.004865	0.002511	0.005346	0.001103
46	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.020012	0.026832	-0.008754	-0.008754	0.009177	0.017079	0.05317	0.040094	0.025876
47	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.101740	0.153896	0.097675	0.207565	0.066311	0.187639	0.301309	0.003410	0.805590
48	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.528226	0.464015	0.728446	0.593608	0.463942	0.656956	0.517753	0.524136	0.920430
49	FACTORY INCOME.....	0.450161	0.356734	0.632072	0.309438	0.349216	0.475989	0.506199	0.441771	0.164271
50	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.522221	0.305223	0.664482	0.464157	0.404294	0.500919	0.688586	0.528804	0.305766
51	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.102944	0.045371	0.095737	0.056590	0.067414	0.094216	0.067708	0.056603	0.005694
52	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

	FERT,PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC,POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIB,UTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	0.000324	--	--	--	0.000018	--	--	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	COAL	0.000154	--	0.000131	--	0.172645	--	--	--	--
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES	0.0002355	0.022638	0.000023	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT	0.000015	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	0.002617	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	S.DRINK,DIST,BREW	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	TEXTILES,CLOTHING	0.001188	0.001279	0.000179	0.001073	0.000090	0.001408	--	--	--
11	SAWMILL,WOOD PROD	0.000369	0.0086858	0.000055	0.000215	--	0.000959	--	0.002247	--
12	PULP,PAPER & PROD	0.034155	0.004786	0.001134	--	0.000427	0.002443	--	--	--
13	PRINTING	0.000246	0.000164	0.000212	0.008694	0.000466	--	--	0.005637	--
14	IRON,STEEL PROD.	0.070389	0.026873	--	--	--	0.000096	0.000539	--	--
15	FABRIC. METAL PROD	0.016654	0.060146	0.004213	0.000122	0.006141	0.011032	0.004854	0.014077	--
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.	0.023735	0.014648	0.000023	--	0.003689	--	--	--	--
17	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	0.028199	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	ELECTRICAL EO.	--	0.020929	0.000258	0.009139	0.000934	--	--	--	--
19	NONMET,MINERAL PR	--	0.072356	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	PETROLEUM PROD	0.003523	0.054350	0.000015	0.000015	0.050921	0.004338	0.001798	0.000332	--
21	FERT,PAINT,SOAP	0.006760	0.015316	0.000983	0.000012	0.000382	0.000077	--	--	--
22	MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	--	0.000393	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	CONSTRUCTION	0.004097	0.000823	0.022650	0.019427	0.039118	0.003035	0.007568	0.009302	0.141345
24	TRANSP,TRAVEL/ENT	0.048485	0.087642	0.069399	0.047583	0.070663	0.075114	0.037995	0.016591	--
25	RADIO,TEL,TELEG	0.007619	0.018763	0.014622	0.009354	0.002958	0.018566	0.005557	0.011641	--
26	EPOWER,WATER,GAS	0.019794	0.054609	0.004547	0.013808	0.003037	0.010176	0.009091	0.001897	--
27	DISTRIBUTION	0.025274	0.012782	0.022429	0.003347	0.008195	0.004691	--	0.004423	--
28	AUTO OPERATION	--	0.006085	0.069243	0.001163	--	--	--	--	--
29	FINANCER.E	--	0.048117	0.052822	0.059038	0.010584	0.051183	0.087604	0.038903	0.013717
30	DWELLING SERVICES	0.009586	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	HOTELS, REST	--	--	0.011994	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	PERSONAL SERVICES	0.000277	0.000339	0.004177	0.002180	0.000821	0.002259	--	0.000837	--
33	BUSINESS SERVICES	0.016270	0.012830	0.007237	0.025112	0.0005804	0.030810	0.008985	0.013009	--
34	TOTAL INTER,INPUT	0.359931	0.210856	0.536776	0.377271	0.200181	0.216206	0.163992	0.118896	0.155062
35	TAXES	0.011560	0.016633	0.009225	0.052146	0.043120	0.013843	0.104748	0.157047	0.252828
36	SUBSIDIES	--	--	-0.037161	--	-0.086971	--	--	--	--
37	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.246707	0.041330	0.004690	0.018973	0.006299	0.013660	0.263815	0.024292	--
38	WAGES & SALARIES	0.181675	0.330880	0.378821	0.543573	0.208346	0.408154	0.245388	0.334231	0.354321
39	UNINCORP,BUSINC	0.000231	0.031207	0.046356	--	--	0.085877	0.098088	0.045915	--
40	PROFIT,RENT,INT	0.179689	0.221385	0.047576	0.035164	0.286637	0.202791	0.088263	0.243081	0.356933
41	DEPRECIATION	0.020210	0.025604	0.130302	0.174645	0.165696	0.059468	0.037507	0.076540	0.235177
42	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	0.192680	0.380172	0.432942	0.529768	0.307264	0.612655	0.366615	0.412932	0.356933
43	EDUCATION & HOSP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.009913	0.001222	0.050815	0.014709	0.015431	0.012255	0.103462	0.043470	--
45	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.005418	0.004408	0.003562	0.025540	0.042200	0.009447	0.003595	0.114838	0.252828
46	FEDERAL REVENUE	0.041097	0.054486	-0.023795	0.037679	-0.022661	0.033448	0.018322	0.073005	--
47	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.370753	0.052204	0.028903	0.017479	0.115195	0.056522	0.306307	0.160320	--
48	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.640071	0.463224	0.622729	0.799819	0.623126	0.783794	0.836008	0.881105	0.844938
49	FACTOR INCOMES	0.361594	0.397455	0.472752	0.578737	0.494983	0.696823	0.431739	0.623227	0.356933
50	GROSS DOM. PROD	0.393364	0.421894	0.618039	0.780846	0.616828	0.770133	0.572194	0.856814	0.844938
51	EMPLOYMENT	0.035864	0.081917	0.092166	0.117873	0.042335	0.152697	0.091172	0.075624	--
52	TOTAL OUTPUT	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUT COEFFICIENTS OF INDUSTRIES B* & OF FINAL EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES D*E*

	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- N.F.D.	TOTAL EXPORTS
1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	0.004386	0.027326	0.025154	0.010573	--	0.033588	0.000977	0.064377	0.020528
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	0.000212	0.041020	0.004052	--	--	--	--	0.016800
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	0.000975	--	--	--	0.181901	--	--	0.014483
4	COAL	0.000413	0.0006385	0.000453	0.126914	--	0.082476	0.025548	0.035915	0.068642
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES	--	0.000785	0.078842	0.010229	--	0.020558	0.015630	0.030521	0.037373
6	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	0.032440	0.044647	0.009383	0.001892	--	0.025088	0.009402	0.143630	0.037373
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	0.000570	0.005306	0.348159	0.150624	--	0.066315	0.003204	0.022588	0.03288
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.	0.002792	0.023408	0.002613	0.024600	--	0.052992	0.050853	0.071334	0.022483
9	S.DRINK, DIST. BEW	--	0.014002	0.000189	0.000051	--	0.009384	0.038145	0.013553	0.003596
10	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	0.003243	0.027240	0.012203	0.093272	--	0.025538	0.030948	0.051897	0.005189
11	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	0.001514	0.006277	0.044355	0.012505	--	0.011804	0.042452	0.058143	0.027746
12	PULP, PAPER & PROD	0.000909	0.000977	0.219832	0.039651	--	0.015717	0.012426	0.016625	0.101008
13	PRINTING	0.025175	0.010700	0.000508	0.219832	--	0.010942	0.009378	0.017167	0.002376
14	IRON-STEEL PROD.	--	-0.000298	0.096375	0.219983	--	0.254689	0.006494	0.021310	0.158970
15	FABRIC, METAL PROD	--	0.001734	0.003128	0.005076	--	0.033917	0.075526	0.039349	0.011047
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.	0.018488	0.046812	0.005082	0.000455	--	0.008289	0.001563	--	0.002772
17	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	0.000250	0.040086	0.020193	0.171456	--	0.059272	0.007190	0.046396	0.094655
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.	0.002905	0.007736	0.018824	0.026982	--	0.005371	0.000782	0.002168	0.019959
19	NONMETAL MINERAL PR.	--	0.000350	0.001285	0.000898	--	0.019964	0.005728	0.003377	0.003377
20	PETROLEUM PROD.	0.005428	0.019730	0.006164	0.000648	--	0.023585	0.366065	0.045546	0.045546
21	FERT. PAINT, SOAP	0.001248	0.002568	0.000595	--	--	0.035121	0.035121	0.003713	0.003713
22	MISC. MFG. PROD.	0.002877	0.001638	0.000595	--	--	0.061634	0.004478	0.008859	0.001157
23	CONSTRUCTION	0.171311	0.125758	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24	TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT	0.043099	0.034893	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	0.004344	0.008234	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26	E.POWER, WATER, GAS	0.026530	0.014885	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27	DISTRIBUTION	0.018564	0.080614	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28	AUTO OPERATION	0.003800	0.034803	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	FINANCE, R.E.	0.007056	0.005044	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	DWELLING SERVICES	--	0.059624	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	HOTELS, REST.	0.003800	0.016619	--	--	--	0.039723	--	--	--
32	PERSONAL SERVICES	0.001846	0.033648	--	0.051155	--	--	--	--	0.003163
33	BUSINESS SERVICES	0.004028	0.003772	--	0.014882	--	--	--	--	0.039601
34	TOTAL INTER. INPUT	0.310322	0.387561	1.000000	1.079575	--	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.036961
35	TAXES	--	0.070627	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36	SUBSIDIES	--	0.058327	--	-0.079575	--	--	--	--	-0.036961
37	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.033654	0.152946	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38	WAGES & SALARIES	0.584634	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39	UNINCORP. BUS. INC.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40	PROFIT, RENT, INT.	0.071390	0.016861	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41	DEPRECIATION	--	0.159829	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	0.617593	0.004903	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43	EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	0.028528	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	--	0.001864	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	--	0.035333	--	-0.079575	--	--	--	--	-0.036961
46	FEDERAL REVENUE	--	0.068306	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
47	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.072085	0.113856	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
48	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.689678	0.612439	0.298762	-0.079575	--	--	--	--	-0.036961
49	FACTOR INCOMES	0.656024	0.523484	0.169807	--	--	--	--	--	--
50	GROSS DOM. PROD.	0.656024	0.240435	0.240435	-0.079575	--	--	--	--	-0.036961
51	EMPLOYMENT	0.119417	0.187243	0.032171	--	--	--	--	--	--
52	TOTAL OUTPUT	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	--	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUT COEFFICIENTS OF INDUSTRIES B* & OF FINAL EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES D*E*

		TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
		51	52
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	0.012000	0.019547
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	0.007561	0.005198
3	PRIMARY FISH.....	0.026138	0.013968
4	COAL.....	0.007393	0.012723
5	NON-METAL. MIN. PROD.....	0.004381	0.005909
6	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.003171	0.022538
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	0.000692	0.021819
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	0.007920	0.016107
9	S. DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.000131	0.006561
10	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.004146	0.018808
11	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	0.017108	0.013345
12	PULP, PAPER & PROD.....	0.007844	0.013604
13	PRINTING.....	0.008592	0.008087
14	IRON, STEEL PROD.....	0.008796	0.018950
15	FABRIC, METAL PROD.....	0.016716	0.009589
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.012614	0.026733
17	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.010477	0.031439
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.004266	0.007272
19	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.011695	0.005920
20	PETROLEUM PROD.....	0.012871	0.018969
21	FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	0.005415	0.004002
22	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	0.000627	0.001122
23	CONSTRUCTION.....	0.018170	0.063795
24	TRANSP. TRAVELENT.....	0.054468	0.046455
25	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.010602	0.008561
26	E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.009187	0.011126
27	DISTRIBUTION.....	0.020541	0.048769
28	AIR TO OPERATION.....	0.009610	0.019789
29	FINANCERE.....	0.034801	0.018428
30	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	0.076334
31	HOTELS, REST.....	0.001959	0.008225
32	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.001765	0.015627
33	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.012327	0.008053
34	TOTAL INTERINPUT.....	0.360683	0.574270
35	TAXES.....	0.042891	0.051052
36	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.007802	-0.007118
37	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.078422	0.062189
38	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.288239	0.201542
39	UNINCORP. BUSINC.....	0.065362	0.030442
40	PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.109357	0.058352
41	DEPRECIATION.....	0.062880	0.029272
42	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.409623	0.261105
43	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	0.002157
44	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.018561	0.021197
45	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.026674	0.013244
46	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.011784	0.017837
47	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.109857	0.081220
48	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.639319	0.425731
49	FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.462959	0.290337
50	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.560897	0.363542
51	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.091881	0.086798
52	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INV(I,J*(I-U)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	AGRICULTURE.....	0.000811	0.000360	0.003144	0.000492	0.294156	0.000842	0.022050	0.002343	0.000146
2	FORESTRY.....	0.009713	0.002184	0.017180	0.002673	0.006381	0.003687	0.003395	0.003010	0.000788
3	PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000384	0.000296	0.000002	0.000001	0.000206	0.499769	0.004290	0.000131	0.000005
4	COAL MINING.....	0.001516	0.000463	1.006403	0.006098	0.002621	0.001988	0.002933	0.001686	0.001978
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.008607	0.003193	0.000772	1.000307	0.002943	0.003400	0.001124	0.000384	0.000283
6	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.000002	0.000012	0.000005	0.000001	1.049795	0.000684	0.017695	0.004678	0.000002
7	SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.000774	0.016738	0.000004	0.000002	0.000416	1.008307	0.008654	0.000265	0.000010
8	MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.000774	0.000051	0.000274	0.000043	0.030512	1.025840	0.030608	0.000013	0.000013
9	S. DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.000044	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000109	0.000001	0.000518	0.000000	0.000000
10	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.000362	0.000097	0.000022	0.000008	0.000241	0.002152	0.000144	0.000019	1.021207
11	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.001665	0.000606	0.007906	0.000924	0.002867	0.010068	0.000819	0.002151	0.000602
12	PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.004142	0.000148	0.000516	0.000334	0.026592	0.011484	0.025673	0.021152	0.005341
13	PRINTING.....	0.003902	0.000809	0.001163	0.002573	0.006075	0.003547	0.010001	0.013178	0.004420
14	IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.002615	0.000899	0.001594	0.001380	0.001014	0.001251	0.000499	0.002899	0.000666
15	METAL FABRIC.....	0.012251	0.007986	0.013658	0.008113	0.010152	0.010384	0.001929	0.029744	0.002006
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000318	0.001003	0.002955	0.002695	0.000920	0.001897	0.001009	0.001004	0.001968
17	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000727	0.000430	0.008462	0.000612	0.001210	0.004802	0.000752	0.001372	0.000861
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.000119	0.000163	0.000401	0.001273	0.000086	0.000242	0.000057	0.000064	0.000071
19	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.002908	0.000344	0.000199	0.000747	0.001091	0.000314	0.000246	0.000224	0.000253
20	PETROLEUM REF.....	0.023401	0.019725	0.059616	0.010805	0.018095	0.037540	0.011807	0.013702	0.008488
21	FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.015218	0.000132	0.000481	0.000561	0.000830	0.000385	0.002247	0.002183	0.004193
22	MISC. MANUF.....	0.000104	0.000023	0.004205	0.000062	0.000128	0.000287	0.000225	0.000227	0.000112
23	CONSTRUCTION.....	0.032867	0.014323	0.007877	0.023315	0.009517	0.019635	0.008318	0.007980	0.010554
24	TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.042960	0.023804	0.051985	0.030659	0.054750	0.086885	0.057672	0.071096	0.068865
25	RADIO, TEL, TELEGR.....	0.009799	0.014327	0.006974	0.004882	0.011069	0.010940	0.013026	0.016553	0.022398
26	E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.009579	0.003014	0.002309	0.023318	0.015647	0.012106	0.011848	0.018726	0.014293
27	DISTRIBUTION.....	0.031563	0.012196	0.024812	0.009350	0.053884	0.020098	0.037076	0.024841	0.037860
28	AUTO OPERATION.....	0.053574	0.007166	0.003738	0.004617	0.020914	0.005186	0.005222	0.005163	0.004890
29	FINANCE, R.E.....	0.060466	0.016661	0.058439	0.019035	0.020477	0.037568	0.021503	0.033965	0.020524
30	DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.000476	0.000476	0.001039	0.000613	0.001095	0.001737	0.001435	0.001421	0.001377
31	HOTELS, REST.....	0.000859	0.000476	0.001039	0.000613	0.001095	0.001737	0.001435	0.001421	0.001377
32	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.000581	0.000668	0.000458	0.000753	0.001355	0.001237	0.001220	0.002529	0.001578
33	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.018486	0.003594	0.004646	0.011277	0.023506	0.009985	0.036785	0.042199	0.019552
34	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.445511	1.133036	1.300412	1.232412	1.240143	1.726700	1.334469	1.364600	1.255290

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INV(I-J*(U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.037112	0.022928	0.001373	0.000314	0.000131	0.000103	0.000321	0.000038	0.000256	0.000027
2 FORTS TRY.....	0.201291	0.124267	0.007437	0.001693	0.000725	0.000584	0.001946	0.000708	0.001381	0.000142
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000022	0.000009	0.000001	0.000003	0.000002	0.000007	0.000006	0.000001	0.000000	0.000000
4 COAL MINING.....	0.002484	0.006623	0.002050	0.006262	0.008766	0.003980	0.004200	0.001247	0.009634	0.001107
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.000626	0.000512	0.000262	0.012762	0.002137	0.000363	0.000354	0.000248	0.108761	0.000340
6 MEAT DAIRY FRUIT.....	0.000057	0.000036	0.000003	0.000002	0.000003	0.000002	0.000002	0.000001	0.000001	0.000000
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.000044	0.000019	0.000002	0.000005	0.000003	0.000015	0.000011	0.000001	0.000001	0.000000
8 MISC. FOODS NES.....	0.003231	0.001996	0.000120	0.000027	0.000012	0.000009	0.000028	0.000003	0.000022	0.000000
9 S.DRINK.DIST.BREW.....	0.000002	0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
10 TEXTILES.CLOTHING.....	0.001492	0.000069	0.000073	0.000024	0.000019	0.000015	0.000063	0.000009	0.000017	0.000006
11 SAWMILLS.WOOD PR.....	1.029919	0.015500	0.001279	0.002619	0.001379	0.001673	0.007821	0.000356	0.000864	0.000474
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	0.001094	1.033959	0.060991	0.000814	0.002366	0.001259	0.000761	0.000910	0.008651	0.000168
13 PRINTING.....	0.001635	0.002511	1.017023	0.001845	0.002134	0.003751	0.002788	0.003590	0.002343	0.001337
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.001482	0.001965	0.000370	1.002900	0.088650	0.016444	0.010756	0.002452	0.003708	0.000250
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.008316	0.012987	0.002080	0.013576	1.024156	0.045125	0.053881	0.024422	0.004089	0.001064
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001671	0.001700	0.000708	0.002095	0.001206	1.002567	0.000733	0.000830	0.002394	0.000253
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000663	0.001527	0.000512	0.001759	0.019556	0.001878	1.075270	0.000951	0.001168	0.000259
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.000081	0.000104	0.000111	0.000282	0.000100	0.000049	0.001931	1.009476	0.000103	0.000052
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	0.000374	0.000348	0.000237	0.010243	0.001045	0.000263	0.000259	0.000209	1.034988	0.000318
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.015256	0.039172	0.006730	0.036615	0.019676	0.013765	0.010875	0.004386	0.044256	1.001634
21 FERT.PAINT.SOAP.....	0.000780	0.000836	0.000240	0.002173	0.001316	0.006482	0.000479	0.000430	0.000272	0.000097
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000047	0.000172	0.000079	0.000073	0.000078	0.000115	0.000086	0.000136	0.000092	0.000036
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.012088	0.012044	0.009863	0.062327	0.009961	0.004924	0.006901	0.007949	0.018232	0.013546
24 TRANSP.TRAVEL ENT.....	0.042674	0.109192	0.039978	1.127741	0.115914	0.089930	0.107818	0.043529	0.091479	0.020289
25 RADIO.TEL.TELEG.....	0.013111	0.023774	0.057769	0.009416	0.014306	0.012997	0.011491	0.014329	0.014543	0.006412
26 POWER.WATER.GAS.....	0.017684	0.047818	0.014230	0.013154	0.017094	0.021411	0.010497	0.007910	0.028193	0.008088
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.019663	0.051877	0.014853	0.035265	0.057621	0.043584	0.053184	0.020525	0.043691	0.008767
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.006504	0.009823	0.003036	0.009577	0.008168	0.006305	0.007572	0.003096	0.007993	0.001507
29 FINANCIAL.....	0.037938	0.036479	0.023041	0.019278	0.029384	0.028566	0.022122	0.025597	0.011350	0.026799
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.000853	0.002183	0.000799	0.002554	0.002318	0.001798	0.002156	0.000870	0.001829	0.000406
31 HOTELS REST.....	0.001279	0.001348	0.001021	0.001126	0.002661	0.001820	0.001388	0.001281	0.000828	0.000442
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.007557	0.029871	0.011468	0.009111	0.010526	0.019199	0.012682	0.014953	0.014657	0.006300
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....										
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.468619	1.594942	1.277729	1.445624	1.441401	1.329986	1.412645	1.209933	1.466397	1.100299

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INV(1-J*(1-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.000461	0.000370	0.001461	0.000080	0.000062	0.000496	0.000082	0.000027	0.000058	0.000207
2 FORESTRY.....	0.002484	0.002054	0.007645	0.000425	0.000331	0.002693	0.000386	0.000144	0.000335	0.001085
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.001174	0.000003	0.000007	0.000001	0.000000	0.000001	0.000000	0.000001	0.000000	0.000001
4 COAL MINING.....	0.005028	0.007681	0.001785	0.001463	0.002076	0.133467	0.001626	0.001362	0.000381	0.000258
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.003020	0.000764	0.025124	0.000740	0.000569	0.001176	0.000177	0.000260	0.000271	0.003555
6 MEAT/DAIRY/FRUIT.....	0.000012	0.000001	0.000003	0.000005	0.000003	0.000002	0.000003	0.000000	0.000001	0.000000
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.002369	0.000006	0.000015	0.000002	0.000000	0.000002	0.000000	0.000002	0.000000	0.000002
8 MISC. FOODS/NES.....	0.000043	0.000032	0.000127	0.000008	0.000006	0.000043	0.000008	0.000002	0.000005	0.000018
9 S.DRINK/DIST/BREW.....	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
10 TEXTILES/CLOTHING.....	0.000018	0.000156	0.000216	0.000042	0.000140	0.000028	0.000180	0.000005	0.000008	0.000031
11 SAWMILLS/WOOD PR.....	0.000937	0.002298	0.032163	0.001283	0.000905	0.002472	0.000692	0.000431	0.001222	0.004563
12 PULP/PAPER & PR.....	0.018823	0.012197	0.003753	0.000993	0.000834	0.000615	0.001768	0.000230	0.000483	0.000537
13 PRINTING.....	0.003969	0.006564	0.003664	0.002986	0.011758	0.002338	0.006458	0.002471	0.007044	0.000614
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.027796	0.000959	0.013527	0.000958	0.000387	0.002880	0.000204	0.000270	0.000182	0.001915
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.0012169	0.006482	0.039211	0.004767	0.001344	0.007509	0.000825	0.000991	0.000599	0.000551
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001515	0.000134	0.001261	0.000179	0.000107	0.000816	0.000674	0.000360	0.000189	0.000189
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.001017	0.000637	0.002011	0.012865	0.000704	0.001162	0.001027	0.000548	0.000273	0.000288
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.000073	0.000085	0.002930	0.000175	0.001359	0.000438	0.000069	0.000049	0.000056	0.000415
19 NONMET/MINERAL PR.....	0.000543	0.000211	0.023517	0.000670	0.000533	0.001099	0.000166	0.000241	0.000253	0.003328
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.021712	0.009546	0.009161	0.060331	0.004175	0.057288	0.009848	0.003089	0.001796	0.001319
21 FERT. PAINT/ SOAP.....	1.020929	0.002537	0.005923	0.000704	0.000190	0.000514	0.000143	0.000738	0.000095	0.000839
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000121	1.000181	0.000116	0.000294	0.000152	0.000068	0.000187	0.000065	0.000078	0.000017
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.00121	0.008600	1.006451	0.028177	0.022643	0.045609	0.006912	0.010224	0.010775	0.142404
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT.....	0.066346	0.012758	0.111139	1.088412	1.016609	0.087028	0.085743	0.044895	0.021700	0.016007
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.013948	0.026667	0.009099	0.021226	0.016609	0.007333	0.026966	0.009532	0.015553	0.001499
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.023031	0.056753	0.004987	0.008455	0.015165	1.010109	0.011876	0.002693	0.002693	0.000742
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.031206	0.16451	0.028319	0.008455	0.006875	0.015443	1.008130	0.002390	0.006113	0.008765
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.004792	0.003232	0.14319	0.075589	0.005356	0.006654	1.003196	0.002046	0.001604	0.002046
29 FINANCE/R.E.....	0.021920	0.018345	0.065000	0.074570	0.069284	0.023954	0.062832	0.095843	1.044427	0.023514
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000
31 HOTELS/REST.....	0.001326	0.000887	0.002222	0.021761	0.001156	0.001740	0.001714	0.000898	0.000434	0.000320
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.000822	0.000976	0.001246	0.005477	0.002648	0.001388	0.002878	0.000353	0.001063	0.000191
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.020074	0.034650	0.018489	0.012784	0.027805	0.009908	0.033729	0.011237	0.014652	0.002814
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.320429	1.263824	1.467984	1.453734	1.251001	1.426270	1.271341	1.199797	1.132963	1.223032

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INV(L-J*(L-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES
	31	32	33
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.000392	0.000341	0.000262
2 FORESTRY.....	0.002291	0.000491	0.001418
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000002	0.000003	0.000001
4 COAL MINING.....	0.013041	0.001910	0.001785
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.000697	0.000361	0.000186
6 MEAT/DAIRY/FRUIT.....	0.0000029	0.000015	0.000002
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.000004	0.000005	0.000002
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.000038	0.000157	0.000023
9 SDRINK, DIST. BEV.....	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.000206	0.000131	0.000039
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.008782	0.001799	0.000481
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	0.001132	0.000495	0.010990
13 PRINTING.....	0.011884	0.002757	0.180830
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.000778	0.000481	0.000426
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.001910	0.002742	0.003111
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000505	0.000096	0.000201
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000784	0.000491	0.000605
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.000160	0.000046	0.000462
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000676	0.001347	0.000167
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.029318	0.004361	0.005642
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.001587	0.001537	0.000628
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000989	0.000836	0.005004
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.027224	0.009207	0.006913
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.063551	0.037588	0.046703
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.036821	0.009430	0.175553
26 E-POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.053894	0.013885	0.012871
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.017233	0.009907	0.011830
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.004710	0.002943	0.003998
29 FINANCE.....	0.002430	0.002360	0.049591
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	1.001270	0.000752	0.000934
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.030880	1.007044	0.001912
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.042822	0.006782	1.009718
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.416039	1.181198	1.532288

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - (V*(Q*INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*)) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEV	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TAXES.....	0.060118	0.056254	0.042422	0.023726	0.051355	0.039664	0.037016	0.024843	0.042596	0.019369
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.041118	-0.001229	-0.003688	-0.005166	-0.004344	-0.016026	-0.005932	-0.004429	-0.004849	-0.004024
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.073725	0.056358	0.056358	0.023132	0.051425	0.059357	0.045842	0.344243	0.141079	0.220549
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.224488	0.352126	0.308389	0.741638	0.297660	0.320085	0.382036	0.304892	0.316233	0.370544
5 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.342940	0.290668	0.292686	0.013344	0.138168	0.115931	0.173652	0.045867	0.018063	0.020598
6 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.067168	0.144408	0.084744	0.008475	0.292992	0.102476	0.116761	0.120713	0.298920	0.112151
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.105148	0.107275	0.083710	0.066524	0.088336	0.068474	0.072262	0.046273	0.065067	0.045373
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.598588	0.762680	0.654635	0.742666	0.514338	0.486367	0.630798	0.413242	0.479567	0.415136
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	0.055450	0.035251	0.014485	0.039642	0.019496	0.027149	0.017007	0.028460	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.013687	0.003618	0.008651	0.009232	0.022163	0.022632	0.013924	0.011193	0.022590	0.011615
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.046135	0.014183	0.005972	0.002511	0.061669	0.006402	0.016141	0.022518	0.062492	0.021004
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	-0.026292	0.026859	0.074122	0.036255	0.189444	0.086592	0.061365	0.372171	0.218933	0.279837
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.095202	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.832469	0.970065	0.862343	0.871673	0.915593	0.689963	0.821639	0.882405	0.877110	0.784561
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.634596	0.787203	0.686019	0.763456	0.728820	0.538493	0.672451	0.471474	0.633216	0.503294
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.758745	0.949504	0.805784	0.848540	0.864168	0.630606	0.775797	0.538161	0.736030	0.564011
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.208282	0.132917	0.213600	0.157073	0.067577	0.132927	0.180382	0.091634	0.076912	0.116755

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP, PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 TAXES.....	0.036911	0.034792	0.030806	0.031859	0.031425	0.024161	0.024986	0.016274	0.026756	0.010227
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.004643	-0.009436	-0.002902	-0.021006	-0.007237	-0.005656	-0.005228	-0.003116	-0.006071	-0.001529
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.025682	0.108612	0.078099	0.226232	0.100246	0.178555	0.135145	0.109135	0.045505	0.718250
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.428449	0.414389	0.516341	0.507267	0.461826	0.502150	0.450316	0.398875	0.376837	0.077572
5 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.179608	0.061904	0.117534	0.017365	0.071193	0.019404	0.022859	0.009278	0.030050	0.004738
6 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.146495	0.194274	0.136951	0.062643	0.079326	0.117351	0.103515	0.296464	0.269879	0.134737
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.068041	0.081872	0.036739	0.062629	0.073431	0.039291	0.046017	0.073124	0.107504	0.046480
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.704396	0.513063	0.687211	0.537335	0.514490	0.563352	0.499603	0.415463	0.578511	0.086160
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	0.025429	0.012235	0.012916	0.012906	0.016998	0.014352	0.018653	0.025892	0.009570
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.023338	0.017413	0.025238	0.019908	0.020237	0.011608	0.014567	0.009549	0.012896	0.005093
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.017322	0.023246	0.027353	-0.005703	0.011633	0.020043	0.017873	0.059941	0.050703	0.038072
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.025076	0.032246	0.124793	0.259905	0.123513	0.223966	0.185199	0.323304	0.074954	0.815102
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.042372	0.216564	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.880544	0.886407	0.913569	0.890630	0.756209	0.875257	0.777611	0.900035	0.850460	0.990475
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.754553	0.670567	0.770827	0.587275	0.558344	0.638906	0.576690	0.704617	0.676767	0.217048
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.854861	0.777794	0.835469	0.664398	0.655964	0.696702	0.642466	0.790899	0.804954	0.272226
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.153504	0.101431	0.119582	0.097093	0.105173	0.123075	0.104749	0.086231	0.090828	0.014528

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - (V*/Q*)JNV(I-J*)(I-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISIRIBUTI	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 TAXES.....	0.024188	0.029184	0.032889	0.081077	0.046038	0.056824	0.033349	0.124397	0.167486	0.259774
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.005118	-0.006978	-0.005019	-0.041334	-0.003770	-0.091251	-0.004581	-0.002657	-0.001200	-0.000726
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.279197	0.118259	0.063983	0.075060	0.028479	0.055141	0.026636	0.270863	0.028983	0.009441
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.280484	0.473705	0.483522	0.512631	0.628145	0.382280	0.500420	0.312787	0.380978	0.073569
5 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.012894	0.040790	0.058760	0.072983	0.013471	0.012047	0.130299	0.1073412	0.003116	0.009934
6 PROFIT/RENT, INT.....	0.216418	0.257186	0.095266	0.098887	0.068010	0.312448	0.234926	0.120207	0.260933	0.373977
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.030363	0.050363	0.049903	0.161940	0.193089	0.193627	0.084317	0.053200	0.087119	0.243425
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.314883	0.692807	0.382595	0.606023	0.636534	0.497523	0.727712	0.449466	0.471390	0.445746
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.017832	0.022711	0.015398	0.069320	0.023692	0.024574	0.022893	0.113359	0.048021	0.002835
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.011228	0.008583	0.015505	0.015371	0.035667	0.047319	0.018994	0.015779	0.121028	0.256680
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.044732	0.056459	0.019107	-0.014997	0.042999	-0.019783	0.037995	0.024944	0.077012	0.003757
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.419388	0.131587	0.096798	0.123586	0.041482	0.178056	0.083455	0.329463	0.172847	0.016053
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.851699	0.962710	0.779305	0.961245	0.975463	0.921115	0.975366	0.986210	0.977417	0.968496
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.509795	0.771682	0.637549	0.684501	0.709626	0.706775	0.835645	0.540407	0.695028	0.456581
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.572501	0.844451	0.715321	0.886184	0.946984	0.865974	0.948730	0.715347	0.948434	0.959055
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.061056	0.122998	0.123764	0.130663	0.139553	0.082543	0.176553	0.107506	0.087570	0.018695

	31	32	33
1 TAXES.....	0.038017	0.070435	0.010003
2 SUBSIDIES.....	0.000512	0.002606	0.013812
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.046626	0.038368	0.073486
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.399522	0.470975	0.429263
5 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.235269	0.288445	0.145325
6 PROFIT/RENT, INT.....	0.100663	0.133154	0.143133
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.084981	0.031398	0.066937
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.701203	0.860709	0.669896
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.040572	0.008263	0.068873
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.049562	0.014971	0.027596
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.009242	0.013976	0.021273
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.067391	0.050760	0.052079
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.952921	0.980073	0.901654
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.740854	0.892575	0.717720
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.906295	0.941708	0.867148
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.198747	0.247082	0.137076

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I-J*(I-U)B*)(J*(I-U))* INDIRECT PRIMARY INPUT REQ.OF FINAL EXP.

	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TAXES.....	0.052296	0.020100	0.016538	0.007944	0.012390	0.027796	0.027724	0.012978	0.013956	0.037520
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.006902	-0.003148	0.000247	-0.003879	-0.002655	-0.006391	-0.011043	-0.003610	-0.005099	-0.005768
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.067827	0.043595	0.160765	0.021763	0.023353	0.036876	0.040225	0.021725	0.021183	0.052883
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.217326	0.299992	0.372102	0.100023	0.151987	0.263236	0.235218	0.131364	0.154754	0.210701
5 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	0.067775	0.034783	0.015568	0.010692	0.019775	0.037490	0.032080	0.019731	0.023881	0.050254
6 PROFIT.RENT.INT.....	0.117508	0.039687	0.072446	0.030970	0.033690	0.063438	0.072305	0.033994	0.045592	0.088434
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.066272	0.030870	0.047181	0.017559	0.019559	0.040015	0.048334	0.020878	0.026032	0.050064
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.357027	0.359548	0.402166	0.121460	0.185263	0.324893	0.291679	0.164219	0.197608	0.310728
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.018269	0.009562	0.013961	0.004556	0.006720	0.015648	0.016465	0.007625	0.007592	0.014399
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.036727	0.009568	0.005073	0.004220	0.005481	0.012124	0.012494	0.005695	0.007100	0.024712
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.010153	0.011820	0.017998	0.003253	0.005678	0.009700	0.006895	0.004583	0.005461	0.009041
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.093653	0.064510	0.198471	0.034024	0.035398	0.060080	0.068977	0.034060	0.036506	0.075146
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.582102	0.485878	0.684848	0.185072	0.258099	0.462459	0.444844	0.237059	0.280298	0.484088
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.402609	0.394461	0.460117	0.141685	0.205452	0.364164	0.339604	0.185088	0.224227	0.349390
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.514275	0.442283	0.524083	0.163309	0.234746	0.425583	0.404619	0.215335	0.259115	0.431203
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.080712	0.076394	0.075684	0.025768	0.039686	0.068557	0.060178	0.034893	0.043255	0.068842

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - $(V^*/Q^*)INV(I-J^*)(I-U)B^*(J^*)E^*$ INDIRECT PRIMARY INPUT REQ. OF FINAL EXP.

	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- N.S.	TOTAL IMPORTS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 TAXES.....	0.038245	0.038687	--	0.034216	0.018956	0.026544	0.036794
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.009610	-0.013788	--	-0.014341	-0.003383	-0.008086	-0.011628
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.087546	0.132149	--	0.143587	0.484584	0.335781	0.140644
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.398542	0.515808	--	0.419156	0.209300	0.269293	0.440705
5 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	0.123923	0.065813	--	0.098889	0.023720	0.069656	0.088382
6 PROFIT & INT'L.....	0.151128	0.111832	--	0.105570	0.143511	0.127368	0.127389
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.078399	0.079988	--	0.073937	0.053511	0.059850	0.076857
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.581757	0.617607	--	0.558608	0.261863	0.377182	0.573570
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.026572	0.035507	--	0.020355	0.013648	0.015842	0.024501
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.016899	0.016722	--	0.016914	0.009790	0.014723	0.016451
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.021409	0.011376	--	0.008570	0.028495	0.019937	0.015880
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.143138	0.179291	--	0.182631	0.562891	0.396274	0.192048
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.868176	0.930491	--	0.861017	0.930198	0.879508	0.899307
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.673594	0.693454	--	0.623617	0.376531	0.465418	0.656639
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.780629	0.798341	--	0.717429	0.445615	0.543726	0.758662
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.136313	0.138201	--	0.131769	0.051323	0.086054	0.131019

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	COAL	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
1 AGRICULTURE.....	54108.0	3174.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	17312.0	17312.0	49822.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	45486.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	23608.4	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	49947.4	--	5.5	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	15.8	86389.2	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34869.0	--	--
9 S. DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17382.8	--
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	296.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26249.1
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	54108.0	20782.8	49822.0	45486.8	23608.4	49963.2	86389.2	34874.5	17382.8	26249.1
36 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - NB.....	1633.9	35.0	85.0	9.4	135.7	5089.6	533.0	9030.5	124.4	1000.0
38 IMPORTS - PEL.....	5912.0	--	222.0	--	--	5577.1	440.0	--	--	120.5
39 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	70.0	--	6000.0	--	--	--	300.0	--	--	--
40 IMPORTS - RES.....	16826.0	70.8	--	5630.4	--	29938.0	15.8	20821.0	8856.3	48209.4
41 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	24441.9	105.8	6307.0	5639.8	135.7	40604.7	1288.8	29851.5	8980.7	49329.9
42 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	78549.9	20888.6	56129.0	51126.6	23744.1	90567.8	87677.9	64726.0	26363.5	75578.9
43 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	63619.3	14311.7	50385.2	19101.3	8514.7	70488.1	9035.3	49719.9	21247.6	48194.9
44 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	7154.3	213.4	257.8	6025.1	1072.8	14387.1	1641.7	6490.2	3753.8	7726.3
45 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	7775.7	6363.5	5486.0	26000.2	14156.0	5694.3	77001.0	8515.9	1362.0	19657.6
46 TOTAL DEMAND.....	78549.3	20888.6	56129.0	51126.6	23743.5	90569.4	87677.9	64725.9	26363.4	75578.8

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD.	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL PRODUCTS	FABRIC, METAL PROD	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	732.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NON-METAL OR. MINES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MILK DAIRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS, NLS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S. DRINK, DIST. BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	25523.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	46615.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	172.5
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	15072.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	65849.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	25224.0	67.6	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	91.5	6711.9	70962.1	10515.8	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	55.1	--	--	8768.4	76051.2
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT. & PAINTS, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP. TRAIL, FNT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCIAL.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	26255.4	46615.3	15072.5	65849.6	25315.5	6834.6	70962.1	10515.8	8268.4	76223.7
36 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - NB.....	497.2	1562.3	253.3	--	1784.7	707.3	2317.3	533.9	1209.3	--
38 IMPORTS - PI.....	--	--	--	--	61.6	--	35.0	--	8.4	--
39 IMPORTS - NLLD.....	3.8	125.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	785.4	--
40 IMPORTS - RES.....	26871.8	6365.0	5114.8	10300.7	11373.2	99884.3	53022.2	18173.6	13516.2	--
41 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	27372.8	8052.9	5368.1	10300.7	12119.5	100591.4	53022.2	18706.9	18819.3	--
42 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	53628.2	54668.2	20440.6	76150.3	38535.0	107426.1	126336.5	29222.7	23787.7	76223.7
43 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	39557.0	16382.2	13305.2	16463.1	31284.6	23608.4	56374.8	14610.6	21888.6	50394.5
44 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	3561.2	26.4	6235.4	-527.1	3066.0	82767.8	34108.4	7652.1	619.7	8577.3
45 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	10809.8	38259.6	9000.0	60714.5	4184.2	1080.0	38833.3	-560.7	1759.1	17550.0
46 TOTAL DEMAND.....	53627.6	54668.2	20440.6	76150.4	38534.8	107426.1	126336.4	29222.7	23787.4	76223.8

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	FERT. PAINT & SOAP PR.	MISC. MFG. PROD.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER, WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4957.0
3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
14	332.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
19	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
21	6496.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
22	---	2441.2	256356.0	183364.1	34401.3	44454.9	195977.0	79520.5	74050.6	100463.5
23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
29	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
31	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
32	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
35	6829.7	2441.2	256356.0	183364.1	34401.3	44454.9	195977.0	79520.5	74050.6	105420.5
36	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
37	904.0	1275.1	---	3313.0	---	256.0	---	---	---	---
38	143.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
39	196.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
40	8007.4	791.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
41	9251.9	2066.7	---	3313.0	---	256.0	---	---	---	---
42	16081.6	4507.9	256356.0	186677.1	34401.3	44710.9	195977.0	79520.5	74050.6	105420.5
43	13536.4	3218.5	34007.0	137022.2	30781.3	32064.8	150480.4	69442.2	68943.4	89659.4
44	1138.6	850.8	222349.0	26610.7	3620.0	11448.0	30496.4	10078.3	5107.2	15761.1
45	1406.4	438.4	---	23042.9	---	1198.0	15000.0	---	---	---
46	16081.4	4507.7	256356.0	186675.8	34401.3	44710.8	195976.8	79520.4	74050.6	105420.4

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M. (\$'000)

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL OUTPUT
	31	32	33	34	35
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	62239.0
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	18044.0
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	49822.0
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	45486.8
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	23608.4
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	49952.9
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	86404.9
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	34869.0
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	--	--	--	--	17382.8
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	26249.1
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	25820.2
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	46615.3
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	15072.5
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--	66354.8
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	25291.6
16 MACH. & EQUIP.....	--	--	--	--	6803.4
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	71017.2
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	10515.8
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	8268.4
20 PETROLEUM, RUB.....	--	--	--	--	76051.2
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	6496.9
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	2441.2
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	256356.0
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	--	--	183364.1
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	34401.3
26 ELECTRICITY, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	44454.9
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	195977.0
28 ALCO. OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	70570.5
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	74050.6
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	100463.5
31 HOTELS, REST.....	33050.0	--	--	--	33050.0
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	62794.5	--	--	62794.5
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	32358.9	--	32358.9
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	--	--	--	1049236.0	1049236.0
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	33050.0	62794.5	32358.9	1049236.0	2920829.0
36 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--	32289.9
38 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	--	12520.4
39 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	7481.5
40 IMPORTS - RES.....	--	--	--	--	383786.9
41 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	--	436078.6
42 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	33050.0	62794.5	32358.9	1049236.0	3356905.0
43 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	28196.9	53115.3	24687.9	766645.9	2139551.0
44 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	4853.1	9679.2	5052.8	282589.8	824442.9
45 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	--	--	2618.2	--	392777.2
46 TOTAL DEMAND.....	33050.0	62794.5	32358.9	1049235.0	3356770.0

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S DRINKS, DIST. BEV	HAILES, CLOTHING
1	305.0	21.4	--	--	--	21192.0	--	853.7	--	--
2	660.8	--	--	839.5	--	1.2	7.0	--	--	--
3	--	--	--	--	--	--	48919.0	--	--	--
4	466.0	--	--	--	87.9	23.5	26.8	1.6	4.3	--
5	--	--	147.1	--	1.1	7.7	138.4	24.4	1.4	--
6	--	--	--	--	--	4497.8	103.5	1098.5	130.6	--
7	--	--	940.5	--	--	7.1	--	331.3	--	--
8	11286.2	--	--	--	--	486.0	213.0	1729.7	1091.6	--
9	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	27.2	211.2	--
10	172.0	13.4	1684.0	--	--	46.5	67.1	29.2	--	4621.6
11	50.0	5.5	1215.0	846.0	15.3	210.6	1152.6	8.3	69.5	--
12	134.0	--	--	0.1	893.9	2244.0	1786.0	1572.8	632.9	237.7
13	--	--	--	26.6	15.0	175.0	173.5	148.0	124.0	24.1
14	--	--	12.0	1530.8	--	416.3	--	0.7	--	--
15	1016.0	208.6	978.2	764.7	261.6	67.7	388.6	25.4	786.4	42.0
16	--	310.8	2556.4	3058.0	1127.7	607.0	564.5	548.9	234.0	903.2
17	--	--	900.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	--	13.2	125.7	390.0	13.6	--	--	--	--	--
19	408.0	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	0.2	--
20	1169.0	326.4	2774.1	269.6	332.2	257.7	377.2	210.0	126.7	89.7
21	2546.0	--	33.9	31.0	44.7	0.4	1.6	170.6	92.6	291.0
22	--	--	417.0	--	--	17.7	189.5	--	--	--
23	1790.0	230.0	230.0	874.0	146.0	325.6	589.0	157.7	68.4	188.3
24	1438.0	314.8	1992.1	824.3	1019.9	2882.8	3331.6	1460.7	924.4	1466.6
25	203.0	226.0	165.0	55.0	118.3	132.6	163.6	104.4	425.1	425.1
26	379.0	37.0	--	1812.4	493.6	483.6	821.0	296.2	264.0	318.8
27	1460.0	180.0	1019.7	455.8	125.4	1905.3	430.1	1078.3	309.1	884.6
28	3102.0	142.8	92.1	321.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	2745.0	196.1	2400.0	550.0	269.5	465.6	639.0	350.0	382.6	269.2
30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	5.0	8.0	--	--	--	29.6	60.0	24.0	32.5	26.6
33	709.0	35.0	70.0	415.3	494.8	372.4	514.0	1119.7	649.2	430.0
34	26926.5	12845.6	27321.4	29418.0	9983.1	9696.8	21226.5	9795.3	5846.1	8027.1
35	56970.5	15114.6	44982.1	42264.5	15772.9	46522.5	82119.4	21186.1	12086.1	18243.8
36	5003.0	1753.7	3192.0	2170.0	1643.0	827.6	1567.0	855.0	696.8	631.4
37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38	--	931.8	1381.9	400.0	743.7	386.2	441.9	294.8	319.4	108.1
39	2250.0	11.5	20.0	180.0	409.5	222.6	580.0	181.1	261.3	176.6
40	2247.0	210.0	54.0	40.0	1400.0	531.8	1024.5	659.0	998.9	469.4
41	300.0	22.4	300.0	432.3	3639.3	1461.9	672.1	11692.9	3020.2	6619.6
42	5268.5	2929.4	4839.9	3222.3	7835.5	3430.1	4285.5	13682.8	5296.6	8005.1
43	2306.0	900.9	1372.4	620.0	925.4	534.6	779.4	388.6	450.5	209.6
44	2377.0	--	-205.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45	300.0	22.4	300.0	332.3	661.6	1025.9	672.1	11144.9	1926.2	5352.7
46	6299.0	5601.5	11250.0	30488.0	5316.2	8104.7	15635.0	7334.0	3575.1	7435.2
47	26963.0	13098.0	27501.9	14588.6	10738.8	22493.5	23493.5	11089.6	8069.2	9838.5
48	31895.0	15752.6	32308.0	32308.0	17157.0	12101.0	24839.9	12333.2	9216.5	10679.5
49	10750.0	2200.0	9500.0	6277.0	11500.0	2326.0	5350.0	2136.0	818.0	2429.0
50	62239.0	18044.0	49822.0	45486.8	23608.4	49952.6	86404.8	34868.9	17382.6	26248.8

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E (\$'000)

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	6064.6	6573.5	--	--	0.2	0.1	3.8	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL	--	3.2	2.0	5491.6	22.7	--	173.7	--	54.4	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES	--	--	--	689.7	22.3	--	--	--	877.6	--
6 MEAT DAIRY FRUIT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK.DIST.BREW	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES.CLOTHING	302.6	3.8	7.0	--	--	--	20.0	--	--	--
11 SAWMILL.WOOD PROD	1835.4	1582.2	1.0	14.4	50.8	25.3	1348.2	--	0.1	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD	29.4	2949.8	1715.2	4.4	93.0	8.9	29.3	11.0	93.0	2.2
13 PRINTING	1.3	8.7	296.9	1.0	--	--	29.9	9.0	0.7	5.7
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.	--	60.2	--	7.4	6158.3	228.9	1046.8	5.9	65.7	--
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.	222.3	754.2	17.1	1027.9	861.1	478.5	5581.1	395.8	23.0	48.6
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.	638.3	1168.5	155.0	702.1	389.7	285.7	463.6	176.5	793.6	786.6
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	--	--	1078.6	--	12458.8	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.	--	--	--	--	--	--	903.4	719.7	--	--
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.	--	--	--	1809.7	2.5	--	--	11.6	889.0	--
20 PETROLEUM PROD.	182.2	1239.0	27.9	1830.7	234.0	43.9	208.8	11.6	284.9	--
21 FERT.PAINT.SOAP	468.3	27.7	4.4	310.9	65.0	119.3	832.6	9.2	--	--
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION	142.0	157.2	95.8	3721.9	7.4	--	--	58.0	100.9	--
24 TRANSP.TRAVELENT	717.8	3909.9	379.5	7020.0	2218.4	485.8	5855.5	351.3	566.0	932.1
25 RADIO.TEL.TELE.	182.2	590.7	788.6	277.8	207.9	43.1	365.4	101.1	66.6	1183.6
26 E.POWER.WATER.GAS	391.7	2008.6	149.0	526.6	342.3	127.5	503.0	67.5	186.3	334.7
27 DISTRIBUTION	340.8	2000.2	146.2	1735.0	1237.5	234.0	3063.3	178.3	304.3	543.2
28 AUTO OPERATION	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCIAL	836.3	536.5	195.4	179.5	376.2	119.4	502.8	382.1	50.7	1734.9
30 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS. REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	20.5	19.4	8.6	20.0	45.1	7.4	37.0	9.1	1.0	20.0
33 BUSINESS SERVICES	105.6	1111.7	105.0	276.0	144.8	105.2	574.9	130.6	68.0	383.8
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	11688.8	11140.7	8614.8	25063.1	8451.1	3904.6	32467.1	3437.5	3243.6	3940.0
35 TOTAL INTER.INPUT	23866.7	36125.8	12707.8	49869.3	21978.8	5238.5	57714.9	6016.3	7178.1	9345.4
36 DEPRECIATION	724.9	1473.2	188.2	221.7	1077.3	86.1	1384.2	593.1	88.8	390.0
37 EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	179.9	295.4	89.6	103.0	58.8	53.0	316.3	129.8	106.7	488.0
39 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	254.5	346.2	287.7	973.7	317.4	33.1	597.1	26.4	44.2	83.9
40 FEDERAL REVENUE	516.3	1236.3	357.0	589.9	331.1	116.2	1007.0	581.7	331.5	1967.0
41 IMPORT LEAKAGE	277.3	7173.9	1472.2	13773.0	1677.1	1276.6	10143.0	3168.5	26.8	61266.2
42 TOTAL PRIMARY	1953.3	10489.5	2364.7	16485.8	3312.7	1565.0	13302.1	4499.5	1090.0	66705.9
43 TAXES	370.4	375.6	300.3	1079.7	365.7	63.1	722.9	37.6	73.4	255.8
44 SUBSIDIES	--	--	--	-992.9	--	--	--	6.4	--	--
45 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	147.3	3202.1	964.1	12571.0	1508.6	1061.6	7644.4	1043.2	26.8	54351.2
46 WAGES & SALARIES	7480.1	10934.9	6311.1	22793.1	7834.5	2665.3	20952.9	3437.5	3004.0	3704.0
47 FACTOR INCOMES	12396.2	16629.3	9526.9	24514.1	8832.2	3258.8	27163.2	6269.5	12493.0	12493.0
48 GROSS DOM. PROD.	13491.5	18428.1	10015.4	26817.9	10225.2	3408.0	29124.8	6893.8	4306.8	15648.8
49 EMPLOYMENT	2688.1	1115.1	1443.0	3755.0	1705.0	641.0	4856.0	712.0	468.0	433.0
50 TOTAL OUTPUT	25820.0	46615.3	15072.5	66355.1	25291.5	6803.5	71016.9	10515.8	8268.1	76051.4

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E. (\$'000)

	FERL PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENI	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTION	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	83.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	COAL	1.0	--	24.0	--	7674.9	--	--	--	--
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES	15.3	5803.4	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	2.9	328.0	32.8	36.9	4.0	276.0	--	--	--
11	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	2.4	22266.6	10.0	7.4	--	187.9	--	166.4	--
12	PULP, PAPER & PROD.	221.9	1226.8	208.0	--	19.0	478.7	--	--	--
13	PRINTING	1.6	0.4	38.8	299.1	20.7	--	--	417.4	--
14	IRON-STEEL PROD.	457.3	6889.1	772.5	4.2	273.0	18.8	42.9	--	--
15	FABRIC, METAL PROD.	108.2	15418.7	4.2	--	164.0	2162.1	386.0	1042.4	--
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.	154.2	3755.0	5170.6	--	41.5	--	--	--	--
17	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	5365.3	47.3	314.4	--	--	--	--	--
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.	--	18548.9	9965.9	0.5	2263.7	830.2	--	24.6	--
19	NONMET. MINERAL PR.	96.4	--	180.2	0.4	17.0	15.1	143.0	--	--
20	PETROLEUM PROD.	375.2	3926.4	72.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
21	FERT. PAINT, SOAP	--	--	4153.2	668.3	1739.0	594.7	601.8	688.8	14200.0
22	MISC. MFG. PROD.	48.3	10.0	12725.3	1636.9	3141.3	14720.7	3021.4	1228.6	--
23	CONSTRUCTION	315.0	22467.5	2681.2	321.8	131.5	3638.5	441.9	862.0	--
24	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENI	49.5	243.0	833.7	475.0	135.0	1994.2	722.9	140.5	--
25	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	128.6	133.3	4112.6	111.7	364.3	919.4	--	327.5	--
26	E.POWER, WATER, GAS	164.2	31.2	12696.7	40.0	--	--	--	--	--
27	DISTRIBUTION	--	1560.0	9685.6	2031.0	470.5	10030.7	6966.3	2880.8	1378.1
28	AUTO OPERATION	74.7	12335.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	FINANCE, R.E.	--	--	3666.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	766.0	75.0	36.5	442.8	--	62.0	--
31	HOTELS, REST.	1.8	87.0	1327.0	863.9	238.0	6038.0	714.5	963.3	--
32	PERSONAL SERVICES	105.7	3289.0	79386.1	--	13659.4	120066.1	29153.4	30577.8	35858.7
33	BUSINESS SERVICES	1251.8	97459.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35	TOTAL INTER. INPUT	3590.2	1945.7	235064.8	148564.1	25111.2	162437.5	42194.1	39382.1	51436.8
36	DEPRECIATION	131.3	62.5	3900.0	6008.0	7366.0	11654.3	2839.4	5667.8	23626.7
37	EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	23892.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
38	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	64.4	37.4	9317.7	506.0	686.0	2401.7	8386.4	3219.0	--
39	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	35.2	5.2	653.2	878.6	1876.0	1851.3	285.9	8503.8	25400.0
40	FEDERAL REVENUE	267.0	133.0	-4363.1	1296.2	-1007.4	6555.0	1457.0	5406.1	--
41	IMPORT LEAKAGE	2408.7	257.2	5299.7	601.3	5121.0	11077.1	24357.7	11871.8	--
42	TOTAL PRIMARY	2906.6	495.3	21291.0	34800.2	9290.1	33539.4	37326.4	34668.5	49026.7
43	TAXES,	75.1	40.6	2365.0	9561.8	1916.9	2713.0	8329.6	11629.4	25400.0
44	SUBSIDIES	--	--	-6814.0	-3866.3	--	--	--	--	--
45	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	1602.8	257.2	10595.2	652.7	280.0	2677.1	20978.7	1798.8	--
46	WAGES & SALARIES	1180.3	953.3	84823.0	18699.6	9262.0	79988.8	19513.4	24750.0	--
47	FACTOR INCOMES	2349.2	1566.0	101889.9	86685.8	22004.4	136561.1	34332.1	46150.3	35858.7
48	GROSS DOM. PROD.	2555.6	1669.1	108154.9	26862.1	27421.0	150928.3	45001.1	63447.5	84885.4
49	EMPLOYMENT	233.0	248.0	21000.0	16900.0	4055.0	29925.0	7250.0	5600.0	--
50	TOTAL OUTPUT	6496.8	2441.0	256355.6	183364.3	44454.9	195976.8	79520.4	74050.6	100463.4

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E. (\$'000)

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	EXG. PERS. EXPEND.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED GOVTL DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	--	41160.5	7235.5	--	-495.0	--	100.1	17.0
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	--	--	160.7	28.3	--	145.0	--	3.1	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	1466.2	257.8	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL	245.1	--	--	5264.6	925.4	--	2483.0	2020.3	104.3	10.0
5 NONMETAL MIN. PR.	--	--	--	314.7	55.3	--	457.5	10.0	--	--
6 MILK DAIRY PR.	--	104.0	--	64553.7	11348.8	--	-108.2	871.5	177.3	33.0
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	--	--	7739.4	1360.5	--	157.0	--	63.9	5.0
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	16.0	--	34897.4	6134.6	--	-39.4	162.0	26.0	19.0
9 SDRINK. DIS. LIBRI W.	--	--	--	21002.3	3691.9	--	61.9	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES/CLOTHING	48.0	63.5	--	40435.7	7108.1	--	222.3	--	109.0	1.0
11 SAWMILL/WOOD PROD.	695.0	241.5	--	7537.9	1325.1	--	563.6	614.6	294.1	20.0
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD.	12.7	21.6	1.0	1701.0	299.0	--	-353.9	--	--	--
13 PRINTING	166.1	102.9	7817.2	3400.7	597.8	--	3.9	50.0	17.8	2434.0
14 IRON/STEEL PROD.	--	210.6	117.3	--	--	--	-527.1	--	--	--
15 FABRIC, METAL PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	2042.0	336.5	600.3	87.2	--
16 MACH. & EQUIP.	200.0	--	4.0	--	--	75603.0	51.8	1070.0	405.0	1830.0
17 TRANSP. EQUIP.	--	--	--	36766.8	6463.2	10332.0	173.2	13780.0	3629.0	208.0
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.	--	--	50.0	6026.5	1059.4	50.0	503.2	5607.0	131.5	--
19 NONMETAL MINERAL PR.	--	219.0	--	--	--	--	275.7	304.0	--	40.0
20 PETROLEUM PROD.	747.1	84.0	51.8	26306.2	4624.3	--	1032.2	1172.6	348.2	420.0
21 CHEMICALS	115.6	249.9	46.0	3402.0	598.0	--	-242.2	168.6	157.2	9.0
22 FERTILIZERS	49.7	100.6	35.0	2045.4	359.6	--	11.8	--	--	16.0
23 MISC. MFG. PROD.	700.0	422.0	--	--	--	119643.0	--	10136.0	26361.0	33361.0
24 CONSTRUCTION	1518.7	1903.2	844.4	35082.1	6167.0	--	--	1431.5	420.0	7890.0
25 TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT.	866.6	401.5	5209.0	10938.2	1927.8	--	--	431.4	156.7	485.0
26 RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	1682.9	806.0	231.0	14869.8	2614.0	--	--	3774.2	248.2	605.0
27 ELECTRICITY	396.2	473.8	219.0	112038.6	19694.8	--	--	2799.9	1173.2	1280.0
28 DISTRIBUTION	--	15.0	15.6	51456.7	9045.5	--	--	267.8	29.0	--
29 AUTO OPERATION	--	3459.0	975.0	3810.5	669.9	--	--	--	364.8	2428.0
30 FINANCER.	1550.9	--	--	89659.4	15761.1	--	--	--	--	--
31 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	24530.8	4312.2	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS, REST.	993.8	420.0	35.0	49812.3	8786.4	--	--	306.4	129.4	111.0
33 PERSONAL SERVICES	1375.1	293.0	62.0	1615.9	284.1	--	--	173.8	545.0	2985.0
34 BUSINESS SERVICES	12241.2	49148.8	12990.7	--	--	--	--	87740.0	68303.0	27239.8
35 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 TOTAL INTER. INPUT	28505.2	58755.6	28994.0	697992.1	122700.2	207669.0	4712.8	132991.9	105490.6	81983.8
36 DEPRECIATION	1686.3	1000.0	475.0	77786.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	7372.1	1296.0	--	--	--	--	--
38 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	966.5	140.0	1909.2	56669.2	7541.1	--	--	--	--	--
39 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	1235.0	400.0	412.5	2803.5	492.7	--	--	--	--	--
40 FEDERAL REVENUE	100.0	580.0	228.2	115031.8	9340.0	--	--	--	--	--
41 IMPORT LEAKAGE	557.0	1918.9	340.0	91580.9	13462.1	--	--	1459.1	616.3	12398.0
42 TOTAL PRIMARY	4544.8	4038.9	3364.9	351243.4	32131.9	--	--	1459.1	616.3	12398.0
43 TAXES	2180.5	400.0	2586.2	106704.8	18669.8	--	--	--	--	--
44 SUBSIDIES	--	--	341.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	555.3	1918.9	340.0	76580.9	13462.1	--	--	1459.1	616.3	1398.0
46 WAGES & SALARIES	8710.2	25727.5	6538.9	--	--	--	--	87740.0	68303.0	20008.8
47 FACTOR INCOMES	17364.4	49868.5	13295.4	--	--	--	--	87740.0	68303.0	38239.8
48 GROSS DOM. PROD.	21251.2	81268.8	16013.6	183991.6	18669.8	--	--	87740.0	68303.0	4500.0
49 EMPLOYMENT	580.0	14500.0	231.0	--	--	--	--	14500.0	--	--
50 TOTAL OF TPUT	33050.0	62794.5	32358.9	1049235.0	154831.9	207669.0	4712.8	134450.9	106106.9	94381.8

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E. (\$'000)

	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- Nfld.
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	25.0	--	271.7	7154.3	3465.0	1860.2	--	1013.0	12.5	1425.0
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	37.0	--	--	213.4	5650.7	712.8	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	257.8	--	--	--	5486.0	--	--
4 COAL	90.0	38.0	354.1	6025.1	62.4	22328.5	--	2487.4	326.9	795.0
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES	550.0	--	--	1072.8	10860.8	1799.6	--	620.0	200.0	675.6
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	55.0	--	2009.7	14387.1	1292.5	332.9	--	769.3	120.3	3179.3
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	20.0	--	35.3	1641.7	47960.0	26500.0	--	2000.0	41.0	500.0
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.	15.0	--	173.0	6490.2	360.0	4328.0	--	1598.2	650.7	1579.0
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.	--	--	--	3753.8	26.0	9.0	--	283.0	744.0	300.0
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	85.0	--	200.9	7726.3	1681.0	16409.8	--	770.2	396.0	400.6
11 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.	105.0	545.0	93.8	3561.2	6110.0	2200.0	--	356.0	543.2	1300.3
12 PULP, PAPER & PROD.	--	25.0	56.3	26.4	30282.6	6976.0	--	474.0	159.0	368.0
13 PRINTING	150.0	2319.0	662.9	6235.4	70.0	--	--	330.0	120.0	380.0
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.	--	--	--	527.1	13276.0	38702.5	--	7681.2	83.1	471.7
15 FABRIC, METAL PROD.	--	--	--	3066.0	430.9	893.0	--	1022.9	966.4	871.0
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.	678.0	1703.0	1427.0	82767.8	700.0	80.0	--	250.0	20.0	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	23.0	--	34108.4	2781.6	30165.1	--	1787.6	92.0	1027.0
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.	--	121.0	180.0	7652.1	2593.0	4747.0	--	162.0	10.0	48.0
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.	--	--	--	619.7	177.0	158.0	--	602.1	215.2	126.8
20 PETROLEUM PROD.	350.0	500.0	130.0	8577.3	849.1	--	--	711.3	7588.6	8103.0
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP	--	115.0	333.0	1138.6	82.0	114.0	--	372.0	449.4	389.0
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.	80.0	--	--	850.8	--	--	--	185.0	57.3	196.1
23 CONSTRUCTION	7811.0	14425.0	10613.0	222349.0	3042.9	20000.0	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.	3180.0	3970.0	1551.5	26610.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	220.0	135.0	269.1	3620.0	--	--	--	1198.0	--	--
26 E.POWER, WATER, GAS	1763.0	800.0	1643.6	11448.0	--	9000.0	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION	500.0	1710.0	2868.5	30496.4	6000.0	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION	210.0	350.0	--	10078.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE, R.E.	700.0	650.0	297.5	5107.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	15761.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.	--	350.0	190.9	4853.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	--	170.0	206.0	9679.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES	370.0	371.0	323.9	5052.8	--	2618.2	--	--	--	--
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	11530.0	56889.0	30888.0	282589.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 TOTAL INTER. INPUT	28524.0	85474.0	54898.1	824444.3	137753.3	189934.4	--	30159.2	12795.6	22135.4
36 DEPRECIATION	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	1296.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	--	--	--	7541.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
39 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	--	--	--	492.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 FEDERAL REVENUE	--	--	--	9340.0	--	-14000.0	--	--	--	--
41 IMPORT LEAKAGE	2560.0	6640.0	7053.6	44189.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
42 TOTAL PRIMARY	2560.0	6640.0	7053.6	62858.9	--	-14000.0	--	--	--	--
43 TAXES	--	--	--	18669.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 SUBSIDIES	--	--	--	--	--	-14000.0	--	--	--	--
45 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	1000.0	3100.0	5510.9	26546.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
46 WAGES & SALARIES	10085.0	53853.0	30431.0	270420.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
47 FACTOR INCOMES	13090.0	60429.0	32430.7	300232.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
48 GROSS DOM. PROD.	13090.0	60429.0	32430.7	318902.2	--	-14000.0	--	--	--	--
49 EMPLOYMENT	2280.0	11000.0	11600.0	56880.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
50 TOTAL OUTPUT	31084.0	92114.0	61951.7	887302.9	137753.3	175934.4	--	30159.2	12795.6	22135.4

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E. (\$'000)

	TOTAL EXPORTS	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
51	52	53	
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	7775.7	63619.3	78549.2
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	6363.5	14311.7	20888.6
3 PRIMARY FISH	5486.0	50385.2	56129.0
4 COAL	26000.2	19101.3	51126.6
5 NON-METAL. QUARRIES	14156.0	8514.7	23743.5
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	5694.3	70488.1	90569.1
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	77001.0	9035.3	87677.9
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.	8515.9	49719.9	64726.0
9 S. DRINK, DIST. BREW	1362.0	21247.6	26363.4
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	19657.6	48195.0	75578.8
11 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	10509.5	39557.0	53627.7
12 PULP, PAPER & PROD	38259.6	16382.3	54668.2
13 PRINTING	900.0	13305.2	20440.6
14 IRON, STEEL PROD.	60214.5	16463.1	76150.4
15 FABRIC, METAL PROD	4184.2	31284.6	38534.8
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.	10800.0	23608.4	107426.1
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	35853.3	56374.8	126336.3
18 ELECTRICAL EQ	7560.0	14010.6	29222.7
19 NON-MET. MINERAL PR.	1279.1	21888.6	23787.4
20 PETROLEUM PROD.	17252.0	50394.6	76223.8
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP	1406.4	13536.5	16081.5
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.	438.4	3218.5	4507.7
23 CONSTRUCTION	60214.5	34007.1	256356.0
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL INT	23042.9	137023.5	186677.0
25 RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	--	30781.3	34401.3
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS	1198.0	32064.8	44710.8
27 DISTRIBUTION	15000.0	150480.5	195976.8
28 AUTO OPERATION	--	69422.2	79520.4
29 FINANCERE	--	68943.4	74050.6
30 DWELLING SERVICES	--	89659.4	105420.4
31 HOTELS, REST.	--	28196.9	33050.0
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	--	53115.3	62794.5
33 BUSINESS SERVICES	2618.2	24687.9	32358.9
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	--	766646.6	1049236.0
35 TOTAL INTERINPUT	392777.8	2139687.0	3356904.0
36 DEPRECIATION	--	195415.3	195415.3
37 EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	7372.1	8668.1
38 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	--	91402.4	98948.5
39 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	--	82726.3	92199.0
40 FEDERAL REVENUE	-14000.0	137031.3	133371.3
41 IMPORT LEAKAGE	--	297188.9	341377.9
42 TOTAL PRIMARY	-14000.0	781141.2	829999.9
43 TAXES	--	186479.4	205149.2
44 SUBSIDIES	-14000.0	-14602.6	-28602.6
45 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	--	23338.8	249001.8
46 WAGES & SALARIES	--	539465.9	809886.7
47 FACTOR INCOMES	--	86469.3	1166701.0
48 GROSS DOM. PROD	-14000.0	1333760.0	1538660.0
49 EMPLOYMENT	--	171346.0	228226.0
50 TOTAL OUTPUT	378777.8	2920824.0	4186898.0

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	AGRICULTURE.....	0.044312	0.037698	0.045503	0.029828	0.321896	0.036821	0.045620	0.029695	0.023824
2	FORESTRY.....	1.002152	0.003889	0.019114	0.004013	0.007647	0.005330	0.004471	0.004259	0.001869
3	PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.004289	1.012367	0.004847	0.003357	0.003379	0.503884	0.006985	0.003260	0.002713
4	COAL MINING.....	0.007410	0.004976	1.013717	0.004847	0.007411	0.008200	0.003755	0.007656	0.006066
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.009567	0.007986	0.006909	0.001963	0.003723	0.004412	0.001787	0.001153	0.000949
6	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.030684	0.001602	0.004244	1.001132	1.073486	0.031410	0.037824	0.028038	0.020223
7	SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.006543	0.037152	0.031900	0.036180	0.025055	1.014386	0.012637	0.004887	0.004011
8	MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.104751	0.007351	0.023047	0.007161	0.004959	0.019290	1.037644	0.044308	0.011872
9	S.DRINK, DIST.BREW.....	0.011105	0.021859	0.018752	0.021490	0.044406	0.111657	0.008154	1.016724	0.007671
10	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.004397	0.014093	0.012097	0.013723	0.009504	0.009096	0.002930	0.003252	1.024005
11	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.005006	0.005238	0.008539	0.005028	0.003475	0.003519	0.003125	0.004828	0.002918
12	PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.006848	0.004863	0.013130	0.003794	0.028791	0.013588	0.027541	0.023319	0.007218
13	PRINTING.....	0.008180	0.003595	0.003475	0.002656	0.009550	0.008054	0.012954	0.016605	0.007386
14	IRON, STEEL MILLS.....	0.003346	0.006259	0.007880	0.008506	0.002109	0.002021	0.001004	0.003484	0.001173
15	METAL FABRIC.....	0.001831	0.002394	0.014287	0.001642	0.002126	0.013203	0.003776	0.031888	0.003862
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.014926	0.011395	0.016584	0.015674	0.010412	0.002147	0.001173	0.001195	0.002133
17	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000556	0.001305	0.003214	0.004079	0.002899	0.001113	0.009852	0.011931	0.010002
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.013908	0.001723	0.002877	0.016965	0.012136	0.001063	0.000595	0.000688	0.000611
19	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000898	0.001156	0.001253	0.000809	0.000719	0.000831	0.000585	0.000617	0.000594
20	PETROLEUM, REF.....	0.003399	0.000969	0.000736	0.001356	0.000655	0.066743	0.030939	0.035904	0.027707
21	FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	0.051113	0.055034	0.089923	0.045187	0.040611	0.002371	0.003548	0.003693	0.005499
22	MISC. MANUF.....	0.017102	0.002533	0.002542	0.002899	0.002449	0.006126	0.000883	0.000991	0.000774
23	CONSTRUCTION.....	0.001057	0.001238	0.005248	0.001245	0.000947	0.001062	0.004217	0.000560	0.021444
24	TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	0.048569	0.034329	0.025050	0.042797	0.032394	0.029417	0.019159	0.020560	0.106127
25	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.096688	0.092262	0.110744	0.097320	0.130541	0.128369	0.094765	0.114142	0.033267
26	E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.025472	0.034297	0.024115	0.024327	0.024033	0.027456	0.023846	0.029110	0.032670
27	DISTRIBUTION.....	0.027109	0.025350	0.021480	0.062991	0.029890	0.030580	0.023950	0.032770	0.026451
28	AUTO OPERATION.....	0.130466	0.138211	0.132976	0.136981	0.134245	0.124323	0.103819	0.104078	0.106451
29	FINANCE, R.E.....	0.010081	0.070246	0.055693	0.063559	0.058366	0.059515	0.038019	0.043225	0.037837
30	DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.086652	0.050026	0.087077	0.051524	0.042978	0.058845	0.039581	0.054945	0.038685
31	HOTELS, REST.....	0.069607	0.076125	0.076125	0.086361	0.059810	0.073353	0.048054	0.055767	0.048274
32	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.021917	0.027307	0.024070	0.026740	0.018848	0.023626	0.015691	0.018293	0.015981
33	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.042699	0.054332	0.046520	0.052568	0.035576	0.045622	0.030296	0.036273	0.030788
34	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.027931	0.015628	0.014975	0.031622	0.022995	0.019938	0.043305	0.049766	0.026102
35	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	0.854769	1.089087	0.934802	1.060507	0.734461	0.694520	0.590099	0.684809	0.592803
		2.890290	2.973873	2.880466	3.024938	2.481569	2.900619	2.331889	2.522098	2.257283

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I+UB*)) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON,STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.077288	0.052191	0.040569	0.030961	0.029475	0.032235	0.028817	0.023735	0.033252	0.004941
2 FORESTRY.....	0.03125	0.0125603	0.009227	0.003092	0.002065	0.002061	0.003247	0.001287	0.002888	0.000367
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.004617	0.003356	0.004484	0.003308	0.003358	0.003265	0.003271	0.003774	0.003774	0.000562
4 COAL MINING.....	0.009421	0.011676	0.008817	0.071553	0.013832	0.009528	0.009119	0.005338	0.015331	0.001956
5 NONMETAL MINING.....	0.001756	0.001335	0.001365	0.013624	0.002962	0.001267	0.001156	0.000914	0.109689	0.000478
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	0.034369	0.025027	0.033477	0.026175	0.025064	0.027443	0.024337	0.020239	0.028181	0.004197
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.006833	0.004963	0.006624	0.005184	0.004961	0.005444	0.004826	0.004005	0.005576	0.000831
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	0.023354	0.016653	0.019751	0.015378	0.014709	0.016103	0.014301	0.011872	0.016549	0.002464
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	0.013018	0.009482	0.012699	0.009929	0.009507	0.010410	0.009232	0.007677	0.010690	0.001592
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	0.006240	0.003527	0.004705	0.003646	0.003487	0.010410	0.003430	0.002809	0.003916	0.000587
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	1.033850	0.018363	0.005114	0.005618	0.004250	0.004817	0.010609	0.002674	0.004093	0.000955
12 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	0.004278	1.036278	0.064097	0.003243	0.004691	0.003806	0.003019	0.002787	0.011266	0.000558
13 PRINTING.....	0.006668	0.009477	1.021934	0.005684	0.005810	0.007777	0.006358	0.006559	0.007076	0.001923
14 IRON,STEEL MILLS.....	0.002342	0.002592	0.001209	1.003556	0.089278	0.017131	0.011366	0.002959	0.004414	0.000355
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.011465	0.015280	0.005152	0.015977	1.026455	0.047643	0.056114	0.026279	0.006675	0.001450
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001950	0.001904	0.000981	0.002308	0.001410	1.002791	0.000931	0.000994	0.002623	0.000287
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.016174	0.012824	0.015644	0.013591	0.030884	0.014283	1.086270	0.010099	0.013906	0.002156
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.000998	0.000772	0.001005	0.000981	0.000770	0.000782	0.002582	1.010016	0.000856	0.000164
19 NONMET MINERAL PR.....	0.000952	0.000769	0.000800	0.010683	0.001467	0.000725	0.000669	0.000549	1.035472	0.000388
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.047866	0.062925	0.038545	0.061491	0.043494	0.039846	0.034004	0.023621	0.071039	1.008623
21 FERT,PNT,SOAP.....	0.00959	0.002451	0.002403	0.003864	0.002936	0.002855	0.006322	0.001738	0.002093	0.000368
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.001169	0.000989	0.001174	0.000928	0.000898	0.001012	0.000882	0.000798	0.001014	0.000173
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.030566	0.025803	0.027890	0.076423	0.023487	0.014970	0.020007	0.018848	0.033407	0.001806
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL.....	0.105900	0.155244	0.101661	0.175972	0.162094	0.140496	0.152662	0.080821	0.143405	0.028022
25 RADIO,TELEPH.....	0.031584	0.037208	0.037362	0.033485	0.027734	0.027734	0.024572	0.025708	0.029600	0.008668
26 POWER,WATER,GAS.....	0.038313	0.062844	0.043355	0.028890	0.032161	0.037909	0.025128	0.020077	0.045136	0.010612
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.136048	0.136648	0.138398	0.134047	0.142628	0.138731	0.139776	0.089171	0.139776	0.023003
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.062409	0.050543	0.057577	0.052223	0.049001	0.051015	0.047223	0.036070	0.053907	0.008345
29 FINANCER.....	0.063753	0.058924	0.053105	0.042782	0.051892	0.054211	0.043978	0.063772	0.056658	0.030749
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.081911	0.059662	0.079913	0.062484	0.059828	0.065510	0.058097	0.048312	0.067273	0.010019
31 HOTELS,REST.....	0.025634	0.020233	0.024976	0.021458	0.020417	0.021617	0.019732	0.015486	0.022181	0.003437
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.050842	0.037448	0.038935	0.038935	0.038582	0.041459	0.036581	0.030814	0.041534	0.006844
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.018671	0.037967	0.022311	0.017589	0.018644	0.028088	0.020565	0.021508	0.023785	0.007660
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1.005858	0.732641	0.981319	0.767300	0.734678	0.804451	0.713418	0.593271	0.826100	0.123034
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.168778	2.833290	2.936408	2.742557	2.683194	2.689712	2.618502	2.212713	2.862718	1.308255

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	FERT,PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC,POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.018421	0.039886	0.034690	0.034645	0.036368	0.028862	0.041588	0.025663	0.026945	0.025631
2 FORESTRY.....	0.003304	0.003859	0.009162	0.002003	0.001989	0.003989	0.002281	0.001315	0.001563	0.002246
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.003228	0.004523	0.003808	0.003954	0.004153	0.003245	0.004748	0.002933	0.003075	0.002909
4 COAL MINING.....	0.008129	0.014503	0.007522	0.007431	0.008344	0.140365	0.008793	0.005789	0.005023	0.004647
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.003525	0.001876	0.026058	0.007173	0.001590	0.001974	0.001345	0.000981	0.001037	0.004270
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	0.015350	0.033748	0.028382	0.029525	0.031008	0.024227	0.003540	0.021894	0.022963	0.021713
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.005403	0.006683	0.005629	0.005842	0.006135	0.004794	0.007014	0.004333	0.004543	0.004298
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	0.009038	0.011824	0.016771	0.017320	0.018190	0.012842	0.020796	0.012842	0.013472	0.012752
9 S,DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	0.005819	0.012802	0.010766	0.011198	0.011762	0.009190	0.013447	0.008305	0.008711	0.008237
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	0.002141	0.004826	0.004143	0.004127	0.004430	0.003380	0.005085	0.003035	0.003185	0.003035
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	0.002694	0.006164	0.035414	0.004665	0.004458	0.003248	0.004753	0.002940	0.003853	0.007050
12 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	0.020246	0.015329	0.006387	0.003732	0.003711	0.002862	0.005038	0.02261	0.02614	0.002552
13 PRINTING.....	0.006219	0.007826	0.007316	0.007316	0.016306	0.003589	0.011638	0.005683	0.010412	0.003799
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.028181	0.001804	0.014239	0.001698	0.001164	0.003488	0.001092	0.000819	0.000757	0.002459
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.013577	0.009579	0.041815	0.007476	0.004189	0.009732	0.004078	0.003000	0.002706	0.007543
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001639	0.000409	0.001492	0.000419	0.000360	0.001014	0.000962	0.000538	0.001000	0.000366
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.007950	0.015892	0.014839	0.026209	0.001213	0.001083	0.017051	0.010445	0.010652	0.010103
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.000482	0.000987	0.003688	0.000963	0.002187	0.001016	0.000763	0.000609	0.000640	0.003693
19 NONMET,MINERAL PR.....	0.000801	0.000779	0.023995	0.001167	0.001055	0.001507	0.003538	0.023898	0.023619	0.021936
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.036290	0.041619	0.036132	0.008387	0.033644	0.080312	0.043538	0.023898	0.023619	0.021936
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	1.021920	0.004738	0.007757	0.002612	0.002194	0.002080	0.002434	0.002153	0.001579	0.002242
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.006623	1.001285	0.001044	0.001260	0.001166	0.000860	0.001346	0.000781	0.000829	0.000727
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.021018	0.026774	1.021733	0.044074	0.039341	0.058655	0.026002	0.022015	0.023141	0.154097
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	0.094609	0.106536	0.163432	1.142808	0.114964	0.131667	0.151062	0.085239	0.064012	0.056016
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	0.022193	0.044807	0.024354	0.037094	1.033276	0.020354	0.046020	0.021300	0.027895	0.013171
26 E,POWER,WATER,GAS.....	0.032252	0.077042	0.022049	0.026203	0.033806	1.024673	0.033188	0.023106	0.026498	0.013796
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.083233	0.130921	0.156777	0.128450	0.112048	0.097615	1.128367	0.076654	0.083999	0.082414
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.029782	0.058217	0.060557	0.123686	0.058875	0.046124	0.063796	1.038868	0.039016	0.037423
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	0.035695	0.048653	0.090487	0.101082	0.097131	0.045710	0.094668	0.115506	1.065049	0.043014
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.036616	0.080563	0.067747	0.070472	0.074020	0.057832	0.084622	0.052266	0.054816	1.051833
31 HOTELS,REST.....	0.012404	0.025260	0.022718	0.043081	0.023550	0.019236	0.027315	0.016710	0.017017	0.016001
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.022978	0.049724	0.042238	0.048118	0.047436	0.036381	0.054081	0.031978	0.034231	0.031554
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.025042	0.045581	0.022346	0.037849	0.017755	0.017755	0.045211	0.018329	0.022090	0.009847
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.449645	0.989309	0.831930	0.865385	0.908953	0.710164	1.039153	0.641825	0.673131	0.636513
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.080442	2.936010	2.874157	2.916453	2.787362	2.626631	3.027778	2.284644	2.270727	2.298900

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
	31	32	33	34
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.040386	0.049433	0.038471	0.057037
2 FORESTRY.....	0.004117	0.002732	0.003162	0.002604
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.004576	0.005618	0.004371	0.006524
4 COAL MINING.....	0.019446	0.010385	0.008382	0.009847
5 NONMETAL QL. ARRIES.....	0.001221	0.001742	0.001261	0.001604
6 METAL DAIRY FRUIT.....	0.034184	0.042841	0.032633	0.048710
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.006762	0.008300	0.006458	0.009637
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.020070	0.024745	0.019160	0.028567
9 S. DRINK, DIST. BREW.....	0.012957	0.015905	0.012379	0.018478
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.004933	0.005933	0.004558	0.006741
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.012695	0.006603	0.004219	0.005581
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.004302	0.004385	0.014018	0.004520
13 PRINTING.....	0.016894	0.015897	0.015617	0.007145
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.001634	0.001532	0.001244	0.001221
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.005044	0.006589	0.006105	0.004470
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000783	0.000438	0.000467	0.000397
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.016224	0.019443	0.015356	0.022019
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.001073	0.001166	0.001334	0.001301
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.001251	0.002053	0.000717	0.000820
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.061781	0.042028	0.036656	0.046296
21 FERTILIZING.....	0.003794	0.004747	0.003736	0.003148
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.002106	0.002206	0.006071	0.001593
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.045618	0.031785	0.024486	0.026232
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.126490	0.114845	0.106832	0.089759
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.055180	0.031966	0.193093	0.026183
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.074429	0.039091	0.032489	0.029286
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.133091	0.152119	0.122515	0.165227
28 ACIO OPRATION.....	0.063362	0.071384	0.087164	0.079365
29 FINANCERE.....	0.093106	0.100014	0.078897	0.043747
30 DWLLING SRVCLS.....	0.081540	0.100088	0.077899	0.116258
31 HOTELS, REST.....	1.025939	0.031031	0.024501	0.035180
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.085218	1.067603	0.049014	0.071362
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.053886	0.0230363	1.026288	0.015778
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1.001299	1.229068	0.956594	1.427972
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.108491	3.258637	3.149174	2.413637

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRL CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
1	0.216070	0.248605	0.205018	0.204145	0.183646	0.158601	0.189153	0.122850	0.153934	0.122300
2	0.006006	0.007652	0.006368	0.007451	0.005160	0.004880	0.006329	0.004146	0.004812	0.004165
3	0.072962	0.130974	0.100076	0.088027	0.090573	0.067658	0.089614	0.057928	0.075949	0.052704
4	0.074771	0.040105	0.039969	0.044761	0.046769	0.045900	0.044101	0.030963	0.045533	0.031475
5	0.074705	0.142866	0.116426	0.127817	0.148451	0.088464	0.122573	0.092242	0.143407	0.091048
6	0.237008	0.207539	0.229206	0.212193	0.311291	0.201813	0.210802	0.470069	0.332543	0.378183
7	0.681523	0.777741	0.697263	0.684395	0.785892	0.567316	0.662572	0.778197	0.756178	0.679876
8	0.184162	0.214303	0.178081	0.177627	0.157941	0.140453	0.167735	0.110478	0.141976	0.105396
9	-0.046070	-0.007539	-0.011784	-0.011310	-0.008600	-0.020049	-0.011501	-0.007847	-0.008816	-0.007458
10	0.184780	0.162060	0.178012	0.160918	0.146849	0.149592	0.162873	0.420911	0.230053	0.297569
11	0.380427	0.550813	0.479128	0.935111	0.431650	0.446790	0.546367	0.412547	0.441165	0.478691
12	0.923482	1.155279	1.001954	1.121873	0.977046	0.773220	0.976883	0.670909	0.864660	0.703643
13	1.277642	1.610648	1.373267	1.492334	1.310029	1.052225	1.322620	0.896389	1.151752	0.923881
14	0.266196	0.206706	0.276936	0.228926	0.117339	0.179983	0.241412	0.131615	0.123310	0.156919
1	0.198570	0.176945	0.164083	0.165841	0.168769	0.143683	0.138597	0.150112	0.214706	0.062446
2	0.007067	0.005148	0.006895	0.005391	0.005162	0.005652	0.005013	0.004168	0.005804	0.000864
3	0.093090	0.076055	0.080286	0.066125	0.063853	0.072783	0.063824	0.059794	0.083179	0.018102
4	0.051021	0.041958	0.038114	0.045615	0.044850	0.038559	0.038468	0.029425	0.040572	0.009214
5	0.143925	0.118813	0.143302	0.084959	0.098440	0.115095	0.102169	0.130040	0.148313	0.042609
6	0.209244	0.338109	0.287595	0.387200	0.245396	0.357426	0.241729	0.303556	0.212004	0.355514
7	0.702917	0.757028	0.740275	0.755131	0.626471	0.733198	0.651626	0.795269	0.704578	0.968749
8	0.182881	0.141113	0.173215	0.143210	0.138042	0.140904	0.128518	0.102370	0.146640	0.028082
9	-0.010471	-0.013681	-0.008587	-0.025451	-0.011493	-0.010317	-0.009361	-0.006553	-0.010857	-0.002241
10	0.156368	0.203800	0.205597	0.325923	0.195698	0.283073	0.227835	0.186216	0.152835	0.734235
11	0.611951	0.548047	0.695367	0.647249	0.595856	0.648910	0.580467	0.507108	0.527546	0.100017
12	1.094501	0.918177	1.102481	0.846600	0.806643	0.910787	0.817804	0.905125	0.955965	0.258630
13	1.465480	1.222552	1.431190	1.130198	1.101960	1.185056	1.075557	1.151052	1.306450	0.346916
14	0.221655	0.151070	0.186070	0.149080	0.154950	0.177579	0.153085	0.126427	0.146799	0.022864

MODEL 2 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I-J*)(I-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 DEPRECIATION.....	0.101986	0.178944	0.157861	0.274240	0.313043	0.285784	0.219167	0.136488	0.174470	0.326025
2 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	0.003159	0.006951	0.005845	0.006080	0.006386	0.004990	0.007301	0.004510	0.004730	0.004472
3 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.049013	0.091315	0.073089	0.129331	0.086724	0.073820	0.094953	0.157867	0.094700	0.046975
4 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.026592	0.041727	0.043376	0.043363	0.066119	0.071111	0.033388	0.037381	0.143579	0.278004
5 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.097860	0.173353	0.117406	0.087255	0.150398	0.064128	0.160778	0.100780	0.156547	0.078966
6 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.493983	0.295714	0.234815	0.671154	0.192278	0.295872	0.255851	0.435942	0.284520	0.121651
7 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.772294	0.788005	0.632392	0.708424	0.814948	0.795705	0.791859	0.872868	0.858546	0.856093
8 TAXES.....	0.089440	0.172753	0.153619	0.206662	0.177946	0.159883	0.184151	0.217839	0.265171	0.352145
9 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.007723	-0.012709	-0.009838	-0.046348	-0.009036	-0.095366	-0.010601	-0.006375	-0.005100	-0.004413
10 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.337617	0.246794	0.172071	0.187495	0.146574	0.147408	0.161647	0.354252	0.116439	0.092140
11 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.362514	0.654189	0.635294	0.670507	0.793969	0.511838	0.689997	0.429878	0.503780	0.189691
12 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.661761	1.060336	0.918715	0.976975	1.016824	0.946789	1.186844	0.757324	0.922525	0.671703
13 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.845464	1.445023	1.220355	1.411525	1.498775	1.297088	1.579559	1.104976	1.357065	1.345456
14 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.091571	0.190028	0.180130	0.189296	0.301138	0.111689	0.246980	0.158991	0.133177	0.066831

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
	31	32	33	34
1 DEPRECIATION.....	0.214888	0.190889	0.186073	0.188306
2 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	0.007035	0.008636	0.006721	0.010033
3 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.110008	0.093493	0.135208	0.099024
4 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.083108	0.036147	0.059644	0.047840
5 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.137882	0.159199	0.134302	0.168728
6 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.233507	0.254663	0.210778	0.236901
7 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.776098	0.763028	0.732727	0.747830
8 TAXES.....	0.233326	0.198798	0.239824	0.207228
9 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.013328	-0.009817	-0.019054	-0.008273
10 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.176719	0.198051	0.158791	0.185529
11 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.582193	0.695199	0.603778	0.605111
12 FACTOR INCOMES.....	1.079262	1.307961	1.041019	0.828261
13 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.514147	1.687832	1.447863	0.866872
14 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.266589	0.330355	0.201888	0.096750

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	COAL	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
1 AGRICULTURE.....	54108.0									
2 FORESTRY.....		3174.0								
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....		17312.0								
4 COAL MINING.....			49822.0							
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....				45486.8						
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....					23608.4					
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....						49947.4				
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....						15.8	86389.2	5.5		
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BREW.....								34869.0	17382.8	26249.1
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....										
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....		296.8								
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....										
13 PRINTING.....										
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....										
15 METAL FABRIC.....										
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....										
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....										
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....										
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....										
20 PETROLEUM REF.....										
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....										
22 MISC. MANUF.....										
23 CONSTRUCTION.....										
24 TRANS. TRAVEL ENT.....										
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....										
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....										
27 DISTRIBUTION.....										
28 AUTO OPERATION.....										
29 FINANCE, R.E.....										
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....										
31 HOTELS, REST.....										
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....										
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....										
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....										
35 EDUCATION.....										
36 HOSPITAL.....										
37 PROVINCIAL REV.....										
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....										
39 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	54108.0	20782.8	49822.0	45486.8	23608.4	49963.2	86389.2	34874.5	17382.8	26249.1
40 IMPORTS - NS.....	1633.9		85.0			5089.6	533.0			
41 IMPORTS - NB.....	5912.0	35.0	222.0	9.4	135.7	5577.1	440.0	9030.5	124.4	1000.0
42 IMPORTS - PEI.....			6000.0				300.0			120.5
43 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	16826.0	70.8		5630.4		29938.0	15.8	20821.0	8856.3	48209.4
44 IMPORTS - RES.....	24441.9	105.8	6307.0	5639.8	135.7	40604.7	1288.8	29851.5	8980.7	49329.9
45 TOTAL IMPORTS.....										
46 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	78549.9	20888.6	56129.0	51126.6	23744.1	90567.8	87677.9	64726.0	26363.5	75578.9
47 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	64780.7	14352.1	50415.4	19701.7	9071.2	73915.3	9254.9	50645.5	21680.0	49314.5
48 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	5992.9	173.0	227.6	5424.7	516.3	10959.0	1422.1	5564.5	3321.4	6606.7
49 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	7775.7	6363.5	5486.0	26000.2	14156.0	5694.3	77001.0	8515.9	1362.0	19657.6
50 TOTAL DEMAND.....	78549.3	20888.6	56129.0	51126.6	23743.5	90568.4	87677.9	64725.9	26363.4	75578.8

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD.	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL PRODUCTS	FABRIC, METAL PROD	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMETAL MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
1 AGRICULTURE.....										
2 FORESTRY.....	732.0									
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....										
4 COAL MINING.....										
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....										
6 METAL DAILY FRI II.....										
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....										
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....										
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.....										
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....										
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	25523.4	46615.3								
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....			15072.5							
13 PRINTING.....				65849.6						
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....					25324.0	676				
15 METAL FABRIC.....					91.5	6711.9				
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....						55.1				
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....							70962.1			
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....								10818.8		
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....									8268.4	
20 PETROLEUM REF.....										76051.2
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....										
22 MISC. MANUF.....										
23 CONSTRUCTION.....										
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL, INT.....										
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....										
26 E-POWER, WATER, GAS.....										
27 DISTRIBUTION.....										
28 AUTO OPERATION.....										
29 FINANCER.E.....										
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....										
31 HOUSING.....										
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....										
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....										
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....										
35 EDUCATION.....										
36 HOSPITAL.....										
37 PROVINCIAL REV.....										
38 MUNICIPAL REV.....										
39 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	26255.4	46615.3	15072.5	65849.6	25315.5	6834.6	70962.1	10515.8	8268.4	76223.7
40 IMPORTS - NS.....										
41 IMPORTS - NB.....	497.2	1562.3	253.3		1784.7	707.3	2317.3	533.9	1209.3	
42 IMPORTS - PEI.....					61.6		35.0		8.4	
43 IMPORTS - Nfld.....		128.6							388.4	
44 IMPORTS - RES.....	26871.8	6368.0	8114.8	10300.7	11333.3	9088.4	8333.8	1817.6	1816.6	
45 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	57375.8	8052.9	8368.1	10300.7	13319.3	100801.4	8333.8	1816.6	1816.6	
46 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	53628.2	54668.2	20440.6	76150.3	38535.0	107426.1	126336.5	29222.7	23787.7	76223.7
47 TOTAL INTERDUM.....	40478.9	16498.8	18941.1	16463.1	31284.6	29246.4	27363.0	14438.7	31284.6	83436.3
48 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DFM.....	2682.2	889.9	809.8	887.1	3066.0	77129.8	33170.7	223.6	839.7	4633.8
49 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	16889.5	38259.6	900.1	60214.5	4184.2	10780.9	35833.3	756.6	1239.1	17883.1
50 TOTAL DIAMND.....	53627.6	54668.2	20440.6	76150.4	38534.8	107426.1	126336.4	29222.7	23787.4	76223.8

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	FERT. PAINT & SOAP PR.	MISC. MFG. PROD.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVELENT	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE. R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4957.0
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S, DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	332.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	6496.9	2441.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	256356.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	183364.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP. TRAVELENT.....	--	--	--	--	34401.3	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	44454.9	195977.0	79520.5	74050.6	100463.5
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 EDUCATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 HOSPITAL.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 PROVINCIAL REV.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	6829.7	2441.2	256356.0	183364.1	34401.3	44454.9	195977.0	79520.5	74050.6	105420.5
40 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 IMPORTS - NB.....	904.0	1275.1	--	3313.0	--	256.0	--	--	--	--
42 IMPORTS - PEI.....	143.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43 IMPORTS - Nfld.....	196.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 IMPORTS - RES.....	8007.4	791.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	9251.9	2066.7	--	3313.0	--	256.0	--	--	--	--
46 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	16081.6	4507.9	256356.0	186677.1	34401.3	44710.9	195977.0	79520.5	74050.6	105420.5
47 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	14063.4	3740.1	100217.0	154337.1	32115.7	37182.6	159616.6	71131.9	73094.4	91506.0
48 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	611.6	329.2	156139.0	9295.7	2285.6	6330.2	21360.2	8588.5	956.2	13914.5
49 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	1406.4	438.4	--	23042.9	--	1198.0	15000.0	--	--	--
50 TOTAL DEMAND.....	16081.4	4507.7	256356.0	186675.7	34401.3	44710.8	195976.8	79520.4	74050.6	105420.5

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M. (\$'000)

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLDS	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	TOTAL OUTPUT
1 AGRICULTURE.....	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62239.0
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18044.0
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49822.0
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45486.8
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23608.4
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49952.9
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	86404.9
9 S. DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34869.0
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17382.8
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26249.1
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25820.2
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46615.3
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15072.5
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66354.8
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25291.6
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6803.4
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71017.2
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10515.8
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8268.4
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76051.2
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6496.9
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2441.2
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	256356.0
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	183364.1
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34401.3
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44454.9
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	195977.0
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79520.5
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	74050.6
31 HOTELS, REST.....	33050.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100463.5
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	62794.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	33050.0
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	32358.9	--	--	--	--	--	62794.5
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	--	--	--	1067377.0	92114.0	--	--	--	32358.9
35 EDUCATION.....	--	--	--	--	92114.0	--	--	--	1067377.0
36 HOSPITAL.....	--	--	--	--	--	61951.0	183177.8	--	92114.0
37 PROVINCIAL REV.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76209.0	61951.0
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	183177.8
39 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	33050.0	62794.5	32358.9	1067377.0	92114.0	61951.0	183177.8	76209.0	3352421.0
40 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32289.9
42 IMPORTS - PE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12520.4
43 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7481.5
44 IMPORTS - RES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	383786.9
45 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	436078.6
46 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	33050.0	62794.5	32358.9	1067377.0	92114.0	61951.0	183177.8	76209.0	3788497.0
47 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	29243.0	54628.2	28771.1	911333.6	77464.9	37549.0	92695.1	59593.9	2690191.0
48 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	3807.0	8166.3	969.6	156043.0	14649.1	24402.2	90482.6	16615.1	705335.3
49 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	--	--	2618.2	--	--	--	--	--	39277.2
50 TOTAL DEMAND.....	33050.0	62794.5	32358.9	1067376.0	92113.9	61951.2	183177.6	76209.0	3788303.0

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E. (\$'000)

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	305.0	21.4	--	--	--	21192.0	--	853.7	--	--
2	660.8	--	--	839.5	--	1.2	7.0	--	--	--
3	--	--	--	--	--	--	48919.0	--	--	--
4	466.0	--	--	--	87.9	23.5	26.8	1.6	4.3	--
5	--	--	147.1	--	1.1	7.7	138.4	24.4	1.4	--
6	--	--	--	--	--	4497.8	103.5	1098.5	130.6	--
7	--	--	940.5	--	--	7.1	--	331.3	--	--
8	11286.2	--	--	--	--	486.0	213.0	1729.7	1091.6	--
9	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	27.2	211.2	--
10	172.0	13.4	1684.0	--	--	46.5	67.1	29.2	--	4621.6
11	50.0	5.5	1215.0	846.0	15.3	210.6	1152.6	--	69.5	8.3
12	134.0	--	--	0.1	893.9	2244.0	1786.0	1572.8	632.9	237.7
13	--	--	--	26.6	15.0	175.0	173.5	148.0	124.0	24.1
14	--	--	12.0	1530.8	--	--	--	0.7	--	--
15	1016.0	208.6	978.2	764.7	261.6	416.3	388.6	25.4	786.4	42.0
16	--	310.8	2556.4	3038.0	1127.7	607.0	564.5	548.9	234.0	903.2
17	--	--	900.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	--	13.2	125.7	390.0	13.6	--	--	--	--	--
19	408.0	--	2774.1	269.6	332.2	257.7	377.2	210.0	126.7	89.7
20	1169.0	326.4	33.9	31.0	44.7	0.4	1.6	170.6	92.6	291.0
21	2546.0	--	417.0	--	--	17.7	189.5	--	--	--
22	1790.0	230.0	230.0	874.0	146.0	325.6	589.0	157.7	68.4	188.3
23	1438.0	314.8	1992.1	824.3	1019.9	2882.8	3331.6	1460.7	924.4	1466.6
24	203.0	226.0	165.0	55.0	118.3	163.6	400.0	132.3	104.4	425.1
25	379.0	37.0	--	1812.4	493.6	483.6	821.0	296.2	264.0	318.8
26	1460.0	180.0	1019.7	455.8	125.4	1905.3	430.1	1078.3	309.1	884.6
27	3102.0	142.8	92.1	--	321.3	--	--	--	--	--
28	2745.0	196.1	2400.0	550.0	269.5	465.6	639.0	350.0	382.6	269.2
29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	5.0	8.0	--	--	8.0	29.6	60.0	24.0	32.5	26.6
33	709.0	--	70.0	415.3	494.8	372.4	514.0	1119.7	649.2	420.0
34	26926.5	12845.6	27321.4	29418.0	9983.1	9696.8	21226.5	9795.3	5846.1	8027.1
35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37	-37.5	931.8	1381.9	400.0	743.7	386.2	441.9	294.8	319.4	108.1
38	2250.0	11.5	20.0	180.0	409.5	222.6	580.0	181.1	261.3	176.6
39	59183.0	16057.9	46384.0	42844.5	16926.1	47131.3	83141.3	21662.0	12666.7	18528.4
40	5003.0	1753.7	3192.0	2170.0	1643.0	827.6	1567.0	855.0	696.8	631.4
41	-2247.0	210.0	-54.0	40.0	1400.0	531.8	1024.5	659.0	998.9	469.4
42	300.0	22.4	300.0	432.3	3639.3	1461.9	672.1	11692.9	3020.2	6619.6
43	3056.0	1986.1	3438.0	2642.3	6682.3	2821.3	3263.6	13206.9	4715.9	7720.4
44	2306.0	900.9	1372.4	620.0	925.4	534.6	779.4	388.6	450.5	209.6
45	-2377.0	--	-205.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
46	300.0	22.4	300.0	332.3	661.6	1025.9	672.1	11144.9	1926.2	5352.7
47	6299.0	5601.5	11250.0	30488.0	5316.2	8104.7	15635.0	7334.0	926.2	7435.2
48	26963.0	13098.0	27501.9	29518.0	14588.6	10738.8	22493.5	11089.6	8069.2	9838.5
49	31895.0	15752.6	31861.3	32308.0	17157.0	12101.0	24839.9	12333.2	9216.5	10679.5
50	10750.0	2200.0	9500.0	6277.0	1150.0	2326.0	5350.0	2136.0	81.0	2429.0
51	62239.0	18044.0	49822.0	45486.8	23608.4	49952.6	86404.8	34868.9	17382.6	26248.8

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E. (\$'000)

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	6064.6	6573.5	--	--	0.2	--	3.8	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	0.3	--
4 COAL	--	3.2	2.0	5491.6	22.7	--	173.7	--	54.4	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES	--	--	--	689.7	22.3	--	--	--	877.6	--
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BEV.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	302.6	3.8	7.0	--	--	--	20.0	--	--	0.1
11 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	1835.4	1582.2	1.0	14.4	50.8	25.3	1348.2	--	--	2.2
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD	29.4	2949.8	1715.2	4.4	93.0	8.9	29.3	11.0	93.0	2.2
13 PRINTING	1.3	8.7	296.9	1.0	--	0.9	29.9	--	0.7	5.7
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.	--	60.2	7.4	7.4	6158.3	228.9	1046.8	5.9	65.7	--
15 FABRIC, METAL PROD.	222.3	754.2	17.1	1027.9	861.1	478.5	5581.1	395.8	23.0	48.6
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.	638.3	1165.0	155.0	2021.7	389.7	285.7	12458.8	126.5	293.6	286.6
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	--	--	1078.6	--	903.4	719.7	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.	--	--	--	1809.7	2.5	--	--	--	889.0	--
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.	182.2	1239.0	27.9	1830.7	234.0	43.9	208.8	11.6	284.9	--
20 PETROLEUM PROD.	468.3	27.7	4.4	310.9	65.0	119.3	832.6	9.2	--	--
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION	142.0	157.2	95.8	3721.9	7.4	--	155.7	58.0	100.9	932.1
24 TRANSP. TRAV. EL.	717.8	3909.9	379.5	7020.0	2518.4	485.8	485.8	251.3	566.0	1182.6
25 RADIO, TEL. TELE.	182.2	590.7	788.6	277.8	207.9	43.1	365.4	101.1	66.6	334.7
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS	391.7	2008.6	149.0	526.6	342.3	127.5	186.3	67.5	186.3	575.9
27 DISTRIBUTION	340.8	2000.2	146.2	1735.0	1237.5	254.0	3063.3	178.3	304.3	543.7
28 AUTO OPERATION	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANC. RE.	536.3	820.2	193.4	179.5	376.2	119.4	592.8	393.1	59.2	1734.9
30 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	20.5	19.4	8.6	20.0	45.1	7.4	37.0	9.1	1.0	20.0
33 BUSINESS SERVICES	105.6	1111.7	105.0	276.0	144.8	105.2	574.9	130.6	68.0	383.8
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	11685.5	11140.7	8614.8	22903.1	8421.1	2904.6	23467.1	3437.5	3243.6	3294.0
35 EDUCATION	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 HOSPITAL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	179.9	295.4	89.6	103.0	58.8	53.0	31.63	129.8	106.7	488.0
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	254.5	346.2	287.7	973.7	317.4	33.1	597.1	26.4	44.2	83.9
39 TOTAL INTER-INPUT	24301.1	36767.4	13085.1	50946.0	22355.0	5324.6	58628.3	6172.5	7339.0	9917.3
40 DEPRECIATION	724.9	1423.2	188.2	2217.0	1027.3	86.1	1238.7	593.1	580.8	2900.0
41 FEDERAL REVENUE	516.7	1250.8	327.0	-580.9	232.1	116.2	1007.0	581.7	331.5	1967.9
42 IMPERIAL LEAKAGE	277.3	7173.9	1472.2	13773.0	1677.1	1276.6	10143.0	3168.5	26.8	61266.2
43 TOTAL PRIMARY	1518.9	9847.9	1987.4	15409.1	2936.5	1478.9	12388.7	4343.3	939.1	66134.1
44 TAXES	370.4	375.6	300.3	1079.7	365.7	63.1	722.9	37.6	73.4	255.8
45 SUBSIDIES	--	--	--	-992.9	--	--	--	-6.4	--	--
46 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	147.3	3202.1	964.1	12571.0	1508.6	1061.6	7644.4	1043.2	26.8	54351.2
47 WAGES & SALARIES	7480.1	10934.0	6311.1	22793.1	7834.5	2668.3	20073.2	3477.5	3004.0	3704.0
48 FACTOR INCOMES	12396.2	16629.3	9526.9	24514.1	8832.2	3258.8	27163.2	6269.5	3652.6	12493.0
49 GROSS DOM. PROD.	13491.5	18428.1	10015.4	26817.9	10225.2	3408.0	29124.8	6893.8	4306.8	15648.8
50 EMPLOYMENT	2658.0	2115.0	1443.0	3755.0	1705.0	641.0	4856.0	712.0	468.0	433.0
51 TOTAL OUTPUT	25820.0	46615.3	15072.5	66355.1	25291.5	6803.5	71016.9	10515.8	8268.1	76051.4

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E. (\$'000)

	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	83.1	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL	1.0	--	--	24.0	--	7674.9	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES	15.3	1.3	5803.4	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BREW.	--	2.9	328.0	32.8	36.9	4.0	276.0	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	--	11.7	22266.6	10.0	7.4	--	187.9	--	166.4	--
11 SAWMILL WOOD PROD.	2.4	54.0	1226.8	208.0	--	19.0	478.7	--	--	--
12 PULP, PAPER & PROD.	221.9	--	--	38.8	299.1	20.7	--	--	417.4	--
13 PRINTING	1.6	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.	457.3	--	6889.1	772.5	4.2	273.0	18.8	42.9	--	--
15 FABRIC, METAL PROD.	108.2	21.1	15418.7	4.2	--	164.0	2162.1	386.0	1042.4	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.	154.2	--	3755.0	5170.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	5365.3	47.3	314.4	41.5	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.	--	--	18548.9	9965.9	0.5	2263.7	850.2	--	24.6	--
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.	96.4	8.6	--	180.2	0.4	17.0	15.1	143.0	--	--
20 PETROLEUM PROD.	375.2	16.5	3926.4	72.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	--	211.0	4153.2	668.3	1739.0	594.7	601.8	688.8	--
23 CONSTRUCTION	48.3	10.0	22467.5	12725.3	1636.9	3141.3	14720.7	3021.4	1228.6	14200.0
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	315.0	75.7	243.0	2681.2	321.8	131.5	3638.5	441.9	862.0	--
25 RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	49.5	45.8	128.0	833.7	475.0	135.0	1994.2	722.9	140.5	--
26 E.POWER, WATER, GAS	128.6	133.3	13674.0	4112.6	111.7	364.3	919.4	--	327.5	--
27 DISTRIBUTION	164.2	31.2	1560.0	12696.7	40.0	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION	--	--	12335.0	9685.6	2031.0	470.5	10030.7	6966.3	2880.8	1378.1
29 FINANCER.E.	74.7	23.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	3666.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	766.0	75.0	36.5	442.8	--	62.0	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	1.8	1.3	87.0	1327.0	863.9	258.0	6038.0	714.5	963.3	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES	105.7	77.5	3289.0	79386.1	18224.7	13659.4	120066.1	29153.4	30571.8	35858.7
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	1251.8	1431.0	97459.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 EDUCATION	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 HOSPITAL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	64.4	37.4	313.2	9317.7	506.0	686.0	2401.7	8386.4	3219.0	--
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	35.2	5.2	1130.0	653.2	878.6	1876.0	1851.3	285.9	8503.8	25400.0
39 TOTAL INTER-INPUT	3689.8	1988.3	236507.9	158535.0	26495.8	32975.3	166690.4	50866.4	51104.9	76836.8
40 DEPRECIATION	131.3	62.5	3900.0	23892.7	6008.0	7366.0	11654.3	2839.4	5667.8	23626.7
41 FEDERAL REVENUE	267.0	133.0	2565.0	-4363.1	1296.2	-1007.4	6555.0	1457.0	5406.1	--
42 IMPORT LEAKAGE	2408.7	257.2	13382.8	5299.7	601.3	512.0	11077.1	24357.7	11871.8	--
43 TOTAL PRIMARY	2807.0	452.7	19847.8	24829.3	7905.5	11479.6	29286.4	28654.1	22945.7	23626.7
44 TAXES	75.1	40.6	2365.0	9561.8	944.8	1916.9	2713.0	8329.6	11629.4	25400.0
45 SUBSIDIES	--	--	--	-6814.0	--	-3866.3	--	--	--	--
46 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	1602.8	257.2	10595.2	859.9	652.7	280.0	2677.1	20978.7	1798.8	--
47 WAGES & SALARIES	1180.3	953.3	84823.0	69462.2	18699.6	9262.0	79988.8	19513.4	24750.0	--
48 FACTOR INCOMES	2349.2	1566.0	101889.9	86685.8	19909.3	22004.4	136561.1	34332.1	46150.3	35858.7
49 GROSS DOM. PROD.	2555.6	1669.1	108154.9	26862.1	27421.0	1882.0	150928.3	45501.1	63447.5	84885.4
50 EMPLOYMENT	233.0	248.0	21000.0	16900.0	4055.0	--	29925.0	7250.0	5600.0	--
51 TOTAL OUTPUT	6496.8	2441.0	256355.6	183364.3	34401.3	44454.9	195976.8	79520.4	74050.6	100463.4

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	FEDERAL TRANSFERS	SAVINGS	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	-495.0				5992.9	17.0	25.0		271.7
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	145.0				173.0		37.0		
3	PRIMARY FISH.....					227.6				
4	COAL.....	2020.3	104.3			5424.7	10.0	90.0	38.0	354.1
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	457.5				516.3		590.0		
6	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	-108.2	177.3			10959.0	33.0	55.0		2009.7
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	157.0	63.9			1422.1	5.0	20.0		35.3
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	-39.4	26.0			5564.5	19.0	15.0		173.0
9	S DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	61.9				3321.4				
10	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	222.3	109.0			6606.7	1.0	85.0		200.9
11	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	563.6	294.1			2642.2	20.0	105.0	545.0	93.8
12	PULP, PAPER & PROD.....	-353.9				-89.9			25.0	36.3
13	PRINTING.....	3.9	17.8			599.5	2434.0	150.0	2319.0	662.9
14	IRON-STEEL PROD.....	-527.1				-527.1				
15	FABRIC, METAL PROD.....	336.5	87.2			3066.0				
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	51.8	1070.0	405.0		77129.8		678.0	1703.0	1427.0
17	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	173.2	13280.0	3629.0		33120.2	208.0		23.0	
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	503.2	5607.0	131.5		7227.0			121.0	180.0
19	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	275.7	304.0			579.7	40.0			
20	PETROLEUM PROD.....	1032.2	1172.6	348.2		6635.5	420.0	350.0	500.0	130.0
21	FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	-242.2	168.6	157.2		611.6	9.0		115.0	333.0
22	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	11.8				329.2	16.0	80.0	265.0	118.4
23	CONSTRUCTION.....		10136.0	26361.0		156139.0	33361.0	7811.0	14425.0	10613.0
24	TRANSP. TRAVEL.....		1431.5	2420.7		9295.7	7890.0	3180.0	3970.0	1551.5
25	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.....		431.4	156.7		2285.6	485.0	220.0	135.0	269.1
26	E POWER, WATER, GAS.....		3774.2	248.2		6330.2	605.0	1763.0	800.0	1643.6
27	DISTRIBUTION.....		2799.9	1173.2		21360.2	1750.0	500.0	1710.0	2868.5
28	AUTO OPERATION.....		267.8	135.0		8388.5	70.0	350.0	350.0	
29	FINANCE, R.E.....		364.8			956.2	2425.0	700.0	650.0	297.5
30	DWELLING SERVICES.....					13914.5				
31	HOTELS, REST.....					3807.0			350.0	190.9
32	PERSONAL SERVICES.....		306.4	129.4		8166.3	111.0		170.0	206.0
33	BUSINESS SERVICES.....		173.8	545.0		969.6	2985.0	370.0	371.0	323.9
34	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....		87740.0	68303.0		156043.0	27239.8	11530.0	56889.0	30888.0
35	EDUCATION.....					9073.9				
36	HOSPITAL.....					14649.1				
37	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....					24402.2				
38	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....					1220.0				
						14566.2				
						11774.1				
39	TOTAL INTER. INPUT.....	4712.8	132991.9	105490.6	101278.0	705336.3	81983.8	28524.0	85474.0	54898.1
40	DEPRECIATION.....									
41	FEDERAL REVENUE.....					8245.7				
42	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....			616.3		13960.2	12398.0	2560.0	6640.0	7053.6
43	TOTAL PRIMARY.....		1459.1	616.3		22205.9	12398.0	2560.0	6640.0	7053.6
44	TAXES.....					16482.5				
45	SUBSIDIES.....									
46	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....		1459.1	616.3		13960.2	1398.0	1000.0	3100.0	5510.9
47	WAGES & SALARIES.....		87740.0	68303.0		156043.0	20008.8	10085.0	53853.0	30431.0
48	FACTOR INCOMES.....		87740.0	68303.0		156043.0	38239.8	13090.0	60429.0	32430.7
49	GROSS DOM. PROD.....		87740.0	68303.0		172525.4	38239.8	13090.0	60429.0	32430.7
50	EMPLOYMENT.....		14500.0	13000.0		27500.0	4500.0	2280.0	11000.0	11600.0
51	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	4712.8	134450.9	106106.9	101278.0	727542.1	94381.8	31084.0	92114.0	61951.7

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E (\$'000)

	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- N.F.L.D.	TOTAL EXPORTS	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	3465.0	1860.2	--	1013.0	12.5	1425.0	7775.7	64780.7	78549.2
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	5650.7	712.8	--	--	--	--	6363.5	14352.1	20888.6
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	5486.0	--	--	5486.0	50415.4	56129.0
4 COAL	62.4	22328.5	--	2487.4	326.9	795.0	26000.2	19701.7	51126.6
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES	10860.8	1799.6	--	620.0	200.0	675.6	14156.0	9071.2	23743.5
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRI. IT.	1292.5	332.9	--	769.3	120.3	3179.3	5694.3	73915.2	90568.1
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	47960.0	26500.0	--	2000.0	41.0	500.0	77001.0	9254.9	87677.9
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.	360.0	4328.0	--	1598.2	650.7	1579.0	8515.9	50645.6	64726.0
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.	26.0	9.0	--	744.0	744.0	300.0	1362.0	21680.0	26363.4
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	1681.0	16409.8	--	770.2	396.0	400.0	19657.6	49314.6	75578.8
11 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.	6110.0	2200.0	--	356.0	543.2	1300.3	10509.5	40476.0	53627.7
12 PULP, PAPER & PROD.	30282.6	6976.0	--	368.0	159.0	38259.6	38259.6	16498.6	54668.2
13 PRINTING	70.0	--	--	330.0	120.0	380.0	900.0	18941.1	20440.6
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.	13276.0	38702.5	--	7681.2	83.1	471.7	60214.5	16463.1	76150.4
15 FABRIC, METAL PROD.	430.9	893.0	--	1022.9	966.4	871.0	4184.2	31284.6	38534.8
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.	700.0	80.0	--	250.0	20.0	--	1050.0	29246.4	107426.1
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	2781.6	30165.1	--	1787.6	92.0	1027.0	35853.3	57363.0	126336.3
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.	2593.0	4747.0	--	162.0	10.0	126.8	7560.0	14435.7	29222.7
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.	177.0	158.0	--	602.1	215.2	48.0	1279.1	21928.6	23787.4
20 PETROLEUM PROD.	849.1	--	--	711.3	7588.6	8103.0	17252.0	52336.4	76223.8
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP	82.0	114.0	--	372.0	449.4	389.0	1406.4	14063.5	16081.5
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	--	--	185.0	57.3	196.1	438.4	3740.1	4507.7
23 CONSTRUCTION	3042.9	20000.0	--	--	--	--	23042.9	100217.0	256356.0
24 TRANSP. TRAVELENT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	154338.4	186677.0
25 RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	--	--	--	1198.0	--	--	1198.0	32115.7	34401.3
26 E.POWER, WATER, GAS	--	9000.0	--	--	--	--	15000.0	37182.6	44710.8
27 DISTRIBUTION	6000.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	159616.7	195976.8
28 AUTO OPERATION	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71131.9	79520.4
29 FINANCERE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	73094.4	74050.6
30 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	91506.0	105420.5
31 HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29243.0	33050.0
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	--	2618.2	--	--	--	--	2618.2	54628.2	62794.5
33 BUSINESS SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28771.1	32358.9
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	911334.3	1067377.0
35 EDUCATION	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77464.9	92113.9
36 HOSPITAL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37549.0	61951.2
37 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92495.1	183177.7
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59894.3	76399.1
39 TOTAL INTERINPUT	137753.3	189934.4	--	30159.2	12795.6	22135.4	392777.8	2690383.0	3788492.0
40 DEPRECIATION	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	195415.3	195415.3
41 FEDERAL REVENUE	--	-14000.0	--	--	--	--	-14000.0	139201.6	133447.3
42 IMPORT LEAKAGE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	327417.8	341377.9
43 TOTAL PRIMARY	--	-14000.0	--	--	--	--	-14000.0	662034.7	670240.4
44 TAXES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	188666.9	205149.4
45 SUBSIDIES	--	-14000.0	--	--	--	--	-14000.0	-14602.6	-28602.6
46 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	235941.7	249901.8
47 WAGES & SALARIES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	653843.7	809886.7
48 FACTOR INCOMES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1010658.7	1166701.0
49 GROSS DOM. PROD.	--	-14000.0	--	--	--	--	-14000.0	1380136.0	1538661.0
50 EMPLOYMENT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200726.0	228226.0
51 TOTAL OUTPUT	137753.3	175934.4	--	30159.2	12795.6	22135.4	378777.8	3352416.0	4458731.0

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INV(I-J*(U-B*)) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.048714	0.053205	0.045019	0.052561	0.036922	0.327829	0.043830	0.050279	0.036000	0.028260
2 FORESTRY.....	0.012033	1.003024	0.004606	0.019804	0.004711	0.008230	0.006017	0.004928	0.004880	0.002304
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.005157	0.005967	1.013384	0.005635	0.004150	0.004044	0.504668	0.007506	0.003966	0.003209
4 COAL MINING.....	0.009471	0.010233	0.008778	1.015535	0.012995	0.008962	0.010005	0.006960	0.009295	0.007218
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.011372	0.003443	0.005792	0.003479	1.002682	0.005049	0.005924	0.002801	0.002549	0.001923
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	0.037473	0.045031	0.038378	0.042421	0.031317	1.078715	0.037605	0.041938	0.033599	0.024139
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.007834	0.008825	0.024262	0.008334	0.006139	0.006092	1.015551	0.005936	0.004749	0.014048
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	0.108545	0.026217	0.022342	0.024951	0.018216	0.047317	0.022728	1.039929	0.047401	0.009051
9 S.DRINK,DIST.BREW.....	0.013514	0.016854	0.014371	0.015917	0.011711	0.010943	0.013836	0.009603	1.018685	0.009051
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	0.005306	0.006278	0.009396	0.005855	0.004307	0.004216	0.007226	0.003476	0.003592	1.024525
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	0.007208	0.006278	0.0015249	0.014075	0.005848	0.007285	0.015608	0.004466	0.006645	0.004191
12 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	0.007816	0.004734	0.004409	0.004584	0.023559	0.029540	0.015225	0.028132	0.024119	0.007779
13 PRINTING.....	0.012089	0.011079	0.009753	0.011582	0.012263	0.012631	0.011756	0.0115403	0.011910	0.009700
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.004066	0.002699	0.003101	0.014959	0.002325	0.002672	0.002693	0.001449	0.004086	0.001594
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.017143	0.014061	0.018758	0.017740	0.012510	0.014056	0.015268	0.005144	0.003739	0.005157
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000849	0.001645	0.003493	0.004347	0.003170	0.001338	0.002414	0.001350	0.001435	0.001301
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.017054	0.020854	0.0025863	0.019840	0.015031	0.014337	0.021550	0.011751	0.014503	0.011810
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.001207	0.001521	0.0011551	0.002526	0.001097	0.000958	0.001348	0.000784	0.000944	0.000791
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	0.004433	0.002235	0.001764	0.002329	0.001645	0.002302	0.001805	0.001229	0.001488	0.001203
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.059426	0.003398	0.007658	0.052657	0.050455	0.046942	0.074173	0.035884	0.042622	0.032423
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	0.017834	0.001653	0.0011653	0.032657	0.003133	0.006694	0.003046	0.003996	0.004298	0.005925
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.001444	0.001653	0.005594	0.003578	0.003133	0.006694	0.003046	0.003996	0.004298	0.005925
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.091331	0.086669	0.067563	0.083018	0.001583	0.001288	0.004552	0.001107	0.001297	0.000988
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.125109	0.125023	0.137666	0.123133	0.127112	0.152367	0.154123	0.111883	0.056601	0.046627
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	0.030873	0.040626	0.029303	0.069628	0.029559	0.028207	0.032407	0.027133	0.0137388	0.122399
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	0.034838	0.033429	0.028254	0.069628	0.045091	0.035620	0.037168	0.028358	0.033560	0.036389
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.158504	0.170783	0.159736	0.162705	0.120239	0.155848	0.149902	0.122345	0.033803	0.030683
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.113379	0.084225	0.067224	0.074684	0.069382	0.068913	0.066309	0.045376	0.052305	0.042611
29 FINANCERE.....	0.098935	0.064493	0.055568	0.064225	0.069382	0.068355	0.080926	0.045376	0.052305	0.042611
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.084768	0.032777	0.028991	0.090438	0.045716	0.028924	0.052160	0.046757	0.054417	0.048488
31 HOTELS,REST.....	0.027146	0.065320	0.020511	0.074684	0.036922	0.043519	0.065688	0.047074	0.065096	0.045794
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.052261	0.022474	0.020511	0.067224	0.036922	0.043519	0.065688	0.047074	0.065096	0.045794
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.033379	1.298200	1.106967	1.226039	0.902044	0.845312	0.050903	0.034262	0.0831714	0.056958
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1.037563	0.060422	0.051573	0.051384	0.032036	0.043512	0.050903	0.034262	0.0831714	0.056958
35 EDUCATION.....	0.062922	0.031808	0.025358	0.023954	0.023178	0.018660	0.023528	0.015405	0.020147	0.033154
36 HOSPITAL.....	0.022247	0.014095	0.014095	0.0101517	0.0104266	0.079116	0.103066	0.066881	0.088128	0.061229
37 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.087985	0.054525	0.051548	0.055595	0.057765	0.054787	0.054955	0.038116	0.053132	0.038192
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.085782	0.054525	0.051548	0.055595	0.057765	0.054787	0.054955	0.038116	0.053132	0.038192
39 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.556993	3.740097	3.510469	3.629218	3.095033	3.412047	3.920330	2.732747	3.066057	2.638400

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INV(I-J*(U-B*)) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.084870	0.058349	0.047881	0.036848	0.035196	0.038107	0.034204	0.028407	0.039734	0.006339
2 FORESTRY.....	0.203868	0.126207	0.009944	0.003669	0.002627	0.002636	0.003775	0.001745	0.003523	0.000505
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.005465	0.004045	0.005303	0.004167	0.004339	0.004339	0.003868	0.003233	0.004499	0.000719
4 COAL MINING.....	0.011383	0.013270	0.010734	0.073093	0.015330	0.011045	0.010519	0.006542	0.017000	0.002317
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.003406	0.002682	0.003000	0.014936	0.004241	0.002539	0.002339	0.001923	0.011087	0.000785
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.041066	0.030463	0.039924	0.031366	0.030107	0.032631	0.029093	0.024368	0.033909	0.003430
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.008094	0.005988	0.007843	0.006164	0.005915	0.006421	0.005723	0.004782	0.006653	0.001063
8 MISC. FOODS, FES.....	0.027073	0.019674	0.023340	0.018266	0.017517	0.018983	0.016943	0.014164	0.019728	0.003149
9 SDRINK, DIST, BEW.....	0.015376	0.011397	0.014975	0.011761	0.011288	0.012236	0.010908	0.009130	0.012705	0.002027
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.007129	0.004249	0.005564	0.004337	0.004159	0.004501	0.004062	0.003357	0.004676	0.000750
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	1.036030	0.020138	0.007204	0.007303	0.005888	0.006504	0.012155	0.004022	0.005962	0.001360
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.005238	1.037059	0.065018	0.003985	0.005413	0.004550	0.003701	0.003381	0.012089	0.000736
13 PRINTING.....	0.010644	0.012715	1.025701	0.008729	0.008767	0.010858	0.009166	0.009027	0.010502	0.002696
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.003064	0.003180	0.001898	1.004112	0.008918	0.017691	0.011878	0.003407	0.005036	0.000490
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.013687	0.017090	0.007270	0.017688	1.028116	0.049364	0.057687	0.027656	0.008586	0.001865
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.002239	0.002138	0.001258	0.002531	0.001627	1.003015	0.001136	0.001172	0.002870	0.000341
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.019264	0.015336	0.018622	0.015988	0.033215	0.016676	1.088466	0.012005	0.016549	0.002727
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.001305	0.001022	0.001300	0.001219	0.001000	0.001020	0.002799	1.010206	0.001119	0.000221
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.001998	0.001631	0.001793	0.011486	0.002246	0.001535	0.001408	0.001199	1.036373	0.000584
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.055915	0.069471	0.046345	0.067767	0.049597	0.046073	0.039732	0.028574	0.077909	1.007111
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	0.010326	0.003043	0.003101	0.004427	0.003482	0.008820	0.006839	0.002189	0.007718	0.000503
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.001534	0.001285	0.001153	0.001216	0.001177	0.001294	0.001143	0.001021	0.001334	0.000240
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.073826	0.060761	0.068943	0.109599	0.055684	0.053221	0.050585	0.045702	0.070675	0.023915
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL, INT.....	0.133727	0.177906	0.128463	0.197568	0.183090	0.162028	0.172427	0.097994	0.167238	0.013300
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.036898	0.041555	0.080890	0.027619	0.031794	0.031885	0.028363	0.028508	0.034270	0.009660
26 POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.048498	0.068690	0.041442	0.034575	0.037696	0.043457	0.030273	0.024469	0.051235	0.011934
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.163689	0.159108	0.154091	0.148467	0.163444	0.158072	0.155385	0.106233	0.163934	0.028110
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.074383	0.060276	0.069156	0.061542	0.058061	0.060282	0.055739	0.043443	0.064135	0.010557
29 FINANCERE.....	0.075928	0.068837	0.052191	0.052191	0.061036	0.063638	0.052611	0.071300	0.057102	0.033016
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.096750	0.071715	0.094237	0.074014	0.071034	0.076999	0.068643	0.057453	0.079953	0.012755
31 HOTELS, REST.....	0.030740	0.024381	0.029909	0.025428	0.024277	0.025870	0.023362	0.018631	0.026844	0.004879
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.060215	0.045062	0.058417	0.046213	0.045937	0.048717	0.043202	0.036290	0.049546	0.008233
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.024269	0.02527	0.027181	0.021861	0.022790	0.032430	0.024513	0.024991	0.028619	0.008709
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1.184226	0.877800	1.153473	0.905940	0.869467	0.942471	0.840194	0.703235	0.978639	0.156126
35 EDUCATION.....	0.055941	0.045547	0.036283	0.044997	0.043864	0.043077	0.040325	0.033938	0.047017	0.010247
36 HOSPITAL.....	0.025084	0.020133	0.023053	0.018664	0.018049	0.019601	0.017530	0.015666	0.021772	0.004523
37 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.107649	0.087912	0.094371	0.077466	0.074881	0.084043	0.074181	0.068764	0.095620	0.020808
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.062616	0.051398	0.068941	0.054388	0.053362	0.047861	0.046619	0.036663	0.030621	0.011392
39 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.820399	3.364017	3.564468	3.248578	3.175179	3.193874	3.081453	2.614770	3.420444	1.429509

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTION	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.02239	0.046908	0.040834	0.043545	0.044348	0.036362	0.049419	0.035443	0.039057	0.042185
2 FORESTRY.....	0.003689	0.004545	0.009764	0.002879	0.002774	0.004730	0.003048	0.002281	0.002769	0.003905
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.003667	0.005307	0.004495	0.004948	0.005047	0.004087	0.005623	0.004023	0.004441	0.004788
4 COAL MINING.....	0.009142	0.0116305	0.009117	0.009691	0.010443	0.142362	0.010822	0.008240	0.009385	0.009385
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.004381	0.003373	0.027405	0.003588	0.003397	0.003725	0.003055	0.003001	0.004025	0.008794
6 MEAT DAIRY FRUIT.....	0.018809	0.039959	0.033806	0.037399	0.038036	0.030817	0.042364	0.030556	0.003554	0.036072
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.006055	0.007849	0.006652	0.007319	0.007466	0.006048	0.008316	0.005953	0.006575	0.007097
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.001960	0.023267	0.019784	0.021683	0.022107	0.0117934	0.024637	0.0117636	0.019427	0.020907
9 SDRINK DIST. BEW.....	0.007037	0.014984	0.012677	0.013963	0.014248	0.011529	0.015882	0.011342	0.012497	0.013434
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.002600	0.004864	0.004864	0.005169	0.005368	0.004263	0.006003	0.004178	0.004616	0.005004
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.003825	0.008186	0.037176	0.007263	0.006745	0.007395	0.007002	0.005829	0.007313	0.011692
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.020743	0.016221	0.007163	0.004873	0.004717	0.009716	0.001838	0.001794	0.001879	0.003924
13 PRINTING.....	0.008284	0.015228	0.011030	0.002568	0.020422	0.004191	0.006370	0.005995	0.006164	0.012073
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.028556	0.002477	0.014822	0.002568	0.006507	0.011897	0.001260	0.000916	0.001462	0.000995
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.001789	0.011647	0.043609	0.010151	0.000663	0.001299	0.001260	0.000916	0.001592	0.016840
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.009548	0.006675	0.001726	0.00761	0.019792	0.015170	0.020242	0.014451	0.001152	0.001641
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000641	0.001854	0.0017342	0.029846	0.017972	0.001387	0.001333	0.001039	0.001152	0.005756
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.001345	0.001272	0.003936	0.001329	0.002509	0.002519	0.001841	0.002039	0.002245	0.005756
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.040454	0.009405	0.024839	0.002437	0.002141	0.008387	0.001386	0.003114	0.003822	0.040377
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	1.022298	0.05416	0.042661	0.097793	0.042181	0.002792	0.001724	0.001233	0.002718	0.003757
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.000811	1.001618	0.001341	0.001678	0.001558	0.001235	0.001724	0.001233	0.001452	0.001634
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.043513	0.067122	1.036605	0.096591	0.084265	0.100512	0.070594	0.081162	0.089580	0.239540
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.109042	0.132277	0.185960	1.175757	1.44332	0.159356	0.179795	0.121719	0.109011	0.117508
24 TRANS. TRAVEL/ENT.....	0.024961	0.028676	0.028676	0.034340	1.038881	0.025613	0.040628	0.031883	0.029096	0.024543
25 RADIO, TEL. TELEG.....	0.035965	0.049765	0.027907	0.049765	0.041592	0.032153	0.040628	0.031883	0.029096	0.024543
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.097530	0.156546	0.180056	0.161063	0.141082	0.124869	0.076165	0.112632	0.127903	0.141907
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.035975	0.069281	0.100330	0.115606	0.109898	0.058069	0.076165	0.131665	0.058451	0.064309
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.042011	0.094295	0.079774	0.087871	0.089661	0.072550	0.032590	0.023278	0.049244	0.068812
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	0.044285	0.029982	0.026857	0.049064	0.028939	0.072550	0.032590	0.023278	0.049244	0.068812
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.015044	0.058024	0.032187	0.059121	0.029197	0.043615	0.063761	0.040473	0.052106	0.072341
31 HOTELS, REST.....	0.027953	1.154178	0.976437	1.075546	1.097456	0.888023	0.050978	0.026083	0.030449	0.020272
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.042055	0.050373	0.045863	0.061526	0.062092	0.060673	0.058063	0.063640	0.092597	0.103472
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.028870	0.050373	0.045863	0.061526	0.062092	0.060673	0.058063	0.063640	0.092597	0.103472
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.012830	0.024066	0.020094	0.030832	0.021481	0.021551	0.025759	0.034756	0.030104	0.165380
35 EDUCATION.....	0.056561	0.104746	0.084890	0.146432	0.102171	0.088442	0.109994	0.176733	0.080262	0.029919
36 HOSPITAL.....	0.032323	0.052650	0.052650	0.058750	0.077915	0.081923	0.065738	0.053705	0.160164	0.297616
37 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....										
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....										
39 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.418436	3.538488	3.401799	3.687392	3.475739	3.276135	3.700677	3.137756	3.327874	3.747617

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INV(LJ*(LUB*)) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.050384	0.057419	0.048470	0.064984	0.051806	0.054186	0.047786	0.050164
2 FORESTRY.....	0.005103	0.003512	0.004147	0.003377	0.004616	0.004316	0.004757	0.005070
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.005697	0.006511	0.005489	0.007411	0.005869	0.005507	0.005301	0.005720
4 COAL MINING.....	0.022576	0.012459	0.010947	0.011869	0.011471	0.011471	0.011474	0.014786
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.004094	0.003484	0.003418	0.003286	0.006720	0.006923	0.009118	0.014603
6 MEAT DAIRY PRODUCE.....	0.042986	0.004094	0.041467	0.005577	0.044157	0.057320	0.042490	0.043251
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.008429	0.009629	0.008119	0.010957	0.008679	0.008287	0.007871	0.008528
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.024977	0.028663	0.024064	0.032464	0.025731	0.023394	0.023394	0.024746
9 S DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.016072	0.018388	0.015488	0.020947	0.016579	0.014810	0.014800	0.015797
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.006108	0.006869	0.005726	0.007671	0.006119	0.005873	0.005559	0.005993
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.015369	0.008885	0.007127	0.007849	0.013702	0.012031	0.014550	0.013983
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.005564	0.003393	0.015295	0.005524	0.006412	0.006278	0.006332	0.006076
13 PRINTING.....	0.022068	0.013052	0.0190970	0.011299	0.029470	0.018439	0.028339	0.022442
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.002581	0.002286	0.002214	0.001974	0.003885	0.004155	0.005019	0.004346
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.007957	0.008910	0.009086	0.006784	0.012102	0.012454	0.013459	0.013459
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001165	0.000740	0.000850	0.000696	0.001815	0.002074	0.001881	0.001909
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.020302	0.022694	0.019441	0.025252	0.021036	0.018676	0.019686	0.020414
18 ELECTRIC AL. EQ.....	0.001476	0.001488	0.001743	0.001622	0.001956	0.002098	0.002012	0.001935
19 NONMETAL MINERAL PR.....	0.002618	0.003143	0.002127	0.001909	0.005325	0.005558	0.007454	0.006063
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.072489	0.052682	0.047268	0.054677	0.053912	0.046732	0.049859	0.056661
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.004749	0.005011	0.003705	0.003912	0.004580	0.005934	0.004818	0.004523
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.002598	0.002592	0.006548	0.001971	0.003053	0.002428	0.002090	0.002850
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.102149	0.076845	0.082812	0.071253	0.219422	0.229378	0.308280	0.251290
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT.....	0.163388	0.144016	0.143836	0.118653	0.162988	0.140846	0.181170	0.187386
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.062216	0.037571	0.200198	0.031762	0.031864	0.032524	0.035183	0.034230
26 POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.084191	0.046699	0.041838	0.036710	0.040257	0.055680	0.039722	0.059417
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.169490	0.181184	0.159092	0.194167	0.184498	0.197588	0.177641	0.179562
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.076236	0.083860	0.072959	0.082428	0.082428	0.070542	0.074828	0.082215
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	0.109146	0.112759	0.095143	0.056424	0.068989	0.064269	0.081490	0.077592
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.101139	0.115717	0.097464	0.131821	0.104335	0.093185	0.093135	0.099411
31 HOTELS, REST.....	0.032693	0.036410	0.040521	0.040521	0.033555	0.033890	0.031955	0.034551
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.092590	0.107476	0.061414	0.080178	0.066006	0.060743	0.059093	0.062369
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.061140	0.026187	0.027861	0.021630	0.026318	0.027183	0.041023	0.030000
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1.237950	1.416389	1.192970	1.613500	1.277076	1.140595	1.139978	1.216805
35 EDUCATION.....	0.077830	0.059590	0.071688	0.057245	1.049876	0.045728	0.266930	0.541943
36 HOSPITAL.....	0.030388	0.026448	0.033333	0.037758	1.021731	0.05728	0.183551	0.666654
37 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.129413	0.087778	0.154504	0.114113	0.088465	0.098127	1.092340	0.102462
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.097948	0.068175	0.075431	0.060016	0.053604	0.049943	0.089053	1.054276
39 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.973436	3.941803	4.015477	3.089830	3.865574	3.687126	4.229026	4.423076

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - (V*/Q*)JNV(I*(I-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEV.	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.244070	0.231270	0.229188	0.209398	0.180010	0.214289	0.139574	0.176773	0.138176
2	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.097096	0.137633	0.148015	0.169189	0.105664	0.142839	0.105714	0.161775	0.103826
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.291591	0.281769	0.262462	0.362177	0.244048	0.260928	0.503342	0.377600	0.409765
4	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.632757	0.650673	0.639666	0.740766	0.529724	0.618056	0.748630	0.716149	0.651767
5	TAXES.....	0.214536	0.206828	0.205312	0.185831	0.163765	0.195258	0.128773	0.166759	0.122813
6	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.048166	-0.009888	-0.013185	-0.010497	-0.021642	-0.013017	-0.009090	-0.010507	-0.008643
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.219779	0.202177	0.192771	0.178920	0.176423	0.194539	0.441957	0.258564	0.317612
8	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.514939	0.604205	1.055847	0.553705	0.549200	0.666514	0.492530	0.349865	0.554943
9	FACTOR INCOMES.....	1.117451	1.184914	1.297783	1.155023	0.921877	1.152102	0.787419	1.022782	0.814511
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.527890	1.609287	1.719098	1.539754	1.244006	1.548631	1.046675	1.355806	1.066854
11	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.303588	0.312288	0.262969	0.151655	0.208667	0.275265	0.154119	0.153805	0.178343
	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.225713	0.199136	0.186949	0.189304	0.164657	0.157888	0.166880	0.237962	0.067557
2	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.165789	0.136680	0.101920	0.114937	0.131997	0.117694	0.143559	0.167065	0.046724
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.263324	0.382116	0.429008	0.286025	0.399304	0.341909	0.455151	0.258376	0.845566
4	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.654827	0.717932	0.717878	0.590266	0.695958	0.617491	0.765591	0.663404	0.959846
5	TAXES.....	0.212651	0.165305	0.201926	0.166326	0.160510	0.149669	0.120718	0.172094	0.033580
6	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.012493	-0.015327	-0.027029	-0.011881	-0.011881	-0.010800	-0.007797	-0.002583	-0.002616
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.190619	0.231629	0.238656	0.352535	0.309590	0.252178	0.207319	0.182110	0.740557
8	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.742104	0.653926	0.821493	0.694544	0.748736	0.749589	0.587212	0.638652	0.124100
9	FACTOR INCOMES.....	1.283991	1.072358	0.993835	0.949783	1.057426	0.952469	1.021954	1.118027	0.293768
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.709861	1.421471	1.666938	1.320078	1.286565	1.249223	1.301752	1.515497	0.392289
11	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.258272	0.180831	0.221393	0.177520	0.182594	0.205927	0.148995	0.178107	0.029631
	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
21	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.116133	0.203969	0.179830	0.306616	0.341897	0.247200	0.172583	0.219583	0.388344
2	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.109253	0.193552	0.135089	0.113422	0.173548	0.183351	0.190010	0.192414	0.127950
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.522018	0.345902	0.278548	0.331527	0.248984	0.311663	0.507443	0.370086	0.236321
4	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.747403	0.743423	0.593466	0.751566	0.764428	0.742214	0.810036	0.782083	0.752615
5	TAXES.....	0.104836	0.200309	0.177737	0.241658	0.189394	0.214894	0.256054	0.312931	0.417508
6	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.008771	-0.014573	-0.011479	-0.048712	-0.097402	-0.012691	-0.008969	-0.008441	-0.009095
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.355325	0.278486	0.199828	0.227692	0.181400	0.197022	0.398434	0.171496	0.167700
8	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.429881	0.774231	0.740866	0.822725	0.642532	0.824482	0.596883	0.717680	0.488290
9	FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.759915	1.281242	1.072222	1.200268	1.135496	1.213594	1.003621	1.229294	1.093070
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.972113	1.670946	1.418308	1.699829	1.540662	1.831944	1.23285	1.75367	1.889826
11	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.110462	0.223913	0.209798	0.232343	0.239738	0.284775	0.198370	0.192032	0.142464

MODEL 3 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - $(V^*/Q^*)INV(I-J^*)(L+UB^*)$ PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOU*HOLD INDUSTRY	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1 DEPRECIATION.....	0.251277	0.219189	0.222497	0.213095	0.189958	0.177131	0.181428	0.192527
2 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.156738	0.181988	0.163673	0.191169	0.156025	0.140740	0.147958	0.150230
3 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.304714	0.311334	0.282808	0.293297	0.340150	0.350728	0.359138	0.344842
4 TOTAL PRIMARY	0.712730	0.712511	0.668979	0.697561	0.686133	0.677599	0.688524	0.687599
5 TAXES.....	0.272648	0.230121	0.279151	0.238357	0.201898	0.182739	0.188700	0.198505
6 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.016025	-0.011944	-0.021723	-0.010373	-0.011897	-0.012519	-0.012543	-0.014453
7 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.221981	0.234110	0.203989	0.221355	0.231390	0.267512	0.215717	0.229776
8 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.755485	0.832162	0.775520	0.395887	1.036906	0.934237	0.808517	0.919289
9 FACTOR INCOMES.....	1.330455	1.506995	1.292086	0.679862	1.389194	1.239348	1.211672	1.285690
10 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.838352	1.944361	1.772012	1.120938	1.769153	1.586700	1.569256	1.662269
11 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.314988	0.368878	0.250273	0.135015	0.263032	0.327996	0.232106	0.245165

MODEL 1 N.B., 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF. J*, IMPORT COEF. U=M/(Q-X+M)

	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	METALS	COAL	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.000000	0.038962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....		0.947197	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....			1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....				1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....					1.000000	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....						1.000000	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....							0.992185	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....							0.007815	1.000000	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....									1.000000	1.000000
10 S.DRINK,DIST.BREW.....										
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....										
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....		0.013841								
13 PULP,PAPER & PR.....										
14 PRINTING.....										
15 METAL FABRIC.....										
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....										
17 TRANSP.EQ.,PETR.PR.....										
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....										
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....										
20										
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....										
22 MISC. MANUF.....										
23 CONSTRUCTION.....										
24 TRANSP.TRAVELENT.....										
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....										
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....										
27 DISTRIBUTION.....										
28 AUTO OPERATION.....										
29 FINANCE,R.E.....										
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....										
31 HOTELS,REST.....										
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....										
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....										
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	0.018979	--	0.270954	--	0.244083	0.078910	0.011658	0.240067	0.039582	0.015745
36 IMPORTS - NB.....				--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	0.014482		0.126883	--	--	--	0.018643	0.015244	--	--
38 IMPORTS - NFID.....				--	--	--			0.000409	--
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	0.156388	0.052102	0.079271	--	--	--	0.352368	0.045973	0.256270	0.202994
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	0.189850	0.052102	0.477108	--	0.244083	0.078910	0.382669	0.301284	0.296260	0.218739

MODEL 1 N.B., 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF. J*, IMPORT COEF. U=M/(Q-X+M)

	FERT.PAINT & SOAP PR.	MISC. MFG. PROD.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVELENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUIN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCL. R.F.	DWELLING SERVICES
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.059900
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL.QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST.BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP.EQ.,PETR.PR.....	--	0.012976	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 FERT.PAINT,SOAP.....	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 MISC. MANUF.....	--	0.987024	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 TRANSP.TRAVELENT.....	--	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--
25 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--
26 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--
27 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	--	--
28 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	--
29 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.940100
30 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
34 IMPORTS - NS.....	0.028431	0.061628	--	--	--	0.030814	--	--	--	--
35 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	0.017663	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - RES.....	0.005067	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 IMPORTS - RES.....	0.323512	0.167194	--	--	--	0.014070	--	--	--	--
39 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	0.374673	0.228822	--	--	--	0.044884	--	--	--	--

MODEL 1 N.B., 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF, J*, IMPORT COEF. U = M/(Q-X + M)

	HOTELS; REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES
31	32	33	
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--
10 SDRINK, DIST. BEW.....	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--
13 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQ., PETR. PR.....	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--
20	--	--	--
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENI.....	--	--	--
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--
26 E-POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--
29 FINANCE.....	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	1.000000	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	1.000000	1.000000
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	1.000000
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--
39 IMPORTS - REN.....	--	--	--
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	--	--

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEV.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	0.018313	0.000839	--	--	--	0.398741	0.006731	0.014591	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	0.011259	--	--	--	--	--	0.000029	0.000001	--
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.425691	--	--
4	METALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	COAL	--	--	--	--	0.000024	0.000183	0.000033	0.000004	--
6	NONMETAL QUARRIES	0.008169	0.000618	--	--	--	0.000060	0.000377	0.000377	0.000077
7	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	--	--	--	--	--	0.000730	0.000470	0.000939	0.000939
8	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	0.014655	--	--	--	0.000502	0.001380	0.001380	--
9	MISC. FOOD PROD.	0.086770	--	--	--	--	0.015116	0.000080	0.030003	0.037374
10	S. DRINK, DIST. BEV.	--	--	--	--	--	0.001842	0.000699	0.001842	0.031379
11	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	0.004160	0.044153	--	--	--	0.001292	0.000477	0.005522	0.004022
12	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	0.001085	0.018450	0.010616	0.001715	0.000889	0.002145	0.0101043	0.049269	0.037585
13	PULP, PAPER & PROD.	0.005788	--	--	--	0.063595	0.041811	0.015887	0.002709	0.004233
14	PRINTING	--	--	0.000177	0.000251	0.000344	0.002709	0.002101	0.002709	0.004233
15	FABRIC, METAL PROD	0.015373	0.010120	0.013836	0.021433	0.012368	0.000893	0.027638	0.008362	0.020300
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.	0.020483	0.050853	--	0.160079	0.016850	0.02612	0.09067	0.009129	0.013982
17	TRANSP. EQUIP., PETR. PR	0.018855	0.015958	0.007276	0.024108	0.003866	0.007161	0.004566	0.011951	--
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.	--	0.001176	0.004676	0.003326	0.001921	0.013983	--	0.002436	--
19	NONMET. MINERAL PR.	0.006059	--	0.000109	--	--	--	--	0.000056	--
20	FERT. PAINT, SOAP	0.067312	0.000712	0.002371	0.002058	0.001174	--	--	0.000107	0.006290
21	MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	0.007271	--	--	0.001193	0.000721	--	--	--
22	CONSTRUCTION	0.031048	0.022669	0.006091	0.001372	0.000711	0.014531	0.004032	0.003691	0.003691
23	TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT	0.028185	0.014915	0.055191	0.063853	0.081453	0.067082	0.071725	0.065770	0.044368
24	RADIO, TEL, TELEGR.	0.005109	0.010803	0.003609	0.002972	0.000806	0.005911	0.008852	0.007768	0.017215
25	E. POWER, WATER, GAS	0.005290	0.001043	0.032454	0.052091	0.011538	0.006688	0.008131	0.003403	0.010130
26	DISTRIBUTION	0.021749	0.007022	0.007579	0.025262	0.010447	0.032788	0.012444	0.030222	0.017750
27	AUTO OPERATION	0.055736	0.003734	0.001447	0.008013	0.009747	0.000175	0.001058	0.000038	0.002317
28	FINANC. RE.	0.048743	0.016306	0.009288	0.002286	0.002538	0.014030	0.009872	0.012542	0.012665
29	DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	PERSONAL SERVICES	0.000075	0.000409	0.000086	0.000086	--	0.000446	0.001331	0.000870	0.000951
32	BUSINESS SERVICES	0.007611	0.001023	0.042724	0.006916	0.001020	0.009440	0.014864	0.005517	0.025069
33	TOTAL INTER. INPUT	0.467173	0.137921	0.377108	0.152302	0.375734	0.758973	0.639192	0.264265	0.289418
34	TAXES	0.037409	0.096755	0.031793	0.040923	0.014230	0.008111	0.014585	0.007494	0.020730
35	SUBSIDIES	-0.025879	--	-0.002418	--	-0.011490	--	--	--	--
36	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.007054	0.001473	0.004985	0.032578	0.017004	0.026617	0.048952	0.418507	0.138832
37	WAGES & SALARIES	0.111533	0.404607	0.338737	0.135952	0.212461	0.152682	0.181786	0.147355	0.217968
38	UNINCORP. BUS. INC.	0.319829	0.204668	0.122283	--	0.260877	0.020061	0.022407	0.014702	0.021923
39	PROFIT, RE. INT.	0.007355	0.090813	0.059108	0.012917	0.280575	0.033173	0.065236	0.249214	0.116689
40	DEPRECIATION	0.075526	0.063762	0.068403	0.109851	0.083054	0.018384	0.027843	0.030996	0.081918
41	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	0.438491	0.654978	0.515349	0.427997	0.639196	0.172150	0.253888	0.177236	0.335619
42	EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	-0.005607	0.096722	0.025984	0.013556	0.013411	0.004921	0.005855	0.007411	0.018455
44	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.036836	0.000818	0.006559	0.003838	0.004482	0.001943	0.011758	0.009108	0.009108
45	FEDERAL REVENUE	-0.019473	0.005780	0.001612	0.005715	0.023443	0.006509	0.012512	0.021344	0.032187
46	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.007054	0.040019	0.004985	0.342152	0.017123	0.034483	0.048952	0.494035	0.213298
47	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.532827	0.862079	0.622892	0.847698	0.624265	0.780710	0.241028	0.735743	0.710582
48	FACTOR INCOMES	0.438717	0.700089	0.520128	0.416462	0.440914	0.677912	0.269429	0.278747	0.469104
49	GROSS DOM. PROD	0.525773	0.860605	0.617907	0.786055	0.591687	0.763705	0.311856	0.317236	0.571372
50	EMPLOYMENT	0.153996	0.122757	0.281110	0.023080	0.094191	0.049567	0.040844	0.037326	0.045643
51	TOTAL OUTPUT	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
52										

MODEL I NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INPUT COEFFICIENTS OF INDUSTRIES B* & OF FINAL EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES D & E

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP.EQ. PETR.REF.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR
11	0.048181								
12		0.345686	0.192497						
13			0.022062						
14		0.000015	0.000002		0.001263				0.055626
15									
16			0.001274						0.001506
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
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23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									
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31									
32									
33									
34	0.230564	0.554759	0.525922	0.254603	0.478085	0.205542	0.159173	0.294771	0.480486
35	0.011848	0.015107	0.013168	0.004345	0.010986	0.015576	0.003716	0.009134	0.010922
36									
37	0.281339	0.004338	0.079642	0.084895	0.077878	0.188785	0.505753	0.155881	0.155881
38	0.345711	0.256303	0.207655	0.459933	0.312150	0.304071	0.136008	0.785113	0.203088
39	0.001624	0.041068	0.001624	0.194877	0.000846	0.000846	0.000846	0.000846	0.000846
40	0.097871	0.093388	0.121352	0.000800	0.000846	0.148954	0.071443	0.307074	0.118488
41	0.032089	0.030041	0.052264	0.030597	0.000846	0.004164	0.008311	0.008311	0.008311
42	0.367421	0.344636	0.257147	0.611076	0.366357	0.515937	0.188957	0.318076	0.388477
43									
44	0.004763	0.009777	0.007587	0.004163	0.004128	0.008110	0.003468	0.012892	0.007893
45	0.018887	0.009184	0.007728	0.002613	0.000938	0.014489	0.003337	0.008249	0.008249
46	0.019781	0.018463	0.025439	0.012083	0.000938	0.013883	0.023883	0.042343	0.023883
47	0.338061	0.028188	0.184323	0.584898	0.077878	0.185788	0.897682	0.377777	0.056607
48	0.769437	0.445242	0.474080	0.745397	0.521918	0.794458	0.840827	0.705230	0.519516
49	0.444166	0.190789	0.329067	0.378801	0.378841	0.204047	0.204047	0.492078	0.368751
50	0.458102	0.440097	0.394438	0.600501	0.440541	0.284074	0.284074	0.504708	0.284074
51	0.123429	0.076428	0.033664	0.100675	0.061084	0.078827	0.078827	0.078827	0.078827
52	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTION	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.I.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	0.000287	--	--	--	0.000018	--	--	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	METALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	COAL	--	--	0.000897	--	0.080536	--	--	--	--
6	NONMETAL. QUARRIES	0.000030	--	0.000360	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	0.079699	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	0.022096	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	SDRINK, DIST. BEW.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	0.016301	0.0011034	0.000168	0.000941	0.000202	0.002413	--	--	--
12	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.	0.067204	0.075898	0.000638	--	--	0.000954	--	0.002573	--
13	PULP, PAPER & PROD.	0.020698	0.003589	0.000682	--	0.007142	0.002275	--	--	--
14	PRINTING	0.000743	--	0.000140	0.008042	0.000502	0.000109	0.000452	0.005627	--
15	FABRIC, METAL PROD.	0.009022	0.065685	0.000338	0.000351	0.011825	0.006602	0.004513	0.018730	--
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.	0.024186	0.026689	0.000862	--	0.008537	0.005397	--	0.000339	--
17	TRANSP. EQ., PETR. PR.	0.001759	0.080235	0.000026	0.000026	0.062735	0.005397	--	--	--
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.	--	0.024958	0.000189	0.009748	0.001958	0.000057	--	--	--
19	NONMET. MINERAL PR.	--	0.081042	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	FERT. PAINT, SOAP	0.023155	0.010877	0.000965	0.000010	0.000404	0.000067	0.001380	--	--
21	MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	0.000328	0.000328	--	0.000131	--	--	--	--
22	CONSTRUCTION	0.007127	0.000881	0.025255	0.044273	0.036880	0.003999	0.008867	0.016331	0.145568
23	TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.	0.027116	0.039259	0.064514	0.043409	0.037613	0.083543	0.040321	0.025295	--
24	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	0.004052	0.008886	0.001108	0.008329	0.002862	0.021902	0.006820	0.008662	--
25	ELEC. POWER, WATER, GAS ..	0.059171	0.012934	0.000881	0.004596	0.015053	0.003230	0.009815	0.002136	--
26	DISTRIBUTION	0.104002	0.023837	0.049619	0.019897	0.013948	0.016960	--	0.004404	--
27	AUTO OPERATION	0.003988	0.007363	0.059393	0.000493	--	--	--	--	--
28	FINANCE, R.E.	0.001789	0.007633	0.038979	0.053843	0.012870	0.061411	0.072787	0.085782	0.011852
29	HOTELS, REST.	--	--	0.012397	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	0.004084	0.002192	0.000858	0.002871	--	0.002769	--
31	PERSONAL SERVICES	0.000253	0.000235	0.012949	0.017100	0.003962	0.028656	0.004061	0.020886	--
32	BUSINESS SERVICES	0.009470	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	TOTAL INTER. INPUT	0.260472	0.387366	0.512337	0.350029	0.206883	0.306195	0.149215	0.193532	0.157420
34	TAXES	0.007227	0.019349	0.025514	0.052350	0.007278	0.016562	0.111773	0.151389	0.205666
35	SUBSIDIES	--	--	-0.015557	--	-0.024006	--	--	--	--
36	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.266785	0.124538	0.075489	0.020483	0.006932	0.013381	0.267854	0.025211	--
37	WAGES & SALARIES	0.142456	0.335962	0.315814	0.433546	0.230954	0.438856	0.250261	0.287799	--
38	NONCORP. BUS. INC.	--	0.014966	0.021542	0.026212	--	0.116782	0.072090	0.024649	--
39	PROFIT, RENT, INT.	0.282487	0.088676	0.028937	0.019316	0.112880	0.285578	0.102895	0.236508	0.410204
40	DEPRECIATION	0.040575	0.029144	0.020367	0.113622	0.187069	0.054212	0.045913	0.080913	0.226711
41	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	0.151518	0.397935	0.349302	0.466362	0.532171	0.309905	0.354791	0.346657	0.298560
42	EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.014110	0.006778	0.011279	0.046696	0.007495	0.014267	0.115759	0.023242	--
44	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.005237	0.015603	0.004323	0.024104	0.004416	0.013119	0.003383	0.133791	0.205666
45	FEDERAL REVENUE	0.055173	0.018060	0.012138	-0.006705	0.007396	0.044643	0.030518	0.065343	--
46	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.472916	0.145114	0.083375	0.025674	0.177523	0.029731	0.300421	0.156522	0.111643
47	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.739528	0.612635	0.487663	0.649971	0.793117	0.693805	0.850785	0.806468	0.842581
48	FACTOR INCOMES	0.424943	0.439605	0.366293	0.479073	0.602986	0.667732	0.475245	0.548956	0.410204
49	GROSS DOM. PROD	0.472744	0.488097	0.412174	0.629488	0.776049	0.738505	0.582931	0.781257	0.842581
50	EMPLOYMENT	0.024331	0.084612	0.074888	0.109958	0.097346	0.160575	0.096921	0.067374	--
51	TOTAL OUTPUT	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
52										

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INPUT COEFFICIENTS OF INDUSTRIES B* & OF FINAL EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES D*E*

	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- N.F.L.D.	TOTAL EXPORTS
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	--	0.011776	0.023155	0.027427	0.064718	0.050601	--	0.032814	0.041746	0.043180
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	0.000200	-0.004550	0.053365	0.029426	0.001084	--	--	0.001759	0.037810
3 PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	0.000796	--	--	0.002632	--	--	--	0.000222
4 METALS.....	--	--	-0.000365	0.181909	--	--	--	--	--	0.092729
5 COAL.....	0.006133	0.004395	0.002590	0.001315	0.003525	0.000291	--	--	0.026388	0.002733
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	0.000604	--	0.003818	0.004203	--	--	0.003128	0.003128
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.000621	0.024873	0.043931	0.003761	0.004833	0.157622	--	0.030809	0.026388	0.002167
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	0.002151	0.006044	0.129657	0.095635	0.016507	--	0.094113	0.092498	0.021627
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	0.005765	0.023148	0.004511	0.228184	0.279670	--	0.002554	0.004398	0.101675
10 S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	--	--	0.013233	0.000022	0.003853	0.003853	--	0.394506	0.425214	0.127780
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.000074	0.003036	0.025878	0.000385	0.013610	0.003069	--	--	--	0.000336
12 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	0.005142	0.003954	0.007522	0.085725	0.047954	0.015398	--	0.012768	0.074220	0.007912
13 PULP, PAPER & PROD.....	0.000266	0.000799	0.001073	0.482677	0.242970	0.048384	--	0.045186	0.029739	0.338334
14 PRINTING.....	0.017999	0.006924	0.004344	--	0.000082	0.007845	--	0.011198	0.005709	0.001091
15 FABRIC, METAL PROD.....	--	0.000405	0.000308	0.002336	0.026341	0.055271	--	0.023991	0.022544	0.016387
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.018545	0.062649	0.075428	--	0.001283	0.021905	--	0.034341	0.032976	0.004400
17 TRANSP. EQ., PETR. PR.....	0.012073	0.005675	0.047001	0.002101	0.083935	0.071766	--	0.013023	0.188893	0.042860
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.000931	0.001845	0.004499	0.012366	0.017867	0.016535	--	0.004622	0.001372	0.014189
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000059	0.000214	0.000152	0.000099	0.000520	0.037451	--	0.044637	0.004706	0.004453
20 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	0.001522	0.000234	0.002480	0.002053	0.000115	0.027996	--	0.196806	0.001143	0.007518
21 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	0.001123	0.000879	0.001817	--	0.020188	0.039489	--	0.014849	0.020310	0.011421
22 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.207501	0.036838	0.172030	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.019255	0.013700	0.033039	0.010263	0.095635	0.102602	--	--	--	0.047901
24 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.001773	0.002046	0.010301	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.013492	0.034182	0.015785	0.000031	0.016420	0.007928	--	--	--	0.006524
26 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.012088	0.020975	0.073506	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.005009	--	0.035277	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 FINANCE, R.E.....	0.011334	0.010090	0.004664	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	0.057653	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 HOTELS, REST.....	0.001699	--	0.013982	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.000887	0.004235	0.036077	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.004285	0.003204	0.002421	--	0.013980	--	--	--	--	0.004971
33 TOTAL INTER. INPUT.....	0.341810	0.268166	0.733824	1.000000	1.011034	1.000000	--	1.000000	1.000000	1.003923
34 TAXES.....	--	--	0.072711	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	0.050049	--	-0.011035	--	--	--	--	-0.003924
36 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.028963	0.099469	0.125964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.561030	0.600882	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.068197	0.031482	0.017453	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 DEPRECIATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.584895	0.614362	0.132747	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	0.004254	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	--	--	0.030255	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	--	--	0.003112	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	--	--	0.035090	--	-0.011035	--	--	--	--	-0.003924
46 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.073295	0.117472	0.060719	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
47 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.658189	0.731833	0.266177	--	-0.011035	--	--	--	--	-0.003924
48 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.629226	0.632365	0.143417	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
49 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.629226	0.632365	0.216128	--	-0.011035	--	--	--	--	-0.003924
50 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.140383	0.231784	0.029237	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
51 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	--	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INPUT COEFFICIENTS OF INDUSTRIES B* & OF FINAL EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES D*E*

	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
	51	52
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	0.014019	0.021034
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	0.027972	0.016077
3 PRIMARY FISH.....	0.011924	0.006120
4 METALS.....	--	0.010524
5 COAL.....	0.004191	0.003382
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.004383	0.002725
7 MEAT DAIRY FRUIT.....	0.004677	0.022351
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	0.000179	0.014207
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	0.005948	0.026857
10 S.DRINK.DIST.BREW.....	0.000226	0.005449
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	0.001675	0.012088
12 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	0.018095	0.019228
13 PULP,PAPER & PROD.....	0.014361	0.046318
14 PRINTING.....	0.004211	0.003905
15 FABRIC,METAL PROD.....	0.017868	0.010663
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.013449	0.037235
17 TRANSP.EQ.,PETR.PR.....	0.016039	0.031528
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.005144	0.005926
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	0.014147	0.007426
20	--	--
21 FERT.PAINT SOAP.....	0.006080	0.004803
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	0.000363	0.002218
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.016388	0.076847
24 TRANSP.TRAVLT.NT.....	0.056127	0.045932
25 RADIO,TELETYPE.....	0.010759	0.009338
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	0.011105	0.012453
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.023284	0.040722
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.009616	0.018788
29 FINANCER.....	0.033959	0.018317
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	0.023094
31 HOTELS, REST.....	0.001176	0.006170
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.001504	0.015180
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.012314	0.007506
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	0.361173	0.584408
35 TAXES.....	0.041674	0.049311
36 SUBSIDIES.....	0.003243	0.002022
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.092333	0.064770
38 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.278535	0.185368
39 UNINCORP.BUSINC.....	0.055689	0.026974
40 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	0.103869	0.057301
41 DEPRECIATION.....	0.069973	0.033892
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.374296	0.234468
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	0.001704
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.020336	0.021969
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.023263	0.012514
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.016117	0.021702
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.134245	0.089345
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.638830	0.415594
49 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.438094	0.269643
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.546497	0.350824
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.084462	0.052621
52 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BREW
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.016496	0.000720	0.000565	0.000092	0.000027	0.000412	0.356621	0.005918	0.014215	0.002857
2 FORESTRY.....	0.012711	1.000449	0.003466	0.001997	0.000523	0.009615	0.011891	0.007827	0.006816	0.000816
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000014	0.000000	1.002285	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000241	0.223100	0.000229	0.000018
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	0.000840	0.000131	0.000202	0.002012	1.003215	0.001839	0.001772	0.000962	0.001175	0.001409
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.008710	0.000561	0.000855	0.000118	0.000200	1.000155	0.003405	0.002400	0.000692	0.000321
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.000304	0.000003	0.000302	0.000019	0.000006	0.000004	1.084693	0.000422	0.004793	0.0006814
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.000064	0.000000	0.010266	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.001083	1.002288	0.001028	0.000083
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.063429	0.000046	0.000040	0.000007	0.000003	0.000074	0.034092	0.000446	1.022588	0.027433
10 S. DRINK, DIST. BREW.....	0.000094	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000009	0.000656	0.000003	0.001497	1.010452
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.000699	0.000111	0.006582	0.000013	0.000018	0.000021	0.000495	0.001559	0.000828	0.000049
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.002558	0.001267	0.010619	0.005890	0.001306	0.001765	0.003483	0.004063	0.001286	0.003240
13 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.009393	0.000240	0.000659	0.000811	0.000641	0.052393	0.041583	0.013909	0.042101	0.033361
14 PRINTING.....	0.002485	0.000594	0.001267	0.007075	0.001814	0.001011	0.003646	0.004857	0.003877	0.008135
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.006643	0.002303	0.004239	0.005255	0.008194	0.004976	0.003427	0.011447	0.000745	0.003549
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001074	0.001522	0.002183	0.000069	0.000537	0.000759	0.000608	0.000942	0.000393	0.000925
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000171	0.000072	0.002118	0.000104	0.000253	0.000294	0.000346	0.000753	0.000252	0.000193
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.000730	0.001086	0.002586	0.000184	0.002658	0.001073	0.007231	0.000955	0.001372	0.000462
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.004216	0.000916	0.000391	0.000214	0.000273	0.000243	0.001940	0.000824	0.000435	0.000357
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.024308	0.017256	0.053406	0.011178	0.031735	0.011471	0.023326	0.022463	0.018753	0.019705
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	0.045138	0.000270	0.000873	0.001731	0.001616	0.000949	0.016059	0.000724	0.000867	0.004477
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000112	0.000027	0.000517	0.000344	0.000100	0.000059	0.001161	0.001959	0.000103	0.000243
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.036699	0.024459	0.010373	0.004347	0.007262	0.004984	0.024096	0.021129	0.008652	0.008326
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.035221	0.022984	0.075035	0.030566	0.080367	0.096138	0.109799	0.102778	0.084212	0.062015
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.011490	0.012439	0.009848	0.013341	0.007634	0.004339	0.016714	0.017019	0.013032	0.025809
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.010477	0.001801	0.002222	0.032452	0.051663	0.014388	0.10328	0.10328	0.006681	0.013220
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.030371	0.009865	0.031626	0.010308	0.030343	0.015974	0.052564	0.024440	0.036981	0.024063
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.060293	0.002344	0.022355	0.003353	0.012906	0.015586	0.026914	0.011673	0.005975	0.006328
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	0.069365	0.022396	0.063877	0.014228	0.011748	0.010878	0.051171	0.034095	0.023827	0.023437
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	0.000663	0.000285	0.000930	0.000379	0.000996	0.001192	0.001361	0.001274	0.001044	0.000769
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.000729	0.000646	0.000664	0.000395	0.000559	0.000539	0.001419	0.002045	0.001500	0.001510
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.012754	0.002678	0.005737	0.044305	0.009665	0.004150	0.018977	0.019054	0.009661	0.028919
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.486530	1.130459	1.331178	1.190773	1.272249	1.255277	1.916649	1.547589	1.316608	1.325282

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.039912	0.013701	0.008133	0.000573	0.000031	0.000024	0.000055	0.000037	0.0000363	0.000015
2 FORESTRY.....	0.001710	0.321872	0.190840	0.013337	0.000586	0.000440	0.001210	0.000697	0.007995	0.000265
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
4 METAL MINING.....	0.001012	0.001085	0.020593	0.002018	0.000663	0.000791	0.000628	0.000660	0.002907	0.000613
5 COAL MINING.....	0.000539	0.000438	0.000452	0.000176	0.001597	0.000193	0.000116	0.000243	0.053789	0.000138
6 NONMETALIC MINES.....	0.000019	0.000008	0.000019	0.000006	0.000006	0.000008	0.000005	0.000012	0.000017	0.000004
7 METALLURGY.....	0.000003	0.000001	0.000002	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.002249	0.000857	0.001485	0.000104	0.000004	0.000003	0.000004	0.000000	0.001187	0.000002
9 MISC. FOODS, NFS.....	0.000005	0.000001	0.000014	0.000013	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000008	0.000000
10 SDRINK, DISTILL W.....	1.004537	0.000728	0.000226	0.000044	0.000024	0.000018	0.000021	0.000021	0.000034	0.000018
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.000618	1.035524	0.021215	0.001766	0.001216	0.000991	0.003507	0.001283	0.001200	0.000797
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.006432	0.001107	1.065109	0.073914	0.001165	0.000735	0.000329	0.003368	0.002372	0.000078
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	0.002219	0.001487	0.004033	1.043377	0.002051	0.002701	0.002279	0.001234	0.002118	0.000153
14 PRINTING.....	0.000773	0.002238	0.004454	0.001581	1.093089	1.000484	0.000233	0.003210	0.002118	0.000232
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.000784	0.001544	0.000702	0.000568	0.001568	0.000220	1.000711	0.000274	0.000348	0.000332
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000196	0.000176	0.000249	0.000113	0.002161	0.000310	0.000134	1.015640	0.000621	0.000135
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000288	0.000623	0.000518	0.000369	0.000604	0.000253	0.000132	0.000356	1.045456	0.000169
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.000465	0.000542	0.001593	0.000337	0.010213	0.010253	0.0009661	0.013344	0.063241	0.000918
19 NONMETAL MINERAL PR.....	0.011474	0.015535	0.034199	0.000175	0.001810	0.014727	0.000308	0.000458	0.000195	0.000131
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.002491	0.010218	0.000795	0.000175	0.000085	0.000124	0.000083	0.0009472	0.000835	0.000456
21 PREP. SOAP.....	0.000111	0.000059	0.000708	0.000076	0.012838	0.006707	0.003458	0.091276	0.015894	0.111216
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000269	0.013431	0.013446	0.006886	0.093396	0.072477	0.058799	0.015073	0.020869	0.006689
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.006244	0.007952	0.080757	0.036778	0.010027	0.036603	0.008715	0.009286	0.036006	0.008448
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL INT.....	0.0007336	0.0014964	0.014964	0.040510	0.009424	0.011884	0.007077	0.009286	0.048470	0.036281
25 RADIO, TEL, TV, ETC.....	0.014059	0.016592	0.045511	0.012462	0.009432	0.024524	0.024459	0.036995	0.048470	0.036281
26 POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.028400	0.073398	0.048568	0.015924	0.040732	0.024524	0.024459	0.036995	0.048470	0.036281
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.006440	0.025705	0.006412	0.003291	0.0005749	0.007712	0.004394	0.006662	0.009964	0.006653
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.026332	0.039318	0.019021	0.020669	0.039610	0.040530	0.023430	0.036718	0.023430	0.013321
29 FINANCIAL.....	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.000000	0.000718	0.001001	0.000456	0.001158	0.000898	0.000729	0.001132	0.001437	0.001379
31 HOTELS, REST.....	0.000697	0.000881	0.000769	0.000842	0.001191	0.000824	0.000632	0.000962	0.000728	0.000728
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.012155	0.005435	0.024090	0.008534	0.007766	0.013690	0.008762	0.020233	0.013168	0.003292
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....										
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.246819	1.580950	1.609370	1.293570	1.338801	1.245147	1.176011	1.271165	1.497381	1.204605

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTION	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.000186	0.018129	0.000837	0.000054	0.000059	0.000104	0.000073	0.000016	0.000047	0.000122
2 FORESTRY.....	0.004248	0.015207	0.013979	0.000820	0.000866	0.001975	0.000797	0.000259	0.000879	0.002045
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000000	0.000098	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	0.004280	0.001409	0.000522	0.001302	0.001023	0.061522	0.000874	0.000667	0.000235	0.000079
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.001411	0.000513	0.022489	0.001058	0.001104	0.0001367	0.000261	0.000298	0.000435	0.003279
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.000007	0.052959	0.000011	0.000029	0.000013	0.000011	0.000020	0.000004	0.000015	0.000002
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.000000	0.000438	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.000033	0.001726	0.000099	0.000007	0.000008	0.000015	0.000009	0.000002	0.000006	0.000014
10 SDRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.000004	0.000035	0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.000016	0.002481	0.000209	0.000051	0.000156	0.000054	0.000376	0.000007	0.000011	0.000031
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.000922	0.036814	0.040927	0.001948	0.002124	0.002693	0.001150	0.000658	0.002355	0.005985
13 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.022886	0.019838	0.005899	0.001182	0.001118	0.006490	0.003509	0.000295	0.000783	0.000868
14 PRINTING.....	0.002143	0.003080	0.003237	0.002979	0.009862	0.001719	0.005599	0.001497	0.008665	0.000574
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.000740	0.004036	0.023658	0.003953	0.001532	0.006273	0.000689	0.000652	0.000627	0.003451
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001069	0.001153	0.001383	0.000187	0.000152	0.000875	0.000368	0.000276	0.000869	0.000212
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000121	0.000247	0.000360	0.0003235	0.000174	0.000197	0.000299	0.000146	0.000107	0.000034
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.000386	0.000760	0.011432	0.000386	0.004975	0.001806	0.000376	0.000244	0.000445	0.001669
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000393	0.000561	0.037547	0.001165	0.001818	0.002249	0.000387	0.000470	0.000747	0.003475
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.10700	0.009163	0.009426	0.060934	0.004512	0.067601	0.011914	0.003442	0.003704	0.001404
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	1.044828	0.016464	0.007761	0.001076	0.000460	0.000889	0.000260	0.001181	0.000241	0.001133
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000111	1.000175	0.000171	0.000411	0.000175	0.000175	0.000280	0.000066	0.001196	0.000027
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.009848	0.013069	1.006600	0.030954	0.048603	0.060057	0.010136	0.012576	0.019855	0.146764
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT.....	0.039986	0.080253	0.107015	1.089355	0.057170	0.062180	0.099507	0.048648	0.034832	0.015991
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.008452	0.015107	0.009657	0.023550	1.014628	0.006827	0.031528	0.009952	0.015365	0.001588
26 EPOWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.061196	0.016573	0.005634	0.007867	0.015806	1.008039	0.012469	0.010276	0.003216	0.000858
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.015027	0.031655	0.057959	0.026880	0.008165	0.023361	1.021367	0.002481	0.007290	0.008520
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.002956	0.007784	0.014218	0.064983	0.004305	0.004674	0.006035	1.003003	0.002256	0.002096
29 FINANCERE.....	0.032273	0.035332	0.065851	0.058908	0.067164	0.023577	0.077555	0.083909	1.099282	0.022614
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000
31 HOTELS, REST.....	0.000496	0.000995	0.001327	0.013505	0.000709	0.000771	0.001234	0.000603	0.000432	0.000198
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.000666	0.001224	0.001149	0.005154	0.002753	0.001325	0.003720	0.000498	0.003303	0.000206
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.012516	0.013676	0.018508	0.015611	0.020586	0.007479	0.032946	0.006882	0.024254	0.002982
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.277894	1.400938	1.467838	1.417741	1.270018	1.354305	1.322736	1.189005	1.229469	1.228240

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INV(I-J)(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	HOTELS, REST	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES
	31	32	33
1 AGRICULTURE	0.000283	0.000558	0.000237
2 FORESTRY	0.004762	0.000874	0.002317
3 PRIMARY FISHING	0.000000	0.000003	0.000001
4 METAL MINING	0.008387	0.001001	0.001013
5 COAL MINING	0.000493	0.000367	0.000295
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES	0.000119	0.001556	0.000405
7 MEAT DAIRY-FRUIT	0.000001	0.000013	0.000003
8 SECONDARY FISHING	0.000027	0.000342	0.000031
9 MISC. FOODS, NES	0.000000	0.000002	0.000002
10 SDRINK, DIST. BEW	0.000247	0.000089	0.000059
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	0.014095	0.002286	0.001093
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	0.001841	0.000837	0.011394
13 PULP, PAPER & PR	0.010874	0.003404	0.155497
14 PRINTING	0.001242	0.000501	0.002042
15 METAL FABRIC	0.001123	0.000269	0.000177
16 MACH. & EQUIPT	0.000378	0.000152	0.000248
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT	0.000677	0.000247	0.001785
18 ELECTRICAL EQ	0.000790	0.002089	0.000471
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR	0.035015	0.005238	0.006263
20 PETROLEUM REF	0.002950	0.002738	0.001250
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP	0.001490	0.001332	0.007590
22 MISC. MANUF	0.019918	0.011683	0.012706
23 CONSTRUCTION	0.120376	0.045234	0.048908
24 TRANSP. TRAV. ELNT	0.040435	0.009911	0.196929
25 RADIO, TEL. TELG	0.088143	0.018686	0.012917
26 ELECTRIC POWER, AIR, GAS	0.021819	0.008729	0.012634
27 DISTRIBUTION	0.007460	0.003037	0.003553
28 AUTO OPERATION	0.008489	0.064282	0.005740
29 FINANCE	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES	1.001492	0.000561	0.000606
31 HOTELS, REST	0.026886	1.006155	0.001737
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	0.043026	0.005331	1.008636
33 BUSINESS SERVICES	1.509161	1.193421	1.542534
34 TOTAL OUTPUT			

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I-J*(L-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS/INES	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TAXES.....	0.063503	0.103509	0.050641	0.032184	0.050953	0.025525	0.044779	0.037827	0.020523	0.033937
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.027517	-0.000433	-0.003681	-0.001354	-0.002514	-0.013353	-0.011351	-0.002608	-0.001868	-0.001427
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.008250	0.019522	0.059434	0.074884	0.065547	0.037961	0.086716	0.079276	0.452161	0.176913
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.240965	0.445790	0.438048	0.195472	0.514653	0.296602	0.355053	0.366087	0.246267	0.316838
5 UNINCORP.BUSINC.....	0.344221	0.208882	0.134337	0.007118	0.008419	0.269663	0.135437	0.063425	0.030776	0.013754
6 PROFIT.RENT.INT.....	0.068187	0.103315	0.092514	0.303627	0.043395	0.226610	0.08987	0.106084	0.144435	0.283251
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.105116	0.072669	0.090558	0.362212	0.153560	0.104410	0.080421	0.068310	0.054093	0.105158
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.606079	0.704334	0.637294	0.210545	0.333255	0.738255	0.524536	0.500449	0.299802	0.456684
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	0.010071	0.099878	0.035597	0.019679	0.023346	0.022188	0.017726	0.021524	0.015492	0.027017
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.049364	0.004822	0.017004	0.007402	0.022785	0.007498	0.028090	0.020267	0.010513	0.014879
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	-0.006190	0.009074	0.009722	0.008903	0.009639	0.026904	0.011059	0.018335	0.027017	0.059099
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.118287	0.062482	0.071677	0.365402	0.091429	0.048164	0.118210	0.089466	0.539470	0.265592
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....										
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.882728	0.953259	0.861854	0.974145	0.816014	0.947419	0.780042	0.718353	0.946388	0.928430
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.653374	0.757989	0.664900	0.506218	0.566468	0.792875	0.579477	0.535597	0.421479	0.613844
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.794477	0.933736	0.802419	0.899261	0.750467	0.909458	0.693325	0.639126	0.494227	0.751517
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.192914	0.133301	0.308908	0.038762	0.116533	0.070995	0.137998	0.171848	0.065208	0.071366

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 TAXES.....	0.023948	0.058759	0.045821	0.014698	0.025801	0.029276	0.018764	0.023619	0.027393	0.011263
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.002418	-0.001671	-0.002617	-0.000907	-0.001715	-0.001445	-0.001106	-0.001690	-0.003345	-0.001942
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.299192	0.025856	0.118970	0.105075	0.095214	0.204063	0.302203	0.172486	0.073926	0.732109
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.420957	0.466159	0.412830	0.561038	0.431786	0.480567	0.445290	0.382429	0.414831	0.110829
5 UNINCORP.BUSINC.....	0.022636	0.119689	0.053986	0.116967	0.016697	0.016664	0.007983	0.010752	0.030987	0.008809
6 PROFIT.RENT.INT.....	0.118430	0.151085	0.181300	0.091420	0.089262	0.177108	0.086222	0.234372	0.173029	0.085487
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.052055	0.075457	0.098049	0.052842	0.086044	0.063399	0.089912	0.072844	0.147480	0.040983
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.470082	0.655679	0.507920	0.733773	0.507795	0.617501	0.506543	0.433497	0.538456	0.177649
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	0.010867	0.046849	0.035189	0.010360	0.012136	0.015525	0.009127	0.021462	0.019677	0.010629
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.017280	0.016814	0.013649	0.007798	0.016920	0.021747	0.012892	0.010135	0.014620	0.004240
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.022637	0.025918	0.033809	0.018926	0.016069	0.035007	0.017499	0.048322	0.032073	0.016419
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.361880	0.074618	0.219724	0.117435	0.104425	0.216454	0.313295	0.308554	0.111996	0.737619
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....										
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.934797	0.895335	0.908340	0.941134	0.743389	0.969633	0.949268	0.894812	0.864302	0.987539
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.562025	0.736935	0.648117	0.769426	0.538046	0.674340	0.539496	0.627554	0.618848	0.205125
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.635609	0.869479	0.789371	0.836058	0.648177	0.765570	0.647066	0.722327	0.790376	0.255430
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.148951	0.138653	0.090724	0.124171	0.091274	0.100544	0.105918	0.087503	0.094233	0.025868

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - (V*Q*INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*)) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	FERL.PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 TAXES.....	0.018050	0.036045	0.048979	0.077699	0.043407	0.020525	0.038691	0.128758	0.171761	0.214832
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.002139	-0.002151	-0.002120	-0.017183	-0.001328	-0.025201	-0.001924	-0.001022	-0.000678	-0.000317
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.293171	0.147980	0.099666	0.091116	0.031023	0.067957	0.031061	0.276293	0.034551	0.014918
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.219368	0.455224	0.472048	0.559502	0.581244	0.339545	0.573335	0.313058	0.364350	0.073033
5 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.006630	0.034873	0.046831	0.043316	0.009240	0.008639	0.128611	0.071179	0.033292	0.000212
6 PROFIT RENT INT.....	0.332979	0.126353	0.080071	0.058821	0.143784	0.309257	0.127701	0.130381	0.268825	0.425046
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.066196	0.056439	0.055925	0.141969	0.167690	0.211195	0.082028	0.062742	0.097928	0.236012
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.244990	0.547849	0.548756	0.622450	0.640574	0.436020	0.731639	0.428249	0.439162	0.383646
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.020184	0.016617	0.024601	0.062691	0.019892	0.014739	0.024766	0.121278	0.029810	0.003934
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.011284	0.023596	0.023165	0.05150	0.034916	0.010644	0.025817	0.015472	0.148432	0.210798
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.002270	0.025209	0.023381	0.037583	0.055882	0.012242	0.053667	0.036862	0.023552	0.004286
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.576331	0.185053	0.128700	0.110228	0.056107	0.246587	0.063588	0.355877	0.181134	0.137088
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.931255	0.854764	0.801400	0.955240	0.975060	0.931918	0.979502	0.987390	0.970007	0.970735
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.555978	0.616451	0.598950	0.661638	0.734268	0.657442	0.829647	0.520618	0.666446	0.505290
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.638085	0.706783	0.701733	0.864123	0.940437	0.863961	0.948441	0.711097	0.935457	0.955818
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.042388	0.118623	0.117017	0.145933	0.120306	0.066087	0.190445	0.112280	0.086959	0.018065

	HOTELS, REST	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES
	31	32	33
1 TAXES.....	0.094746	0.020408	0.098603
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.003324	0.001110	-0.003364
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.061456	0.040115	0.042686
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.445012	0.500719	0.494969
5 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.132393	0.290208	0.085601
6 PROFIT RENT INT.....	0.125922	0.032446	0.143040
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.082853	0.036665	0.065610
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.632819	0.854970	0.648513
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.041683	0.006862	0.075081
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.055940	0.015985	0.025878
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.015883	0.013014	0.024940
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.109877	0.052945	0.085272
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.939063	0.980450	0.927244
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.703382	0.884372	0.723610
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.877607	0.940336	0.884558
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.216206	0.236741	0.145932

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - (V*Q*INV(L*J*(L-U)*B*(J*(L-U)*D)* INDIRECT PRIMARY INPUT REQ.OF FINAL EXP.

	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TAXES.....	0.049186	0.030668	0.075356	0.006288	0.014486	0.030419	0.025913	0.016494	0.008820	0.037923
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.003552	-0.001333	-0.005471	-0.001204	-0.001109	-0.002079	-0.003638	-0.001216	-0.001698	-0.002671
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.080678	0.065138	0.129409	0.021424	0.029156	0.061249	0.057638	0.036772	0.019478	0.067233
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.240077	0.299236	0.327975	0.067649	0.122811	0.276122	0.202618	0.143996	0.077398	0.230809
5 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	0.068402	0.029106	0.185238	0.006782	0.012778	0.028107	0.023197	0.016009	0.014009	0.047772
6 PROFIT.RENTINT.....	0.108148	0.052763	0.107476	0.022666	0.024720	0.049942	0.055242	0.031721	0.026289	0.079985
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.069192	0.035661	0.084364	0.015411	0.018591	0.038562	0.043976	0.022499	0.018689	0.052348
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.360705	0.348717	0.551807	0.081870	0.144171	0.322702	0.245692	0.171125	0.099777	0.315234
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.019086	0.015447	0.063555	0.003542	0.008135	0.016475	0.015604	0.008747	0.004334	0.015825
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.033031	0.014626	0.012289	0.003046	0.006385	0.013681	0.010991	0.007970	0.005065	0.023713
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.015499	0.015003	0.008428	0.003625	0.006086	0.013136	0.009836	0.007645	0.004272	0.013613
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.114617	0.081787	0.183908	0.031522	0.038066	0.077764	0.078848	0.048288	0.030848	0.092667
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.612132	0.511241	0.904353	0.139016	0.221434	0.482321	0.404947	0.266275	0.162985	0.513400
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.416628	0.381106	0.620691	0.097097	0.160309	0.354170	0.281057	0.191726	0.117697	0.358567
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.531454	0.446102	0.774943	0.117592	0.192278	0.421072	0.347309	0.229503	0.143508	0.446167
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.085353	0.073868	0.116191	0.016892	0.031201	0.069054	0.050776	0.036442	0.022312	0.072018

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I-J*(I-U)B*)(J*)E* INDIRECT PRIMARY INPUT REQ. OF FINAL EXP.

	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- N.F.L.D.	TOTAL EXPORTS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 TAXES.....	0.046630	0.042745	0.035975	--	0.027046	0.028263	0.043401
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.003091	-0.005685	-0.006511	--	-0.004064	-0.004144	-0.004353
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.095135	0.198453	0.224118	--	0.282874	0.363894	0.154603
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.367743	0.383162	0.364052	--	0.301732	0.279720	0.368943
5 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	0.067990	0.070063	0.065447	--	0.056121	0.062550	0.068107
6 PROFIT RENT INT.....	0.182472	0.134276	0.125751	--	0.178081	0.125700	0.158767
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.138923	0.087489	0.083068	--	0.070767	0.064268	0.112301
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.476651	0.494939	0.468404	--	0.397690	0.385502	0.478128
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.033947	0.029399	0.021787	--	0.018309	0.018014	0.030509
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.014256	0.016528	0.017752	--	0.014952	0.014143	0.015370
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.023844	0.021880	0.020627	--	0.031912	0.021823	0.023979
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.208183	0.260269	0.280264	--	0.378928	0.416502	0.242484
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.895805	0.910505	0.891901	--	0.912558	0.920250	0.901772
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.618207	0.587502	0.555251	--	0.535936	0.467971	0.595819
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.800670	0.712051	0.667783	--	0.629684	0.556356	0.747168
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.101520	0.112093	0.107730	--	0.082199	0.081637	0.104817

MODEL 2 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS QUARRIES	METAL/DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS	S DRINKS, DIST.BREW
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.057760	0.048675	0.043955	0.014426	0.036333	0.050676	0.392334	0.039991	0.034627	0.033950
2 FORESTRY.....	0.016244	1.004556	0.007181	0.003224	0.003632	0.013919	0.003224	0.006689	0.009575	0.009478
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.001720	0.001983	1.004079	0.000593	0.001501	0.002078	0.001718	0.224509	0.001073	0.001304
4 METAL MINING.....	0.004131	--	0.003662	1.000000	--	0.005847	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	0.009706	0.003955	0.001902	0.003185	1.006110	0.005847	0.004620	0.003679	0.002802	0.003888
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.035674	0.001718	0.001902	0.000464	0.001076	1.001369	0.004367	0.003223	0.001185	0.001072
7 MEAT/DAIRY/FRUIT.....	0.005401	0.004107	0.037494	0.012306	0.031127	0.043089	1.115305	0.029628	0.022289	0.033466
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.087356	0.006203	0.015878	0.001854	0.004696	0.006502	0.005702	1.006696	0.003668	0.004105
9 MISC. FOODS/NES.....	0.013106	0.027852	0.025200	0.008319	0.021055	0.029220	0.054800	0.020203	1.034423	0.045462
10 S.DRINK/DIST.BREW.....	0.005523	0.015122	0.013683	0.004520	0.011449	0.015859	0.011917	0.010748	0.007933	1.020257
11 TEXTILES/CLOTHING.....	0.007989	0.005717	0.011655	0.001689	0.004263	0.005897	0.008183	0.005542	0.003215	0.003684
12 SAWMILLS/WOOD PR.....	0.007578	0.007578	0.016330	0.007777	0.006084	0.008380	0.004163	0.008548	0.003973	0.007332
13 PULP/PAPER & PR.....	0.014348	0.006000	0.003870	0.002533	0.005001	0.058430	0.045872	0.018002	0.044552	0.037096
14 PRINTING.....	0.006713	0.005507	0.005712	0.008544	0.005534	0.006161	0.009305	0.008348	0.005969	0.011321
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.007801	0.003648	0.005456	0.005657	0.009213	0.006386	0.004429	0.012403	0.001317	0.004421
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001302	0.001788	0.002424	0.000148	0.006739	0.001038	0.000806	0.011131	0.000506	0.001097
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.004581	0.005197	0.006755	0.001636	0.004133	0.005666	0.004163	0.004395	0.002434	0.003516
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.003098	0.003838	0.005076	0.001007	0.004742	0.003958	0.009281	0.002910	0.002544	0.002247
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.005052	0.001888	0.001270	0.000505	0.001010	0.001262	0.002664	0.001514	0.000849	0.000987
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.050543	0.047743	0.080992	0.020292	0.034818	0.043427	0.046031	0.044126	0.031730	0.039473
21 FERT. PAINT/ SOAP.....	0.049567	0.005418	0.005530	0.003269	0.005513	0.006344	0.0119892	0.004381	0.003057	0.007814
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.001780	0.001965	0.007371	0.000924	0.001567	0.002090	0.002605	0.003336	0.000928	0.001500
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.053863	0.044406	0.028422	0.010309	0.022364	0.025892	0.038951	0.035302	0.011742	0.021260
24 TRANSP. TRAVELENT.....	0.117495	0.097329	0.142303	0.052790	0.136654	0.174063	0.165165	0.155602	0.115856	0.110220
25 RADIO TEL/TELEG.....	0.030919	0.035018	0.030278	0.020090	0.024728	0.028005	0.033529	0.033062	0.022643	0.040449
26 E.POWER/WATER/GAS.....	0.029311	0.023689	0.020206	0.038995	0.068234	0.037330	0.030188	0.025880	0.015997	0.027411
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.124553	0.135598	0.135598	0.044592	0.117173	0.136185	0.137975	0.105929	0.085798	0.098426
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.109632	0.062682	0.074235	0.020493	0.036317	0.075686	0.069615	0.052413	0.030380	0.043506
29 FINANCE R.E.....	0.098012	0.056687	0.094000	0.024180	0.036954	0.045773	0.075964	0.037750	0.037998	0.045023
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.067485	0.078425	0.070961	0.023444	0.059376	0.082202	0.058405	0.055723	0.033382	0.050850
31 HOTELS/REST.....	0.018758	0.021313	0.019957	0.006665	0.016917	0.023233	0.017022	0.016215	0.009995	0.014403
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.046850	0.054243	0.049160	0.041138	0.041138	0.056719	0.041335	0.040128	0.024314	0.036262
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.021257	0.012560	0.014678	0.047259	0.017466	0.014508	0.026336	0.026076	0.013867	0.035326
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.864934	1.005153	0.909482	0.300469	0.761008	1.053563	0.748564	0.714191	0.427845	0.651734
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.976957	2.862503	2.898364	1.708532	2.583589	3.070741	3.206550	2.778255	2.053850	2.448329

MODEL 2 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INV(L)*I(LUB*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE	0.071918	0.058343	0.042715	0.050531	0.034604	0.042066	0.034542	0.029581	0.037024	0.012110
2 FORESTRY	0.004451	0.325694	0.193802	0.017615	0.003546	0.004040	0.004163	0.003324	0.001134	0.001300
3 PRIMARY FISHING	0.001324	0.001846	0.001430	0.002066	0.001430	0.001738	0.001426	0.001116	0.001516	0.000300
4 METAL MINING	--	0.004645	0.023351	0.006002	0.003420	0.004144	0.003379	0.003013	0.005830	0.001577
5 COAL MINING	0.003564	0.001515	0.001286	0.001382	0.002431	0.001207	0.000949	0.000958	0.054674	0.000430
6 NONMETALIC MINING	0.001311	0.003874	0.029661	0.002941	0.003645	0.036045	0.029567	0.028310	0.031441	0.010372
7 FERTILIZER	0.027452	0.005778	0.004478	0.006462	0.004472	0.008438	0.004461	0.003818	0.004743	0.001565
8 SECONDARY FISHING	0.004142	0.005778	0.004478	0.006462	0.004472	0.008438	0.004461	0.003818	0.004743	0.001565
9 MISC. FOODS	0.031058	0.026742	0.021537	0.015767	0.010902	0.013257	0.016878	0.017118	0.017444	0.007016
10 SODA & SODA BY-PRODUCTS	0.010097	0.014078	0.009181	0.008885	0.004766	0.004933	0.004368	0.003472	0.004320	0.001433
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	1.008279	0.005947	0.004269	0.008885	0.005766	0.006524	0.006834	0.005167	0.006025	0.001889
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	0.004830	1.041400	0.05766	0.008341	0.005317	0.005784	0.004471	0.005180	0.013808	0.002430
13 PULP, PAPER & PR	0.010276	0.006469	0.009263	0.079914	0.005894	0.006789	0.005812	0.006392	0.006138	0.001917
14 PRINTING	0.005498	0.006060	0.00576	1.048495	0.008894	0.006789	0.005812	0.006392	0.006138	0.001917
15 METAL FABRIC	0.001672	0.003491	0.005424	0.005983	1.004089	0.006381	0.017154	0.003373	0.003383	0.001300
16 MACH. & EQUIPT	0.000965	0.001792	0.000893	0.000848	0.001760	0.004713	0.004397	0.004324	0.004266	0.001624
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT	0.003616	0.004947	0.003948	0.008452	0.005886	0.002723	0.002113	0.017334	0.002728	0.000389
18 ELECTRICAL EQ	0.002125	0.003185	0.002503	0.003236	0.002437	0.002723	0.000832	0.000984	0.046199	0.000414
19 PETROLEUM REF	0.001114	0.001447	0.002294	0.001380	0.001308	0.001108	0.000832	0.000984	0.086549	0.014608
20 FERTILIZER	0.003185	0.004317	0.005618	0.040442	0.032193	0.013698	0.031888	0.032108	0.004388	0.001429
21 FERTILIZER	0.005927	0.001809	0.004806	0.005837	0.005831	0.010240	0.004010	0.004016	0.001676	0.000545
22 MINC. MANUF	0.001404	0.001863	0.001608	0.005837	0.005831	0.001823	0.001476	0.001371	0.003684	0.000497
23 CONSTRUCTION	0.022582	0.032000	0.027830	0.037667	0.004482	0.024198	0.017803	0.021699	0.003684	0.000497
24 TRANSPORTATION	0.114862	0.127161	0.134370	0.114330	0.036988	0.137586	0.112766	0.137033	0.177730	0.120968
25 RADIO, TELEPHONE	0.022406	0.030805	0.031246	0.064033	0.076308	0.050398	0.024983	0.038969	0.037831	0.013384
26 DISTRIBUTION	0.028667	0.036968	0.061295	0.083664	0.058204	0.031073	0.022818	0.032787	0.083638	0.013969
27 POWER, WATER, GAS	0.040944	0.110163	0.131273	0.135408	0.123008	0.126072	0.106930	0.107881	0.136148	0.065308
28 AIRCRAFT	0.044708	0.050182	0.047760	0.063078	0.047087	0.057981	0.046730	0.041417	0.048504	0.021118
29 FINANCIAL	0.048581	0.070310	0.047760	0.063078	0.047087	0.057981	0.046730	0.041417	0.048504	0.021118
30 HOTELS, RESTAURANTS	0.005334	0.007908	0.008658	0.008341	0.003611	0.006787	0.006002	0.005268	0.006985	0.019781
31 HOTELS, RESTAURANTS	0.014543	0.020794	0.016166	0.022363	0.006318	0.019334	0.011882	0.010913	0.017813	0.014244
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	0.036469	0.050777	0.039420	0.086680	0.049833	0.047864	0.039169	0.018869	0.018138	0.017813
33 BUSINESS SERVICES	0.018790	0.014634	0.011216	0.018829	0.014892	0.022853	0.018869	0.018869	0.022853	0.017813
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	0.670853	0.935718	0.724852	1.047166	0.724673	0.881235	0.722887	0.618643	0.768430	0.253523
35 TOTAL OUTPUT	2.402803	3.193347	2.858408	3.098008	2.587528	2.763660	2.421665	2.337190	2.821511	1.641468

MODEL 2 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.016866	0.055429	0.038199	0.042433	0.043672	0.029790	0.049886	0.029173	0.029947	0.026243
2 FORESTRY.....	0.003676	0.018401	0.017178	0.004449	0.004600	0.004517	0.005063	0.002736	0.003439	0.004282
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000690	0.001640	0.001545	0.001752	0.001803	0.001227	0.002060	0.001206	0.001236	0.001080
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	0.005610	0.004383	0.003502	0.004681	0.004501	0.063889	0.004847	0.002992	0.002619	0.002162
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.001814	0.001413	0.023390	0.002080	0.002157	0.002084	0.001463	0.001002	0.001177	0.003909
7 MEAT/DAIRY/FRUIT.....	0.014305	0.084931	0.032036	0.036355	0.037397	0.025457	0.042719	0.024997	0.025645	0.022391
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.002158	0.005263	0.004833	0.005482	0.005642	0.003840	0.006444	0.003772	0.003868	0.003379
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.009705	0.023355	0.021763	0.024581	0.025296	0.017229	0.028892	0.016909	0.017343	0.015160
10 S.DRINK/DIST.BREW.....	0.005264	0.011797	0.011783	0.013364	0.013753	0.009362	0.015708	0.009194	0.009429	0.008237
11 TEXTILES/CLOTHING.....	0.001966	0.006842	0.004577	0.005005	0.005255	0.003525	0.006200	0.003415	0.003507	0.003084
12 SAWMILLS/WOOD PR.....	0.003117	0.041723	0.045844	0.007525	0.007863	0.006600	0.007705	0.004496	0.006290	0.009423
13 PULP/PAPER & PR.....	0.024889	0.024308	0.010386	0.006272	0.007863	0.010056	0.008492	0.003796	0.004374	0.004005
14 PRINTING.....	0.003852	0.006902	0.007065	0.007321	0.014330	0.004761	0.010702	0.004485	0.011728	0.003280
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.001208	0.005083	0.024706	0.005142	0.002756	0.007106	0.002087	0.001470	0.001467	0.004184
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001161	0.001360	0.001591	0.000422	0.000394	0.001040	0.000645	0.000438	0.001035	0.000357
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.001904	0.004233	0.004353	0.007764	0.004835	0.003370	0.005623	0.003262	0.003302	0.002845
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.001343	0.002900	0.013576	0.003018	0.007478	0.003510	0.003235	0.001917	0.002161	0.003168
19 NONMET MINERAL PR.....	0.000731	0.001317	0.038305	0.002024	0.002703	0.002851	0.001397	0.001061	0.001353	0.006004
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.021305	0.032877	0.033179	0.087878	0.032240	0.086474	0.043584	0.021979	0.021713	0.018011
21 FERT. PAINT/ SOAP.....	1.046618	0.020468	0.011771	0.005625	0.005141	0.004075	0.003606	0.004311	0.003450	0.003936
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000786	1.001682	0.001681	0.002124	0.001937	0.001375	0.002293	0.001244	0.001404	0.001083
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.016786	0.028584	1.022141	0.048582	0.066744	0.072406	0.030856	0.024704	0.032292	0.157629
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT.....	0.065845	0.138080	0.164937	1.155057	0.124785	0.108203	0.176734	0.093851	0.081187	0.056486
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.016306	0.032670	0.027248	0.043504	1.035164	0.020805	0.054983	0.023681	0.029443	0.013886
26 E-POWER/WATER, GAS.....	0.068809	0.033597	0.022687	0.027210	0.035712	1.021587	0.035205	0.023584	0.016863	0.012780
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.054919	0.120862	0.147293	0.128234	0.112471	0.094359	1.140500	0.072213	0.078799	0.070990
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.022900	0.032383	0.058891	0.115655	0.056453	0.040170	0.065596	1.037866	0.038007	0.033328
29 FINANCE, RE.....	0.043853	0.061227	0.091789	0.088329	0.097441	0.044186	0.112137	0.104151	1.120040	0.040748
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.072779	0.061001	0.061102	0.069308	0.071326	0.048549	0.081466	0.047684	0.048899	1.042717
31 HOTELS, REST.....	0.007810	0.017710	0.032088	0.032088	0.019834	0.013789	0.023077	0.013389	0.013543	0.011652
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.019309	0.042914	0.052521	0.052521	0.051498	0.034505	0.059396	0.03086	0.036723	0.029401
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.015953	0.021362	0.026207	0.024344	0.029574	0.013596	0.043211	0.012890	0.030416	0.008364
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.349625	0.781834	0.783128	0.888297	0.914161	0.622243	1.044121	0.611152	0.626727	0.547500
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.880356	2.748167	2.817297	2.948423	2.845267	2.426532	3.121927	2.242121	2.309424	2.171673

MODEL 2 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INV(I-J)+(I-B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
	31	32	33	34
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.043339	0.058768	0.044390	0.068085
2 FORESTRY.....	0.008451	0.005858	0.006097	0.005830
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.001782	0.002410	0.001876	0.002815
4 MINAL MINING.....	..	..	..	..
5 COAL MINING.....	0.011823	0.005643	0.004534	0.005429
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.001532	0.001772	0.001360	0.001643
7 MEAT/DAIRY/FRUIT.....	0.037030	0.051452	0.038252	0.058360
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.005574	0.007543	0.005715	0.008807
9 MISC. FOODS/NES.....	0.025010	0.034094	0.025633	0.039478
10 S/D RINK/DIST/BREW.....	0.013587	0.018357	0.013925	0.021469
11 TEXTILES/CLOTHING.....	0.005284	0.006895	0.005221	0.007960
12 SAWMILLS/WOOD PR.....	0.019765	0.009946	0.006904	0.008960
13 PULP/PAPER & PR.....	0.007016	0.007828	0.016697	0.008177
14 PRINTING.....	0.015288	0.008368	0.160071	0.006076
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.002451	0.002134	0.003281	0.001911
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001361	0.000592	0.000422	0.000378
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.004983	0.006373	0.004967	0.007277
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.003149	0.003587	0.004319	0.003907
19 NONMET MINERAL PR.....	0.001663	0.003270	0.001366	0.001381
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.062407	0.042246	0.034334	0.043286
21 PET/PAIN/TOAP.....	0.007575	0.008986	0.005989	0.007308
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.003231	0.003684	0.009374	0.002751
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.037839	0.035866	0.030572	0.028320
24 TRANSP. TRAVELENT.....	0.187172	0.135479	0.117360	0.105553
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.060722	0.037320	0.033069	0.032057
26 EPOWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.077807	0.042224	0.031075	0.031075
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.124862	0.147945	0.118232	0.162831
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.058976	0.072638	0.056347	0.081407
29 FINANCL. R.....	0.114760	0.104669	0.087893	0.047566
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.070462	0.095198	0.072210	0.111347
31 HOTELS, REST.....	1.020385	0.026087	0.019968	0.029856
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.035042	0.011177	0.051088	0.076997
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.081904	0.013376	1.017785	0.014036
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.903094	1.220125	0.925492	1.427095
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.065341	3.295899	3.137309	2.459121

MODEL 2 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - (V*/Q)INV(I-J*(L-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT/DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS/NEES	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.219623	0.205739	0.401991	0.236309	0.243889	0.179522	0.162861	0.110734	0.191440
2	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	0.005296	0.006155	0.001840	0.004660	0.006451	0.004584	0.004373	0.002620	0.003991
3	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.071941	0.171778	0.100654	0.077782	0.097551	0.071272	0.072612	0.046097	0.073637
4	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.076943	0.036872	0.046004	0.047051	0.041092	0.051958	0.043040	0.024155	0.035660
5	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.098366	0.130581	0.119664	0.101632	0.154263	0.101549	0.104670	0.137883	0.137883
6	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.276733	0.246614	0.238284	0.230837	0.241165	0.255338	0.220298	0.617843	0.384982
7	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.748904	0.797740	0.721138	0.698271	0.784412	0.664223	0.607853	0.880185	0.827594
8	TAXES.....	0.189335	0.249740	0.182954	0.161666	0.178799	0.153681	0.141728	0.082766	0.128752
9	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.030067	-0.003394	-0.006361	-0.004757	-0.016458	-0.013557	-0.004713	-0.003129	-0.003343
10	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.200134	0.149544	0.177080	0.163987	0.174245	0.183547	0.171610	0.507501	0.261218
11	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.413252	0.646007	0.619208	0.666240	0.506462	0.504160	0.508348	0.331487	0.446657
12	FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.952360	1.105443	0.979284	0.829529	1.157062	0.838236	0.782475	0.569370	0.839132
13	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.331248	1.557527	1.366838	1.222744	1.563293	1.157881	1.082351	0.759742	1.155980
14	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.254166	0.204483	0.373315	0.170426	0.145605	0.192809	0.222425	0.095506	0.117520
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.140868	0.199334	0.194011	0.181982	0.180064	0.185613	0.154745	0.249211	0.074547
2	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	0.004108	0.005730	0.004438	0.006412	0.005396	0.004426	0.003788	0.004705	0.001552
3	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.058855	0.113783	0.087038	0.063973	0.078561	0.060836	0.065715	0.074644	0.028764
4	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.038671	0.046651	0.036762	0.040026	0.049846	0.035942	0.029861	0.039122	0.012324
5	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.103732	0.139031	0.121432	0.103671	0.141534	0.104885	0.123106	0.124964	0.070066
6	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.484773	0.246031	0.352509	0.237177	0.377887	0.45720	0.421882	0.252764	0.784062
7	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.831007	0.750560	0.796191	0.631268	0.833288	0.837424	0.799097	0.745410	0.948315
8	TAXES.....	0.121545	0.194888	0.151273	0.131228	0.157479	0.123931	0.113620	0.139186	0.048146
9	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.004395	-0.004429	-0.004753	-0.003851	-0.004043	-0.003237	-0.003514	-0.005610	-0.002689
10	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.385970	0.146896	0.212733	0.188954	0.318056	0.395712	0.252510	0.173326	0.764904
11	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.554584	0.652546	0.557214	0.576134	0.656101	0.589283	0.505658	0.567895	0.161329
12	FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.793921	1.060386	0.896880	0.788546	0.978961	0.789380	0.841404	0.884474	0.292762
13	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.051938	1.450180	1.239209	1.097905	1.312458	1.095687	1.106256	1.267259	0.412766
14	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.196459	0.204918	0.142056	0.142593	0.162950	0.157111	0.131314	0.148651	0.043822

MODEL 2 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(L*(I-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTION	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 DEPRECIATION	0.112482	0.159944	0.159601	0.259569	0.288714	0.293573	0.220257	0.143652	0.180899	0.308495
2 EDUCATION & HOSP.	0.002141	0.004787	0.004795	0.005439	0.005598	0.003810	0.006391	0.003742	0.003838	0.003352
3 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.045194	0.072543	0.080619	0.126232	0.085284	0.059249	0.099454	0.164995	0.074640	0.043098
4 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.022433	0.048526	0.048139	0.043474	0.064065	0.030485	0.059110	0.034959	0.168406	0.228255
5 FEDERAL REVENUE	0.104534	0.119720	0.119719	0.110134	0.166389	0.087961	0.178885	0.110741	0.149313	0.070440
6 IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.590378	0.328276	0.269160	0.272954	0.223572	0.360565	0.253857	0.434744	0.295943	0.232384
7 TOTAL PRIMARY	0.877161	0.733798	0.680234	0.817803	0.833620	0.835644	0.817956	0.892832	0.873040	0.886025
8 TAXES	0.068914	0.149787	0.162910	0.206930	0.176400	0.111050	0.190591	0.217670	0.262938	0.294483
9 SUBSIDIES	-0.003170	-0.004455	-0.004428	-0.019801	-0.004022	-0.027035	-0.005001	-0.002823	-0.002525	-0.001930
10 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.338397	0.249115	0.200968	0.206023	0.149275	0.148447	0.166124	0.355349	0.115621	0.085740
11 WAGES & SALARIES	0.289010	0.610958	0.628040	0.736443	0.763336	0.463491	0.781314	0.434794	0.489167	0.182090
12 FACTOR INCOMES	0.676834	0.886710	0.869657	0.968700	1.050269	0.872535	1.190570	0.731878	0.883090	0.694547
13 GROSS DOM. PROD.	0.855060	1.191985	1.187739	1.415397	1.511360	1.250119	1.596415	1.090376	1.324399	1.295592
14 EMPLOYMENT	0.067148	0.173990	0.172476	0.208840	0.185045	0.110152	0.264387	0.155560	0.131342	0.056837

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	31	32	33	34
1 DEPRECIATION	0.202412	0.198198	0.188134	0.188930	0.202412	0.198198	0.188134	0.188930
2 EDUCATION & HOSP.	0.005530	0.007471	0.005667	0.008738	0.005530	0.007471	0.005667	0.008738
3 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.106283	0.0994139	0.141283	0.107083	0.106283	0.0994139	0.141283	0.107083
4 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.0084748	0.0084900	0.0055338	0.0048804	0.0084748	0.0084900	0.0055338	0.0048804
5 FEDERAL REVENUE	0.125023	0.160207	0.136817	0.172513	0.125023	0.160207	0.136817	0.172513
6 IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.275314	0.276458	0.254812	0.261428	0.275314	0.276458	0.254812	0.261428
7 TOTAL PRIMARY	0.799337	0.791672	0.784052	0.779197	0.799337	0.791672	0.784052	0.779197
8 TAXES	0.226130	0.197914	0.233245	0.207616	0.226130	0.197914	0.233245	0.207616
9 SUBSIDIES	-0.006035	-0.004706	-0.005992	-0.004206	-0.006035	-0.004706	-0.005992	-0.004206
10 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.178276	0.197944	0.162403	0.184602	0.178276	0.197944	0.162403	0.184602
11 WAGES & SALARIES	0.624900	0.743756	0.679319	0.284264	0.624900	0.743756	0.679319	0.284264
12 FACTOR INCOMES	1.015558	1.306138	1.043529	0.933310	1.015558	1.306138	1.043529	0.933310
13 GROSS DOM. PROD.	1.438062	1.697541	1.458915	0.885651	1.438062	1.697541	1.458915	0.885651
14 EMPLOYMENT	0.280161	0.323147	0.211473	0.101062	0.280161	0.323147	0.211473	0.101062

MODEL 3 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S DRINKS, DIST, BREW
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.066862				0.043973	0.059295	0.399880	0.047074	0.038923	0.040623
2 FORESTRY.....	0.017819	0.061218	0.052932	0.017943	0.004968	0.015428	0.016265	0.007928	0.010328	0.010651
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.002089	0.006797	0.008759	0.003846	0.001810	0.002426	0.002023	0.224795	0.001246	0.001573
4 METAL MINING.....		0.002487	1.004440	0.000734						
5 COAL MINING.....				1.000000						
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.005454	0.005619	0.004899	0.003637	1.007180	0.007028	0.005690	0.004679	0.003399	0.004811
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.011591	0.004182	0.003691	0.001168	0.002617	1.003063	0.005801	0.002046	0.002046	0.002407
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.043532	0.051921	0.045238	0.001539	0.037719	0.050524	1.121816	0.035740	0.025996	0.039223
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.006568	0.007798	0.017023	0.002303	0.005672	0.007601	0.006667	1.007600	0.004216	0.004956
10 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	0.092533	0.034941	0.030286	0.010311	0.025389	0.034101	0.059084	0.024200	1.036860	0.049244
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.013856	0.018866	0.016375	0.005574	0.0113745	0.018442	0.014189	0.012876	0.009223	1.027260
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.006584	0.007159	0.012692	0.002095	0.005147	0.006891	0.005546	0.006363	0.003711	0.004455
13 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.011318	0.012485	0.019732	0.009122	0.008948	0.011635	0.010988	0.011204	0.005593	0.009859
14 PRINTING.....	0.009455	0.008140	0.007396	0.003131	0.006298	0.059890	0.047153	0.019204	0.045282	0.038230
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.009203	0.009230	0.008385	0.009593	0.007817	0.008714	0.011565	0.010463	0.007250	0.013311
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001629	0.005822	0.006932	0.006243	0.010444	0.007799	0.005628	0.013546	0.002018	0.005516
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.005581	0.002251	0.002750	0.000277	0.007015	0.001350	0.001078	0.001388	0.000662	0.001340
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.004223	0.006576	0.007740	0.002022	0.004972	0.006611	0.004992	0.005173	0.002905	0.004249
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.006953	0.005505	0.006231	0.001463	0.005712	0.005063	0.010230	0.003810	0.003093	0.003104
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.059385	0.004891	0.003293	0.001310	0.002692	0.003198	0.004297	0.003076	0.001807	0.002487
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.050987	0.007443	0.006936	0.003831	0.062064	0.051463	0.053242	0.050838	0.035783	0.045750
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.002368	0.002774	0.007951	0.001151	0.002061	0.007710	0.021079	0.005500	0.003738	0.008874
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.103585	0.123196	0.081433	0.031410	0.066421	0.002648	0.003092	0.003794	0.001206	0.001931
24 TRANSP. TRAVELENT.....	0.144633	0.134683	0.168946	0.063266	0.159358	0.076606	0.081708	0.076205	0.042244	0.060346
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.036855	0.043172	0.036108	0.022379	0.029696	0.033582	0.038439	0.176645	0.128619	0.130048
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.037249	0.033487	0.029356	0.041852	0.074605	0.044309	0.036571	0.031776	0.025435	0.044786
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.154610	0.159857	0.160607	0.054481	0.138624	0.160350	0.159157	0.031776	0.019541	0.032886
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.122166	0.079470	0.086375	0.025246	0.066707	0.087303	0.079916	0.125817	0.097864	0.117170
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	0.110100	0.072346	0.105882	0.028850	0.047075	0.057126	0.085965	0.062042	0.036207	0.052543
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.081742	0.097838	0.084919	0.028909	0.071282	0.095591	0.070183	0.0667132	0.043689	0.053864
31 HOTELS, REST.....	0.022856	0.026858	0.023953	0.020330	0.020330	0.027063	0.020400	0.019379	0.014070	0.061232
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.056849	0.067894	0.058965	0.020256	0.049497	0.066124	0.029741	0.047877	0.029011	0.017376
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.025324	0.018415	0.018779	0.048876	0.020612	0.018430	0.049601	0.029290	0.015823	0.043554
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1.043455	1.248916	1.084005	0.369025	0.909931	1.220236	0.895899	0.852214	0.511504	0.781638
35 EDUCATION.....	0.062070	0.061601	0.051040	0.019572	0.046129	0.048164	0.047437	0.042581	0.025153	0.038414
36 HOSPITAL.....	0.015639	0.030214	0.019300	0.007639	0.015402	0.019097	0.014506	0.019097	0.008957	0.014137
37 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.086726	0.192113	0.115162	0.046877	0.090147	0.111401	0.083495	0.084073	0.053048	0.084434
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.091631	0.063183	0.062955	0.023776	0.060822	0.057420	0.065098	0.055849	0.032096	0.048166
39 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.641360	3.778605	3.550889	1.965305	3.139585	3.693162	3.756015	3.293565	2.366448	2.934003

MODEL 3 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)*B)* REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMETAL MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.077941	0.068118	0.050261	0.058455	0.041033	0.049994	0.040557	0.05419	0.044034	0.014634
2 FORESTRY.....	0.005500	0.327418	0.195132	0.018995	0.004666	0.005422	0.005210	0.004255	0.012361	0.001743
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.001567	0.002240	0.001734	0.002385	0.001689	0.002059	0.001669	0.001457	0.001799	0.000601
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	0.004412	0.005983	0.024386	0.007096	0.004322	0.005257	0.004219	0.003821	0.006804	0.001922
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.002523	0.003461	0.002790	0.002940	0.003721	0.002800	0.002148	0.002122	0.005607	0.000930
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FULT.....	0.032650	0.046706	0.036170	0.049667	0.035158	0.042857	0.034757	0.030373	0.037490	0.012540
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.004912	0.007022	0.005437	0.007473	0.005293	0.006451	0.005229	0.004566	0.005638	0.001885
9 MISC. FOODS, NLS.....	0.0024473	0.003278	0.002811	0.003563	0.003698	0.003879	0.033413	0.030443	0.036418	0.008439
10 S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.001909	0.001708	0.013180	0.018143	0.012835	0.015641	0.012682	0.011067	0.013673	0.004568
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	1.0008977	0.007075	0.005140	0.006800	0.004811	0.005852	0.004751	0.004150	0.005131	0.001733
12 SAWMILLS WOOD PR.....	0.007072	1.045127	0.028640	0.011309	0.008163	0.009480	0.010288	0.007389	0.008661	0.002844
13 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	0.011297	0.008131	1.070546	0.081254	0.006406	0.007128	0.005489	0.006147	0.039995	0.002866
14 PRINTING.....	0.007396	0.008971	0.009823	0.00841	0.007510	0.009154	0.007601	0.008138	0.005115	0.002665
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.002632	0.005114	0.006675	0.004264	1.095087	0.004648	0.018117	0.003026	0.003500	0.001907
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001179	0.002148	0.001168	0.001131	0.001992	1.001003	0.000641	0.003586	0.002575	0.000391
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.004277	0.006021	0.004774	0.006320	0.006562	0.005583	1.005056	0.004073	0.005035	0.001900
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.002885	0.004450	0.003478	0.004244	0.003249	0.003724	0.002874	1.018088	0.003619	0.001153
19 NONMET MINERAL PR.....	0.002423	0.003675	0.004010	0.003102	0.002708	0.002834	0.002146	0.022274	1.047755	0.000984
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.037543	0.053060	0.063250	0.047857	0.038286	0.044503	0.037269	0.037609	0.093152	1.016961
21 FERTILIZERS, SOAP.....	0.006875	0.016567	0.005708	0.006788	0.006534	0.020488	0.004957	0.004947	0.005407	0.001829
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.001794	0.002494	0.002093	0.002608	0.001898	0.002336	0.001866	0.001751	0.002130	0.000707
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.056859	0.090392	0.072792	0.073555	0.063945	0.069464	0.052223	0.056299	0.064842	0.024422
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.132714	0.156206	0.156790	0.137564	0.166037	0.161151	0.130444	0.154429	0.193501	0.137427
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.026317	0.037156	0.036149	0.069155	0.030477	0.055545	0.028851	0.032777	0.042380	0.014016
26 E-POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.033713	0.044895	0.067427	0.041734	0.030568	0.037697	0.025844	0.025844	0.089414	0.001607
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.121839	0.157630	0.152475	0.157604	0.141039	1.48312	0.123771	0.124055	0.155820	0.074511
28 ALU. OPERATION.....	0.052905	0.053382	0.057985	0.073724	0.058763	0.068763	0.053791	0.0649849	0.063797	0.001511
29 FINANCER.....	0.056512	0.083262	0.053026	0.065771	0.072104	0.080195	0.055305	0.064968	0.057859	0.025045
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.061734	0.088196	0.068283	0.094024	0.066560	0.081115	0.065770	0.067392	0.070870	0.023607
31 HOTELS, REST.....	0.017536	0.024641	0.019522	0.023889	0.019190	0.022876	0.018536	0.016685	0.020638	0.007801
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.043061	0.061448	0.047659	0.065334	0.046867	0.056540	0.045746	0.046795	0.039600	0.031985
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.019118	0.019118	0.034675	0.022413	0.017793	0.025934	0.018564	0.028992	0.023906	0.060935
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.788044	1.125843	0.871640	1.200235	0.849655	1.035447	0.839569	0.732617	0.904625	0.302370
35 EDUCATION.....	0.036995	0.054333	0.042202	0.045546	0.039066	0.048330	0.036088	0.033320	0.041025	0.014099
36 HOSPITAL.....	0.012010	0.021404	0.016429	0.017199	0.012986	0.015942	0.012386	0.012666	0.014720	0.005474
37 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.068578	0.129598	0.099247	0.097973	0.074345	0.091358	0.070519	0.075188	0.085956	0.032826
38 MUNICIPAL REV.....	0.049318	0.064064	0.051319	0.058823	0.051481	0.063947	0.047376	0.047932	0.055253	0.017119
39 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.839719	3.904921	3.407687	3.668771	3.053576	3.338730	2.856656	2.763201	3.330016	1.824170

MODEL 3 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)/B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL., TELEG.	ELEC. POWER, WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.020958	0.062871	0.046077	0.052697	0.052822	0.035331	0.059643	0.040949	0.044302	0.042202
2 FORESTRY.....	0.006397	0.019698	0.018557	0.006269	0.006194	0.003486	0.006767	0.004876	0.005917	0.007007
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000855	0.001941	0.001863	0.002166	0.002173	0.001451	0.002454	0.001679	0.001822	0.001733
4 COAL MINING.....	0.006177	0.005432	0.004605	0.006074	0.005801	0.064658	0.006212	0.004554	0.004812	0.004694
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.002638	0.002917	0.024979	0.004120	0.004019	0.003187	0.003422	0.003346	0.004319	0.007506
6 MEAT/DAIRY/FRUIT.....	0.017835	0.091354	0.038834	0.045208	0.045293	0.030238	0.051138	0.035147	0.038040	0.036179
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.002680	0.006214	0.005839	0.006790	0.006812	0.004547	0.007690	0.005269	0.005716	0.005441
8 MISC. FOODS, NIES.....	0.012025	0.006214	0.026232	0.030390	0.030492	0.020369	0.034427	0.023564	0.025540	0.024301
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.006492	0.014036	0.014150	0.016436	0.016508	0.011025	0.018640	0.012710	0.013798	0.013122
10 TEXTILES CLOTHING.....	0.002439	0.007704	0.005489	0.006189	0.006317	0.004165	0.007329	0.004769	0.005195	0.004973
11 SAWMILLS WOOD PR.....	0.004671	0.044496	0.048799	0.011475	0.011261	0.008683	0.011358	0.009146	0.011441	0.014997
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	0.025585	0.025570	0.011724	0.008021	0.007909	0.010995	0.010147	0.007998	0.006823	0.006726
13 PRINTING.....	0.003076	0.009126	0.009419	0.010377	0.017072	0.006409	0.013613	0.007998	0.016139	0.008203
14 METAL FABRIC.....	0.001882	0.006271	0.025978	0.006872	0.004205	0.008006	0.003657	0.003538	0.003586	0.006419
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001310	0.001628	0.001876	0.000798	0.000724	0.001240	0.000997	0.000875	0.001549	0.000923
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.002353	0.003050	0.005218	0.008891	0.005840	0.003978	0.006694	0.004558	0.004883	0.004604
17 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.001870	0.003840	0.014577	0.004359	0.008628	0.004216	0.004473	0.003495	0.003890	0.005032
18 NONMET MINERAL PR.....	0.001654	0.002937	0.040042	0.004403	0.004677	0.004081	0.003541	0.003920	0.004199	0.008974
19 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.025165	0.003959	0.040648	0.097435	0.040994	0.091686	0.052822	0.032840	0.036198	0.034532
20 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	1.047269	0.021640	0.13016	0.007268	0.006580	0.004952	0.007146	0.006222	0.003668	0.006369
21 MISC. MANUF.....	0.001050	1.002164	0.002190	0.002786	0.002529	0.001733	0.002924	0.002002	0.002329	0.002111
22 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.040968	0.070993	1.067634	0.110981	0.118428	0.104627	0.087017	0.099748	0.106645	0.235086
23 TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT.....	0.078044	0.160175	0.188351	0.185610	0.151996	0.124606	0.205674	0.129172	0.124673	0.105058
24 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.18971	0.037507	0.032371	0.030179	0.041119	0.024398	0.061319	0.031370	0.038910	0.024454
25 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.072178	0.039846	0.029250	0.035446	0.043470	0.026144	0.043321	0.032802	0.030197	0.028294
26 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.066425	0.141748	0.169415	0.157100	0.138156	0.109033	0.167881	0.105430	0.119226	0.115940
27 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.028450	0.062520	0.069603	0.129484	0.068953	0.047672	0.078852	0.053658	0.058182	0.056070
28 FINANCE.....	0.049289	0.071078	0.102227	0.101932	0.109569	0.051504	0.125043	0.119886	0.139350	0.062291
29 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.033648	0.072609	0.073379	0.085238	0.085612	0.057171	0.096668	0.065913	0.071554	0.106808
30 HOTELS, REST.....	0.009634	0.020679	0.021229	0.036645	0.023932	0.016257	0.027433	0.018598	0.020083	0.018986
31 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.023782	0.051062	0.051527	0.063716	0.061525	0.040560	0.070069	0.045906	0.052588	0.047120
32 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.017827	0.024724	0.029783	0.029084	0.033699	0.016112	0.047631	0.018433	0.036779	0.015326
33 EDUCATION.....	0.429516	0.926865	0.936694	1.088079	1.092854	0.729798	1.233979	0.841392	0.913399	0.868645
34 HOSPITAL.....	0.023690	0.045909	0.047437	0.055048	0.057896	0.032292	0.058665	0.057549	0.113140	0.139676
35 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.008548	0.014700	0.015930	0.023088	0.017463	0.011703	0.019866	0.028000	0.079341	0.014552
36 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.051836	0.084578	0.093371	0.142868	0.100106	0.068183	0.115215	0.184221	0.098429	0.069379
37 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	0.030111	0.061668	0.062375	0.063803	0.079903	0.040700	0.076699	0.060012	0.188429	0.247215
39	2.179286	3.289079	3.390675	3.697335	3.511523	2.828061	3.830421	3.109354	3.375592	3.362385

MODEL 3 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INV(I-J-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.054860	0.068104	0.056331	0.077473	0.059902	0.071279	0.056604	0.057568
2 FORESTRY.....	0.010466	0.007480	0.008213	0.007460	0.009903	0.007415	0.010481	0.009765
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.002248	0.002787	0.002308	0.003194	0.002454	0.002670	0.002263	0.002369
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	0.013468	0.006946	0.006169	0.006718	0.010880	0.010357	0.007112	0.009535
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.003908	0.003623	0.003757	0.003465	0.007555	0.003649	0.011165	0.013539
7 MEAT DAIRY & FILL.....	0.046992	0.059509	0.048549	0.066462	0.051534	0.064839	0.048735	0.049750
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.007048	0.008735	0.007237	0.010004	0.007689	0.008864	0.007162	0.007470
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.031555	0.039389	0.032396	0.044796	0.034449	0.037592	0.031878	0.033089
10 S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.017059	0.021161	0.017504	0.024282	0.018647	0.017521	0.016793	0.017741
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.006623	0.007975	0.006600	0.009043	0.007015	0.007027	0.006460	0.006867
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.024059	0.013418	0.011485	0.012465	0.021236	0.013252	0.023462	0.019626
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	0.008977	0.009407	0.018732	0.009761	0.010263	0.009071	0.009785	0.009843
14 PRINTING.....	0.018758	0.011139	0.016358	0.009742	0.023463	0.013691	0.016890	0.018144
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.004384	0.003624	0.005280	0.003424	0.007932	0.004063	0.010729	0.007649
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001778	0.000927	0.000859	0.000715	0.001691	0.003215	0.002159	0.002035
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.006249	0.007397	0.006279	0.008304	0.006398	0.006167	0.006245	0.006356
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.004601	0.004765	0.003872	0.005099	0.006964	0.005576	0.007969	0.006523
19 NONMETAL MINERAL PR.....	0.004159	0.005302	0.004113	0.003450	0.010734	0.004263	0.014985	0.010045
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.073496	0.051045	0.045529	0.052018	0.056473	0.048023	0.050874	0.061532
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.009389	0.010455	0.007897	0.008788	0.009528	0.007725	0.009425	0.008674
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.003375	0.004289	0.010145	0.003361	0.003548	0.009213	0.003626	0.003701
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.103189	0.089088	0.102580	0.082516	0.279005	0.103054	0.394051	0.261459
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT.....	0.221635	0.162998	0.153002	0.133049	0.152455	0.125243	0.171547	0.177178
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.068247	0.043359	0.225498	0.038105	0.036059	0.032979	0.037144	0.038432
26 POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.087654	0.049954	0.042768	0.038678	0.045472	0.062607	0.041638	0.058981
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.157257	0.174097	0.151829	0.189092	0.171999	0.163476	0.160442	0.162448
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.074767	0.085290	0.072492	0.094042	0.082069	0.070879	0.074958	0.083493
29 FINANCER E.....	0.130106	0.116953	0.098777	0.095555	0.076509	0.062865	0.076347	0.078407
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.088468	0.109736	0.090766	0.125931	0.096701	0.090775	0.087073	0.091996
31 HOTELS, REST.....	1.025555	0.030250	0.023280	0.034026	0.028461	0.024897	0.024817	0.026738
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.087676	1.081424	0.064124	0.086341	0.067443	0.066854	0.061330	0.064268
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.057120	0.021530	1.023241	0.018261	0.023897	0.019407	0.027594	0.024813
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1.129310	1.400801	1.158638	1.607530	1.234406	1.158765	1.111498	1.174344
35 EDUCATION.....	0.074001	0.055830	0.066226	0.053056	0.046475	0.041670	0.215476	0.562025
36 HOSPITAL.....	0.021228	0.019435	0.025888	0.020978	0.017423	0.015787	0.153223	0.027993
37 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.125055	0.109128	0.160690	0.117057	0.098831	0.088823	1.093327	0.096630
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.104627	0.071618	0.080537	0.062908	0.057181	0.050870	0.138017	1.055694
39 TOTAL OF IPL I.....	3.909843	3.968960	4.011173	3.131142	3.883128	3.534421	4.223280	4.346714

MODEL 3 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - (V*Q*JNV(I-J*(I-U)*)) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT IND. S. OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEV.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	DEPRECIATION	0.243808	0.237912	0.412657	0.259307	0.269379	0.202268	0.184165	0.123659	0.211530
2	FEDERAL REVENUE	0.121161	0.162264	0.054081	0.120707	0.175483	0.120394	0.089465	0.154564	0.154564
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.335354	0.327909	0.296083	0.443186	0.296354	0.303909	0.265893	0.645515	0.427987
4	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.703725	0.733981	0.676048	0.909925	0.660041	0.626571	0.572402	0.858639	0.794083
5	TAXES	0.219568	0.291258	0.212678	0.087551	0.186985	0.207287	0.178703	0.097001	0.150857
6	SUBSIDIES	-0.030946	-0.004577	-0.007214	-0.002574	-0.005487	-0.017273	-0.005389	-0.003978	-0.003978
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.236823	0.199498	0.212952	0.127814	0.194597	0.208588	0.213833	0.524695	0.287908
8	WAGES & SALARIES	0.549072	0.828733	0.750908	0.306978	0.778909	0.632248	0.612755	0.394694	0.544724
9	FACTOR INCOMES	1.141879	1.364477	1.164722	0.682910	0.987726	0.994719	0.929099	0.658251	0.977146
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.	1.577708	1.894965	1.608095	1.180542	1.428526	1.361403	1.273072	0.875372	1.335551
11	EMPLOYMENT	0.291987	0.256072	0.410328	0.074555	0.202000	0.181037	0.224043	0.1113245	0.145058

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP, PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	DEPRECIATION	0.158863	0.228776	0.214765	0.201164	0.203748	0.203461	0.172311	0.270153	0.082092
2	FEDERAL REVENUE	0.111864	0.163494	0.164903	0.119594	0.161191	0.119713	0.137705	0.142361	0.053336
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.523428	0.309075	0.359863	0.278421	0.428773	0.484235	0.459623	0.297794	0.800249
4	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.800956	0.701347	0.739532	0.599179	0.793712	0.807410	0.769640	0.710309	0.935678
5	TAXES	0.141496	0.227259	0.176263	0.193226	0.152515	0.183737	0.143834	0.162394	0.056468
6	SUBSIDIES	-0.004970	-0.005357	-0.004743	-0.004464	-0.004799	-0.003809	-0.004071	-0.006271	-0.002928
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.410093	0.185946	0.242884	0.272112	0.214684	0.349797	0.419754	0.201351	0.774943
8	WAGES & SALARIES	0.643357	0.795850	0.667883	0.885328	0.670767	0.772876	0.591674	0.670832	0.198168
9	FACTOR INCOMES	0.918429	1.262399	1.054641	0.921341	1.142803	0.913380	0.962518	1.029194	0.344666
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.	1.213815	1.713077	1.442167	1.294137	1.525486	1.256863	1.263798	1.455460	0.480298
11	EMPLOYMENT	0.221337	0.245217	0.173170	0.230903	0.169130	0.181906	0.155497	0.177561	0.054182

	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	ELEC. POWER, WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
21	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	DEPRECIATION	0.124907	0.182280	0.183320	0.290650	0.316291	0.249477	0.180073	0.226139	0.359295
2	FEDERAL REVENUE	0.1114839	0.138242	0.137592	0.135963	0.101687	0.203137	0.140991	0.186397	0.111907
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.616833	0.376119	0.319889	0.339328	0.282460	0.316527	0.511635	0.389538	0.336590
4	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.856580	0.696641	0.640802	0.765942	0.787984	0.769172	0.832699	0.802074	0.807793
5	TAXES	0.082482	0.174452	0.189020	0.240925	0.206746	0.222909	0.256721	0.310910	0.347963
6	SUBSIDIES	-0.003560	-0.005167	-0.005181	-0.020774	-0.004899	-0.002562	-0.003939	-0.003945	-0.003529
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.354788	0.278946	0.225351	0.247005	0.186011	0.205181	0.402372	0.151343	0.151343
8	WAGES & SALARIES	0.349307	0.720814	0.744206	0.886752	0.544776	0.924968	0.607169	0.708497	0.429215
9	FACTOR INCOMES	0.761690	1.040774	1.032785	1.180964	0.986832	0.976417	0.976417	1.186922	1.034672
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.	0.965519	1.392335	1.399940	1.691761	1.758186	1.858736	1.409268	1.720025	1.838397
11	EMPLOYMENT	0.084061	0.204756	0.205034	0.251146	0.222929	0.132990	0.204136	0.191719	0.124391

MODEL 3 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1 DEPRECIATION.....	0.237663	0.225695	0.224542	0.216129	0.188973	0.174769	0.180270	0.188123
2 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.154196	0.183376	0.167029	0.195203	0.157750	0.145097	0.149836	0.152622
3 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.349882	0.336077	0.332191	0.321062	0.370613	0.381147	0.375113	0.378811
4 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.741741	0.745148	0.723763	0.732395	0.717336	0.701014	0.705220	0.719557
5 TAXES.....	0.264407	0.228784	0.272833	0.238589	0.200060	0.181002	0.187908	0.193827
6 SUBSIDIES.....	0.001146	-0.001893	0.007139	-0.005090	0.005158	-0.005386	0.005327	0.005877
7 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.224665	0.235219	0.210184	0.221917	0.237387	0.279615	0.225459	0.239095
8 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.796393	0.880558	0.854911	0.420659	1.037498	0.986862	0.823771	0.908723
9 FACTOR INCOMES.....	1.255698	1.498187	1.291165	0.685227	1.359221	1.250814	1.180195	1.242203
10 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.750622	1.947073	1.781412	1.134852	1.743095	1.601198	1.543045	1.618276
11 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.328005	0.361587	0.260791	0.139548	0.286327	0.356010	0.233247	0.246072

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF, J*, IMPORT COEF, U=M/(Q-X+M)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	MFIALS	COAL	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	SDRINKS, DIST.BREW
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.000000	0.063250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	0.922411	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	1.000000	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	1.000000	1.000000	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.989779	--	0.000094	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.009311	1.000000	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.999906	--
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.000910	--	--	1.000000
10 S.DRINK,DIST.BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	0.014340	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 NONMET MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 FERT,PAIN,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 TRANSP.TRAVELENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 FINANCE,RE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	0.209670	0.033986	0.016398	0.504307	0.182527	--	0.419618	0.048919	0.322321	0.272645

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF, J*, IMPORT COEF, U = M/(Q-X + M)

	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	FERT.PAINT & SOAP PR.	MISC. MFG. PROD.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO,TEL, TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	0.000244	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.001327	0.014489	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16	METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	0.008822	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21	PETROLEUM REF.....	0.998673	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22	FERT.PAINT,SOAP.....	--	0.985267	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	MISC. MANUF.....	--	0.991178	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24	CONSTRUCTION.....	--	1.000000	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--	--
25	TRANSP.TRAVEL/ENT.....	--	--	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--	--
26	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	--	--	--
27	E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000	1.000000	--
28	DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.000000
31	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
36	TOTAL IMPORTS.....	0.111321	0.414166	--	--	--	0.004846	--	--	0.008338

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - MARKET SHARE COEF, J*, IMPORT COEF, U = M/(Q-X+M)

	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES
	31	32	33	34
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.055383	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--
10 SDRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--
13 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--
16 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--
22 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--
23 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--
25 TRANSP. TRAVELENT.....	--	--	--	--
26 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--
27 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--
30 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.944617	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
32 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	1.000000	1.000000
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	--

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NON-METALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S-DRINKS DIST. BEV.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	0.016433	0.000882	--	--	--	0.415875	0.001668	0.018291	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	0.007729	--	--	0.015479	--	0.000009	0.000048	0.000001	--
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.507356	--	--
4	METALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	COAL	0.000228	--	0.000228	--	0.001800	0.000254	0.000169	0.000017	0.000099
6	NON-METAL QUARRIES	0.007747	0.008180	--	--	0.000022	0.000137	0.001475	0.000547	0.000071
7	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	--	--	--	--	--	0.012116	0.003180	0.014837	0.006261
8	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	0.127805	0.017653	--	--	--	0.000247	--	0.003609	--
9	MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	0.010961	0.001190	0.003930	0.057369
10	S-DRINKS, DIST. BEV.	--	--	--	--	--	0.000321	0.000160	0.001603	0.012211
11	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	0.003948	0.041841	--	--	0.001284	0.000749	0.000775	0.004125	--
12	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.	0.000922	0.023813	0.005340	0.015875	0.002539	0.002741	0.007775	0.03123	0.003123
13	PULP, PAPER & PROD.	0.003733	0.000395	0.000298	0.000002	0.033467	0.038926	0.020597	0.032889	0.005710
14	PRINTING	--	--	0.000527	0.000531	0.000529	0.0003480	0.002463	0.003048	--
15	IRON, STEEL PROD.	--	0.000175	0.0005780	0.028225	0.000078	--	--	0.000077	--
16	FABRIC, METAL PROD.	0.015949	0.018848	0.015492	0.017557	0.031107	0.007899	0.010022	0.000213	0.020825
17	MACH. & EQUIPT.	0.014621	0.047141	0.092431	0.082205	0.028327	0.008015	0.009746	0.009779	0.016760
18	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	0.018059	0.000029	0.007727	--	--	--	--	--
19	ELECTRICAL EQ.	--	0.002451	--	0.007727	0.000853	0.0005330	--	0.001513	--
20	NONMET. MINERAL PR.	0.006632	0.01107	0.000343	0.000208	--	--	--	0.000035	0.000005
21	PETROLEUM PROD.	0.018799	0.017856	0.032386	0.008860	0.018096	0.007048	0.005729	0.010240	0.011271
22	FERT. PAINT, SOAP	0.059109	0.000627	0.001076	0.000903	0.001300	0.000003	0.000009	0.001438	0.006584
23	MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	0.007173	--	--	--	0.000785	0.001791	--	--
24	CONSTRUCTION	0.028808	0.004608	0.021629	0.016336	0.004940	0.0005695	0.010723	0.004229	0.004455
25	TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.	0.028605	0.013328	0.052343	0.025498	0.045433	0.060321	0.048590	0.046651	0.046651
26	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	0.004206	0.001639	0.0003569	0.001494	0.002872	0.003905	0.000590	0.058553	0.008533
27	E-POWER, WATER, GAS	0.006221	0.001161	0.061135	0.0041820	0.021536	0.008477	0.009390	0.006294	0.012744
28	DISTRIBUTION	0.023790	0.006865	0.012479	0.021297	0.034556	0.007017	0.007017	0.030570	0.017242
29	AUTO OPERATION	0.048732	0.006035	0.005239	0.002991	0.011699	0.000211	0.000343	0.000922	0.000922
30	FINANCER, E.	0.049397	0.018802	0.041384	0.003477	0.007581	0.011570	0.009698	0.011959	0.018846
31	DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	PERSONAL SERVICES	0.000093	0.000464	0.000170	--	0.000265	0.000495	0.000921	0.000789	0.001293
34	BUSINESS SERVICES	0.009240	0.001565	0.001298	0.016342	0.011092	0.007618	0.009919	0.014387	0.030548
35	TOTAL INTER. INPUT	0.482519	0.135790	0.353993	0.328702	0.297474	0.231458	0.676796	0.289305	0.314413
36	TAXES	0.030230	0.067342	0.028805	0.034667	0.018033	0.025855	0.008606	0.009203	0.022572
37	SUBSIDIES	-0.032393	--	-0.007161	--	--	-0.001978	--	--	--
38	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.007456	0.001343	0.005612	0.059542	0.011382	0.019402	0.018046	0.379639	0.108975
39	WAGES & SALARIES	0.100660	0.440184	0.274116	0.236852	0.631183	0.229197	0.152734	0.170766	0.203253
40	UNINCORP. BUSINC.	0.315481	0.124226	0.213945	--	--	0.002195	0.017835	0.016166	0.000781
41	PROFIT, RENT, INT.	0.018826	0.197688	0.069930	0.221619	-0.015802	0.266326	0.052138	0.106165	0.298648
42	DEPRECIATION	0.077222	0.073146	0.060760	0.118620	0.074066	0.027730	0.021941	0.021652	0.051357
43	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	0.434489	0.693016	0.554987	0.238632	0.611454	0.465787	0.256594	0.2814664	0.367413
44	EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	-0.003086	0.067344	0.028060	0.024767	0.009920	0.023297	0.006637	0.007875	0.021740
46	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.029401	0.000772	0.009432	0.006453	0.009472	0.004324	0.008695	0.004825	0.011423
47	FEDERAL REVENUE	-0.028001	0.005454	-0.004614	0.017174	0.040744	0.010861	0.012121	0.021501	0.066659
48	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.007456	0.024478	0.005612	0.262674	0.015309	0.033695	0.018046	0.433075	0.166995
49	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.517481	0.864210	0.646007	0.671299	0.702526	0.768542	0.323204	0.710695	0.685587
50	FACTOR INCOMES	0.434967	0.722378	0.557991	0.458470	0.615381	0.652241	0.271816	0.293098	0.502683
51	GROSS DOM. PROD	0.510025	0.862867	0.640395	0.611757	0.750184	0.750184	0.305158	0.331057	0.576612
52	EMPLOYMENT	0.161965	0.126246	0.306414	0.035358	0.130930	0.046991	0.075929	0.045281	0.044822
53	TOTAL OUTPUT	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INPUT COEFFICIENTS OF INDUSTRIES B* & OF FINAL EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES D*E*

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	0.011420	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2	0.011420	0.300330	0.207266	--	--	0.000004	0.000073	0.000009	0.000797	
3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
4	--	--	--	0.132991	--	--	--	--	--	
5	--	0.000009	0.012117	0.082761	--	0.000493	0.001929	--	0.002008	
6	--	--	0.000324	0.010394	--	0.000992	--	--	0.069720	
7	0.001347	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
9	--	0.000699	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
11	0.135675	0.007148	0.000579	0.000357	--	0.000004	0.000377	--	--	
12	0.000328	0.064434	0.023037	0.000033	0.000217	0.002145	0.021503	0.000752	0.000797	
13	0.000825	0.000825	0.057792	0.009644	0.000066	0.002338	0.000319	0.000319	0.002892	
14	0.000722	0.000310	0.000174	0.030714	0.000015	0.000239	0.000523	0.000389	0.000063	
15	--	0.000690	0.000112	0.000112	0.000112	0.153576	0.012831	0.000489	0.006640	
16	0.001416	0.004754	0.011677	0.011677	0.114137	0.041218	0.071042	0.018108	0.001281	
17	0.027881	0.024542	0.011252	0.010396	0.030468	0.023586	0.005933	0.047376	0.033308	
18	--	--	--	--	--	0.136447	0.136447	--	--	
19	--	0.001192	--	--	0.027273	0.000137	0.010125	0.049529	--	
20	0.004384	0.007098	0.026452	0.003551	0.027589	0.007157	0.003587	0.004573	0.045816	
21	0.007898	0.015432	0.000103	0.000219	0.0004685	0.002332	0.017302	0.000908	0.000107	
22	--	--	--	0.000013	--	--	--	0.000048	--	
23	0.006684	0.003352	0.002141	0.000684	0.056091	0.003254	0.002129	0.005206	0.007200	
24	0.055760	0.037729	0.052817	0.026073	0.105794	0.0081895	0.024963	0.056360	0.009249	
25	0.012000	0.004742	0.0005392	0.0039856	0.004187	0.0006920	0.005113	0.0008738	0.0008299	
26	0.012037	0.014984	0.004802	0.0007936	0.0007936	0.011001	0.006970	0.007156	0.026019	
27	0.012037	0.014984	0.004802	0.0007936	0.0007936	0.011001	0.006970	0.007156	0.026019	
28	0.012037	0.014984	0.004802	0.0007936	0.0007936	0.011001	0.006970	0.007156	0.026019	
29	0.000180	0.000268	0.000118	0.000613	0.026147	0.042034	0.038650	0.025830	0.038848	
30	0.011862	0.024349	0.005913	0.013318	0.0003291	0.000145	0.0003291	0.000174	0.001359	
31	--	--	--	--	0.002705	0.019313	0.024162	0.030318	0.009396	
32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
33	0.000751	0.000449	0.000088	0.000527	0.000301	0.0001253	0.000450	0.000778	0.000125	
34	0.014334	0.003361	0.016709	0.006685	0.004159	0.005001	0.027779	0.014653	0.007939	
35	0.345240	0.530959	0.507692	0.256403	0.539383	0.504908	0.304095	0.272479	0.471216	

	PETROLEUM REF.	FERT.PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL	RADIO,TEL, TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBU-TN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	--	--	0.005872	0.000293	--	--	--	0.000022	--	--
FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
METALS.....	--	--	--	--	0.000368	--	--	--	--	--
COAL.....	--	0.000133	--	--	0.000197	--	0.094838	--	--	--
NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	0.001878	0.000154	0.020290	--	--	--	--	--	--
MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	0.000004	0.053958	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	0.000751	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S DRINK, DIST BREV.....	--	--	0.023335	0.001098	0.000195	0.001067	0.000105	0.001987	--	--
TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	0.000106	0.049349	0.083820	0.000277	0.000090	--	0.000944	--	0.002379
SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	0.000001	0.000092	0.020173	0.003646	0.000783	--	0.002636	0.002641	--	--
PULP,PAPER & PROD.....	0.000330	0.000954	0.000688	--	0.000185	0.008581	0.000441	--	--	0.005744
PRINTING.....	0.000072	0.020207	0.000719	0.029005	0.002744	--	--	--	--	--
IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	0.0009416	0.008274	0.062046	0.005883	0.000324	0.008632	0.000119	0.000497	--
FABRIC, METAL PROD.....	0.001189	0.022456	0.017473	0.021231	0.000311	0.001242	0.005283	0.009715	0.004783	0.018938
MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.003878	--	--	--	0.033331	--	--	--	--	--
TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	0.024117	0.000180	0.009526	0.001259	0.000019	--	--
ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	0.077332	--	--	--	--	--	--
NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	0.006893	0.002484	--	0.055216	0.000018	0.056131	0.004942	--	0.000331
PETROLEUM PROD.....	0.001549	0.064236	0.018407	0.012717	0.001211	0.000016	0.000320	0.000089	0.001615	--
FERT.PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	0.000315	--	0.000045	--	--	--
MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	--	0.000673	0.028048	0.050673	0.003699	0.008057	0.014980
CONSTRUCTION.....	0.007350	0.005444	0.005852	0.000673	0.019644	0.050182	0.046269	0.087416	0.022983	0.022983
TRANSP.TRAVELENT.....	0.046959	0.040998	0.051043	0.079708	0.061267	0.050182	0.046269	0.087416	0.005803	0.010446
RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	0.003694	0.005060	0.011375	0.001015	0.013168	0.011095	0.002717	0.018013	0.007558	0.001804
E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	0.007958	0.033885	0.023037	0.000699	0.004314	0.014275	0.003361	0.010084	--	0.005176
DISTRIBUTION.....	0.019129	0.018656	0.020481	0.050343	0.021851	0.003365	0.009436	0.008549	--	0.000022
AUTO OPERATION.....	--	0.000292	0.001345	0.008948	0.064362	0.001213	0.000218	0.000218	--	0.069215
FINANCERE.....	0.015086	0.019019	0.018325	0.048311	0.050380	0.049183	0.009906	0.054577	0.084477	--
DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	0.019770	--	--	--	--	--
HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	0.003628	0.002054	0.000689	0.002595	--	0.001467
PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.000180	0.000239	0.000544	0.000296	0.003628	0.021506	0.004085	0.028820	0.006519	0.015120
BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.003135	0.012359	0.015584	0.011946	0.009098	--	--	--	--	0.168606
TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	0.110509	0.295078	0.348469	0.537535	0.368879	0.201985	0.297045	0.234730	0.151433	0.168606

	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	--	0.041840	--	2.561033	0.000391	0.000864	0.000670
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	--	--	0.000735	--	3.504107	--	0.000014	--
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	0.002284	--	--	--	--	--
4	METALS	--	--	--	--	--	-2.446783	0.010249	0.000839	0.000137
5	COAL	0.006951	--	--	0.004639	--	-1.230858	0.000048	0.000353	0.000353
6	NONMETAL QUARRIES	--	--	--	0.000368	--	-0.540227	0.000048	0.001530	0.000854
7	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	--	0.002334	--	0.076897	--	-0.294219	0.006839	0.000219	0.000219
8	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	--	--	0.008627	--	-0.364459	0.000497	0.000385	0.000219
9	MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	--	0.039425	--	-0.144162	0.001437	0.000329	0.000329
10	S.D.RINK, DIST. BEV.	--	--	--	0.024007	--	-0.041898	--	--	--
11	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	0.001504	--	--	0.047505	--	-0.149713	0.001070	0.001069	0.000695
12	SAXMILL, WOOD PROD	0.035017	--	--	0.009224	--	-0.764380	0.004759	0.001957	0.000822
13	PULP-PAPER & PROD	0.000424	--	--	0.002091	--	0.067980	0.000001	0.000001	--
14	PRINTING	0.004932	--	--	0.001523	--	-0.030945	0.000290	0.000191	0.013406
15	IRON-STEEL PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	0.238903	--	--	--
16	FABRIC, METAL PROD.	--	--	--	0.004153	--	-0.359546	0.003224	0.000488	0.000325
17	MACH. & EQUIPT.	0.021360	--	--	0.000307	--	-0.081635	0.007834	0.006137	0.018683
18	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	--	0.047671	--	-0.084729	0.073460	0.002445	0.002445
19	ELECTRICAL EQ.	--	--	--	0.006557	--	0.061643	0.032966	0.004361	0.000206
20	NONMET. MINERAL PR.	--	--	--	0.001513	--	-0.109829	0.000214	0.000137	0.000137
21	PEL. PETROLEUM PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	0.086200	0.004097	0.006141	0.006141
22	FERT. PAINT SOAP	--	--	--	0.026517	--	0.309691	0.000928	0.000198	0.000480
23	MISC. MFG. PROD.	0.031160	--	--	0.002036	--	0.069502	0.000000	0.000000	0.000140
24	CONSTRUCTION	0.063486	--	--	0.001396	--	--	0.088546	0.000811	0.000736
25	TRANSP. TRAVEL	0.023124	--	--	0.001582	--	--	0.003852	0.001970	0.001970
26	RADIO, TV, TELEPH.	0.047422	--	--	0.001878	--	--	0.003344	0.004548	0.004548
27	ELECTRICITY	0.013381	--	--	0.007793	--	--	0.015383	0.000928	0.000928
28	DISTRIBUTION	0.001786	--	--	0.005576	--	--	0.002274	0.001580	0.001497
29	AUTO OPERATION	0.054185	--	--	0.004777	--	--	0.000114	0.003852	0.011429
30	FINANCER. SVCS.	--	--	--	0.096352	--	--	--	--	--
31	DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	0.001148	--	--	0.001614	0.001325	0.001325
32	HOTELS, REST.	0.027485	--	--	0.002084	--	--	0.001976	0.006480	0.017348
33	PERSONAL SERVICES	0.038711	--	--	0.001619	--	--	--	--	--
34	BUSINESS SERVICES	--	--	--	0.790920	1.000000	1.000000	0.306658	0.385415	0.617353
35	TOTAL INTER. INPUT	0.179799	0.392200	0.152840	0.475374	1.000000	1.000000	0.306658	0.385415	0.617353
36	TAXES	0.196508	0.062735	0.006121	0.063569	0.126626	--	--	--	--
37	SUBSIDIES	--	--	--	-0.006805	--	--	--	--	--
38	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.020419	0.029524	0.016586	0.082454	--	--	0.009684	0.006007	0.013505
39	WAGES & SALARIES	0.251615	0.414005	0.231230	--	--	--	0.683658	0.608578	0.208859
40	UNINCORP. BUS. INC.	0.165310	0.271659	0.103773	--	--	--	--	--	--
41	PROFIT, RENT, INT.	0.376828	0.059217	0.104750	0.102698	--	--	--	--	--
42	DEPRECIATION	0.246865	0.048505	0.021102	0.013577	--	--	--	--	--
43	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	0.324285	0.460164	0.777433	0.402164	--	--	--	--	0.160284
44	EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	0.007562	--	--	0.683658	0.608578	0.268105
45	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.027866	0.003121	0.049623	0.054598	--	--	--	--	--
46	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.035914	0.005551	0.003803	0.003803	--	--	--	--	--
47	FEDERAL REVENUE	0.004415	0.001045	0.000987	0.000987	--	--	--	--	--
48	IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.052543	0.030936	0.029524	0.039037	0.082454	--	0.009684	0.006007	0.114543
49	TOTAL PRIMARY	0.820201	0.607801	0.847160	0.524627	0.209080	--	0.693342	0.614585	0.382647
50	FACTOR INCOMES	0.376828	0.476142	0.790414	0.437701	--	--	0.683658	0.608578	0.369142
51	GROSS DOM. PROD.	0.820201	0.587382	0.817636	0.508041	0.126626	--	0.683658	0.608578	0.369142
52	EMPLOYMENT	--	0.161076	0.253362	0.089542	--	--	0.113910	0.116630	0.041614
53	TOTAL OUTPUT	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEW.
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.015393	0.000732	0.000384	0.000084	0.001123	0.000340	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
2 FORESTRY.....	0.008815	1.000270	0.002950	0.001088	0.015958	0.000788	0.000566	0.005294	0.008696	0.005190
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000174	0.000000	1.008451	0.000001	0.000001	0.000000	0.000528	0.503265	0.001824	0.000092
4 METAL MINING.....	0.000130	0.000338	0.000068	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
5 COAL MINING.....	0.001076	0.000393	0.000302	0.005341	1.004219	0.003675	0.001883	0.001372	0.001093	0.001673
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.009002	0.000444	0.005496	0.000696	0.000000	1.000269	0.000667	0.000667	0.000958	0.000358
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.000840	0.000003	0.000236	0.000007	0.000005	0.000006	1.069241	0.002134	0.009401	0.004266
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.000348	0.000001	0.016934	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.001058	1.008473	0.003655	0.000185
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.000373	0.000066	0.000001	0.000009	0.000101	0.000042	0.000369	0.000005	0.001225	0.000562
10 S. DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.000117	0.000000	0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000003	0.000439	0.000300	0.000625	0.000044
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.000623	0.000091	0.005823	0.000017	0.000020	0.000012	0.000439	0.000300	0.000625	0.000044
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.000183	0.000816	0.000976	0.000310	0.000717	0.001636	0.000550	0.000736	0.000827	0.001911
13 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.007024	0.000169	0.000284	0.000000	0.000421	0.003189	0.003168	0.000419	0.005506	0.001012
14 PRINTING.....	0.002985	0.000684	0.001034	0.003488	0.002235	0.002623	0.000899	0.004419	0.005899	0.001012
15 IRON, STEEL MILLS.....	0.001968	0.000577	0.001028	0.003504	0.012387	0.001324	0.001266	0.001148	0.000384	0.001033
16 METAL FABRIC.....	0.009820	0.004480	0.010450	0.009327	0.010076	0.016274	0.000845	0.011077	0.001217	0.011333
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000928	0.001409	0.002258	0.004216	0.003791	0.001377	0.000816	0.001644	0.000559	0.000893
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000574	0.000226	0.000566	0.000732	0.000448	0.000667	0.000698	0.000438	0.000723	0.000685
19 ELECTRICAL TO.....	0.000301	0.000482	0.000744	0.000465	0.000234	0.000348	0.001433	0.000516	0.000463	0.001332
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000407	0.000630	0.000278	0.001109	0.000948	0.000314	0.000178	0.000614	0.000381	0.001332
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.022158	0.017140	0.051724	0.035793	0.012872	0.021070	0.020256	0.035080	0.015282	0.015572
22 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.036489	0.000230	0.000779	0.001058	0.000961	0.001000	0.013058	0.000722	0.001738	0.004319
23 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000143	0.000032	0.000594	0.000118	0.000100	0.000128	0.000857	0.000458	0.000158	0.000309
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.033948	0.018703	0.007877	0.027422	0.021120	0.000844	0.021464	0.017405	0.008268	0.008406
25 TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT.....	0.053213	0.020105	0.052844	0.068678	0.038262	0.0007182	0.008432	0.008594	0.007594	0.004803
26 RADIO, TEL, TELEGR.....	0.010752	0.013137	0.006986	0.007198	0.005237	0.007182	0.012893	0.013337	0.012654	0.017668
27 POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.011860	0.000198	0.000239	0.062861	0.043524	0.003871	0.015526	0.015526	0.009644	0.015526
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.003004	0.000238	0.000288	0.018301	0.016746	0.013338	0.008432	0.008432	0.008432	0.008432
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.053467	0.000571	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
30 FINANCIAL SERVICES.....	0.068965	0.024669	0.052565	0.013704	0.018284	0.016033	0.047250	0.043479	0.023916	0.030155
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS, REST.....	0.000118	0.000397	0.001048	0.001357	0.000556	0.001145	0.001947	0.001648	0.001501	0.001947
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.000074	0.000061	0.000448	0.000643	0.000327	0.000648	0.001319	0.001319	0.001319	0.001319
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.015188	0.003116	0.004486	0.018973	0.010899	0.013401	0.017062	0.014270	0.018555	0.034597
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.495968	1.128461	1.296768	1.300305	1.237097	1.235540	1.866339	1.841825	1.329544	1.338160

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	0.009717	0.019417	0.013784	0.000926	0.000156	0.000067	0.000045	0.000195	0.000037	0.000382
2	0.001428	0.276356	0.195979	0.013104	0.001999	0.000868	0.000572	0.002803	0.000440	0.005219
3	0.000008	0.000007	0.000004	0.000000	0.000002	0.000001	0.000004	0.000003	0.000000	0.000075
4	0.000031	0.000032	0.000081	0.000021	0.066107	0.004327	0.001347	0.000070	0.000070	0.000226
5	0.001230	0.000052	0.013944	0.001860	0.069344	0.006091	0.002687	0.003001	0.000795	0.004797
6	0.000348	0.0001504	0.000780	0.000227	0.012740	0.002080	0.000434	0.000305	0.000229	0.007303
7	0.000858	0.000477	0.000024	0.000006	0.000006	0.000007	0.000007	0.000006	0.000009	0.000012
8	0.000015	0.000021	0.000007	0.000001	0.000005	0.000008	0.000008	0.000018	0.000004	0.000150
9	0.000875	0.0001729	0.0001734	0.000117	0.000021	0.000008	0.000003	0.000002	0.000004	0.000523
10	0.000004	0.000005	0.000006	0.000007	0.000001	0.000001	0.000003	0.000002	0.000000	0.000003
11	1.018613	0.001055	0.000139	0.000072	0.000299	0.000025	0.000019	0.000082	0.000015	0.000026
12	0.000599	1.030047	0.001300	0.001167	0.002899	0.001360	0.001195	0.009086	0.000692	0.000928
13	0.006366	0.001177	1.040015	0.001857	0.001184	0.002149	0.001044	0.000785	0.001227	0.002464
14	0.003549	0.001569	0.003664	0.069018	0.001857	0.001953	0.002905	0.002421	0.003327	0.002386
15	0.000475	0.000783	0.001224	1.025346	1.002804	0.063634	0.020426	0.008039	0.001056	0.003432
16	0.001588	0.000783	0.001224	0.000319	0.001657	1.058386	0.021329	0.037347	0.009749	0.003039
17	0.001339	0.004407	0.007712	0.001810	0.001167	0.001362	1.001226	0.000489	0.002216	0.001765
18	0.000664	0.000543	0.000836	0.000383	0.001352	0.000362	0.000952	1.038963	0.000724	0.001016
19	0.000194	0.000268	0.000234	0.000185	0.000612	0.000208	0.000171	0.002331	1.010747	0.000256
20	0.000389	0.000478	0.000975	0.000313	0.013982	0.001231	0.000461	0.000312	0.000299	1.044962
21	0.008809	0.015116	0.034351	0.007901	0.035807	0.015229	0.011172	0.009459	0.008280	0.051648
22	0.005362	0.010409	0.000898	0.000308	0.003606	0.001900	0.010640	0.006948	0.000751	0.000409
23	0.000168	0.000073	0.000198	0.000110	0.000125	0.000114	0.000160	0.000125	0.000206	0.000170
24	0.010459	0.012286	0.011385	0.008001	0.063811	0.011621	0.006458	0.006345	0.008472	0.013523
25	0.069891	0.054336	0.075037	0.039617	0.135533	0.111102	0.084355	0.095897	0.069047	0.106556
26	0.017825	0.011408	0.014436	0.044908	0.099777	0.012617	0.020287	0.010495	0.014355	0.015180
27	0.014214	0.017439	0.044936	0.013913	0.017676	0.014648	0.016077	0.009724	0.008726	0.031893
28	0.036843	0.022980	0.041638	0.014905	0.037005	0.051904	0.035337	0.045813	0.029149	0.047447
29	0.005328	0.006555	0.007029	0.003467	0.037005	0.051904	0.035337	0.045813	0.029149	0.047447
30	0.022611	0.040545	0.022272	0.022194	0.020151	0.034218	0.036451	0.022678	0.041020	0.024154
31	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
32	0.001382	0.001074	0.001484	0.000783	0.002680	0.002197	0.001668	0.001896	0.001365	0.002107
33	0.001276	0.001007	0.000738	0.000917	0.001107	0.002070	0.001316	0.001132	0.001296	0.000854
34	0.017730	0.006734	0.021234	0.010441	0.010267	0.009602	0.016340	0.011629	0.017658	0.013296
35	1.260174	1.541458	1.570593	1.282910	1.536458	1.429853	1.303966	1.335366	1.237138	1.481372

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-J)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	PETROLEUM REF.	FERT.PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.000017	0.000310	0.016389	0.000929	0.000057	0.000050	0.000166	0.000075	0.000017	0.000046
2 FORESTRY.....	0.000195	0.0004294	0.0008605	0.010174	0.000604	0.000527	0.002168	0.000669	0.000187	0.000571
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000000	0.000374	0.000168	0.000006	0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
4 METAL MINING.....	0.000018	0.000635	0.000076	0.000932	0.000127	0.000038	0.000141	0.000020	0.000018	0.000021
5 COAL MINING.....	0.000729	0.0004080	0.002311	0.001575	0.001219	0.001291	0.078366	0.001010	0.000485	0.000259
6 NONMETAL. QUARRIES.....	0.000233	0.002329	0.000598	0.023005	0.000807	0.000741	0.001290	0.000217	0.000264	0.000408
7 MEAT/DAIRY/FRUIT.....	0.000003	0.000011	0.033158	0.000009	0.000021	0.000011	0.000001	0.000000	0.000001	0.000000
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.000000	0.0000749	0.000337	0.000011	0.000001	0.000006	0.000017	0.000009	0.000002	0.000005
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.000002	0.000040	0.000122	0.000101	0.000007	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
10 SDRINK/DIST.BREW.....	0.000000	0.000012	0.000045	0.000003	0.000000	0.000000	0.000034	0.000287	0.000006	0.000001
11 TEXTILES/CLOTHING.....	0.000011	0.000018	0.0003250	0.000207	0.000052	0.000161	0.002399	0.000807	0.000480	0.001613
12 SAWMILLS/WOOD PR.....	0.000382	0.000758	0.019992	0.033257	0.001431	0.000931	0.002235	0.002318	0.000333	0.000618
13 PULP PAPER & PR.....	0.000418	0.021783	0.015460	0.004322	0.000996	0.010694	0.001671	0.000308	0.000267	0.000514
14 PRINTING.....	0.000982	0.003410	0.003896	0.003096	0.002889	0.000572	0.002141	0.000366	0.000806	0.000754
15 IRON/STEEL MILLS.....	0.000268	0.0009628	0.001160	0.014143	0.001928	0.001543	0.007043	0.000836	0.000315	0.000938
16 METAL FABRIC.....	0.000143	0.0005912	0.005385	0.032166	0.004467	0.000174	0.000647	0.000946	0.000373	0.000297
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000223	0.001159	0.000940	0.001311	0.000190	0.000591	0.000740	0.000157	0.000104	0.000191
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000519	0.000576	0.000680	0.001239	0.000251	0.001074	0.001873	0.000291	0.000373	0.000593
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.000325	0.000481	0.000435	0.033837	0.000866	0.001070	0.054489	0.010285	0.002494	0.002176
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.004718	0.012298	0.008425	0.008774	0.054499	0.000367	0.000178	0.000273	0.000110	0.000215
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.000177	0.000177	0.000177	0.000177	0.000177	0.000177	0.000177	0.000177	0.000177	0.000177
22 FERT.PAINT/SOAP.....	0.000481	0.000481	0.000481	0.000481	0.000481	0.000481	0.000481	0.000481	0.000481	0.000481
23 MISC. MANUF.....	0.012298	0.012298	0.012298	0.012298	0.012298	0.012298	0.012298	0.012298	0.012298	0.012298
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.000151	0.000151	0.000151	0.000151	0.000151	0.000151	0.000151	0.000151	0.000151	0.000151
25 TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT.....	0.000058	0.000058	0.000058	0.000058	0.000058	0.000058	0.000058	0.000058	0.000058	0.000058
26 RADIO, TEL. ETLG.....	0.0085070	0.061524	0.068389	0.106186	1.082203	0.063328	0.063200	0.026710	0.009191	0.018496
27 ELEC. POWER/WATER/GAS.....	0.006152	0.010254	0.017674	0.008712	0.019649	1.01842	1.008204	0.008339	0.008339	0.002788
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.008797	0.039580	0.036260	0.005466	0.007882	0.015638	0.016723	0.012653	0.002319	0.000742
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.021511	0.037881	0.026811	0.058741	0.027956	0.007836	0.007836	0.006694	1.002699	0.002233
30 FINANCE, R.E.....	0.003665	0.004175	0.006791	0.016342	0.017019	0.005851	0.021158	0.008568	0.094088	1.078736
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.021925	0.028733	0.030641	0.066584	0.071615	0.060851	0.021158	0.008568	0.094088	1.078736
32 HOTELS/REST.....	0.001089	0.001117	0.001352	0.002099	0.021395	0.001733	0.001259	0.002003	0.000781	0.000613
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.000537	0.000683	0.001082	0.001126	0.004816	0.003333	0.001104	0.003333	0.000533	0.001810
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.000009	0.018702	0.019308	0.017370	0.014200	0.024386	0.007421	0.003227	0.000806	0.017865
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.143810	1.298997	1.344661	1.471895	1.426969	1.256699	1.342703	1.298558	1.186813	1.192241

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, RES.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES
	31	32	33	34
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.000155	0.000352	0.000562	0.000290
2 FORESTRY.....	0.001703	0.004529	0.000692	0.002219
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.000001	0.000002	0.000009	0.000002
4 METAL MINING.....	0.000156	0.000047	0.000022	0.000026
5 COAL MINING.....	0.000266	0.009710	0.001091	0.001125
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.003840	0.000571	0.000364	0.000222
7 MEAT DAIRY FRUIT.....	0.000002	0.000094	0.001499	0.000279
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.000002	0.000003	0.000018	0.000004
9 MISC. FOODS NES.....	0.000017	0.000040	0.000302	0.000034
10 S.DRINK.DIST.BREW.....	0.000000	0.000001	0.000003	0.000002
11 TEXTILES CLOTHING.....	0.000035	0.000247	0.000116	0.000070
12 SAWMILLS WOOD PR.....	0.005565	0.014742	0.001972	0.000671
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	0.000728	0.001402	0.000646	0.010905
14 PRINTING.....	0.000614	0.011040	0.002451	0.157659
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.002362	0.000711	0.000340	0.000393
16 METAL FABRIC.....	0.005372	0.001583	0.001350	0.002872
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000231	0.001137	0.000182	0.000190
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.000210	0.000806	0.000390	0.000559
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.000882	0.000314	0.000098	0.000769
20 NONMET MINERAL PR.....	0.005648	0.000840	0.001769	0.000303
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.001491	0.035022	0.004141	0.005871
22 FERT.PAINT.SOAP.....	0.001381	0.002725	0.002639	0.001217
23 MISC. MANUF.....	0.000031	0.001583	0.001598	0.008315
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.167997	0.023600	0.010753	0.008620
25 TRANSP.TRAVELENT.....	0.018103	0.083915	0.039415	0.049676
26 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	0.001654	0.034523	0.009487	0.187406
27 E.POWER.WATER,GAS.....	0.000947	0.050618	0.013416	0.012356
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.009892	0.019631	0.009663	0.013064
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.002753	0.007628	0.003991	0.004131
30 FINANCER.E.....	0.025120	0.072210	0.062112	0.050127
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	1.000000	--	--	--
32 HOTELS,REST.....	0.000358	1.001658	0.000779	0.000982
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.000211	0.028359	1.006646	0.001979
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.003124	0.043141	0.006026	1.009406
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1.260849	1.452787	1.184543	1.531742

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - (V*/Q*INV(I-J*(L-U)B*)) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEV.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TAXES.....	0.053510	0.073802	0.042065	0.045264	0.027327	0.035466	0.038652	0.040632	0.021210	0.035601
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.036208	-0.001166	-0.010092	-0.006337	-0.004071	-0.006057	-0.017404	-0.008683	-0.004998	-0.004266
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.090266	0.019006	0.053733	0.093847	0.028020	0.043646	0.072462	0.057993	0.410832	0.146501
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.232413	0.480598	0.357777	0.324819	0.706002	0.301114	0.336707	0.438185	0.269990	0.304629
5 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.340943	0.177257	0.227192	0.10239	0.103375	0.165747	0.135487	0.140256	0.036241	0.015405
6 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.082909	0.124325	0.105723	0.262395	0.016669	0.294203	0.116040	0.132303	0.141300	0.339730
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.105754	0.082075	0.079376	0.145308	0.077633	0.092854	0.075998	0.077141	0.051807	0.074300
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.608163	0.741962	0.662106	0.348018	0.706250	0.554066	0.519497	0.666131	0.344256	0.495946
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.012343	0.071015	0.035725	0.032972	0.016446	0.030690	0.019302	0.029510	0.016289	0.030644
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.039160	0.004009	0.007880	0.013304	0.010267	0.012716	0.022423	0.015716	0.009689	0.016891
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	-0.016220	0.008435	0.001486	0.020201	0.004779	0.043489	0.009333	0.014703	0.025429	0.072522
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.120386	0.048402	0.069203	0.315733	0.046579	0.193159	0.111389	0.074629	0.478913	0.221596
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.869589	0.955900	0.855775	0.875537	0.861956	0.926976	0.757943	0.877830	0.926383	0.911900
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.656265	0.782181	0.690693	0.597453	0.733046	0.761065	0.588235	0.710745	0.447532	0.659764
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.779323	0.936894	0.802042	0.781690	0.833935	0.685329	0.685480	0.819836	0.515551	0.765398
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.199334	0.136548	0.330679	0.057607	0.149960	0.086163	0.140341	0.257638	0.074753	0.071595

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 TAXES.....	0.020801	0.044968	0.035163	0.024331	0.034414	0.029745	0.028855	0.022008	0.018717	0.026217
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.004614	-0.004198	-0.006336	-0.002717	-0.022777	-0.007349	-0.005407	-0.005518	-0.004314	-0.007087
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.253110	0.028384	0.098986	0.090584	0.098643	0.107192	0.156502	0.165388	0.142276	0.052394
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.381702	0.470294	0.430404	0.533851	0.533879	0.457215	0.489263	0.445836	0.419871	0.419871
5 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.022093	0.124921	0.051531	0.101442	0.017701	0.017870	0.018990	0.019529	0.010901	0.029337
6 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.113212	0.148663	0.206389	0.144917	0.079103	0.086156	0.160339	0.095103	0.265358	0.214054
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.045269	0.072712	0.095193	0.041135	0.076192	0.076831	0.052857	0.054345	0.072499	0.128756
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.429126	0.674730	0.521575	0.701800	0.564116	0.516546	0.597233	0.493409	0.423642	0.560556
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.011767	0.033640	0.031078	0.013941	0.015476	0.013374	0.020287	0.012816	0.020176	0.024463
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.011781	0.015643	0.011550	0.017049	0.020206	0.017805	0.017805	0.016124	0.008513	0.017485
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.023216	0.037352	0.036977	0.031654	-0.004853	0.014374	0.029619	0.017036	0.052312	0.038485
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.310415	0.065168	0.214958	0.127964	0.146018	0.128730	0.185230	0.206020	0.315353	0.099796
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.831575	0.885646	0.911332	0.933544	0.817155	0.767661	0.901400	0.796691	0.892497	0.863543
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.517008	0.743880	0.688325	0.780210	0.630683	0.561241	0.668593	0.560467	0.663317	0.663263
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.578464	0.857362	0.812345	0.842959	0.718512	0.660468	0.744898	0.631302	0.750230	0.811148
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.125544	0.144393	0.093290	0.124131	0.101997	0.102209	0.111163	0.104416	0.086121	0.096218

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(L-J*(I-U)*B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	PETROLEUM REF.	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTION	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.F.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 TAXES.....	0.009763	0.021329	0.033072	0.042928	0.072533	0.040553	0.033872	0.031127	0.124446	0.149883
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.003224	-0.004822	-0.005282	-0.006065	-0.055782	-0.004024	-0.045739	-0.0051905	-0.002434	-0.001829
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.725632	0.310254	0.135913	0.067113	0.075544	0.035734	0.053664	0.029733	0.275685	0.045489
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.090950	0.240404	0.456658	0.471316	0.543082	0.637041	0.328661	0.531581	0.302964	0.359125
5 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.006954	0.010298	0.039021	0.053535	0.063374	0.011176	0.009351	0.128854	0.100827	0.034719
6 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.115807	0.270086	0.153342	0.095684	0.094680	0.079414	0.353877	0.184084	0.128595	0.292454
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.043164	0.059389	0.053820	0.052778	0.150142	0.173333	0.203384	0.075642	0.056279	0.089643
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.123369	0.288753	0.578551	0.561602	0.627852	0.666543	0.418773	0.738853	0.440579	0.439713
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	0.009982	0.0119983	0.0117389	0.026722	0.064423	0.020691	0.025506	0.024330	0.118232	0.045767
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.004146	0.010693	0.018130	0.015210	0.013339	0.030315	0.022112	0.017615	0.013318	0.107057
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.022154	0.054319	0.031859	0.020704	-0.022815	0.042582	0.022155	0.042195	0.032479	0.076659
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.786233	0.473802	0.166795	0.100274	0.112633	0.039764	0.245139	0.076483	0.325476	0.210643
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....										
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.989046	0.906938	0.866543	0.777290	0.945574	0.973228	0.937071	0.975118	0.986361	0.969484
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.213712	0.520788	0.649021	0.620536	0.703135	0.727632	0.691889	0.844520	0.532385	0.686297
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.263414	0.596684	0.730630	0.710177	0.870029	0.937493	0.883407	0.945385	0.710676	0.923995
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.019145	0.050404	0.1119901	0.118099	0.138499	0.135720	0.068624	0.187078	0.106189	0.079234

	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES
	31	32	33	34
1 TAXES.....	0.205611	0.084202	0.018479	0.082002
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.001035	-0.006735	-0.002644	-0.009944
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.011778	0.057753	0.039061	0.043842
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.083232	0.398619	0.475102	0.462812
5 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	0.009375	0.189664	0.280006	0.125938
6 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	0.396579	0.120275	0.133713	0.156374
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.256828	0.084802	0.036452	0.059956
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.423615	0.649391	0.853561	0.673426
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....				
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.005049	0.040586	0.009049	0.059275
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.200434	0.046493	0.012703	0.022435
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.004448	0.012727	0.015394	0.024814
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.071996	0.094582	0.053009	0.081075
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.962370	0.928581	0.980168	0.920981
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.489187	0.708559	0.888820	0.745124
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.950591	0.870827	0.941107	0.877139
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.020716	0.202218	0.269361	0.142208

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I-J*)(I-U)B*(J*)(I-U)D* INDIRECT PRIMARY INPUT REQ.OF FINAL EXP.

	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOV. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TAXES.....	0.044840	0.026964	0.238703	0.007804	0.014275	0.028569	0.026811	0.013775	0.012916	0.034639
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.007510	-0.003851	-0.068105	-0.002791	-0.003210	-0.006819	-0.009890	-0.003649	-0.004053	-0.006177
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.072292	0.044873	0.184536	0.021226	0.025703	0.043375	0.044536	0.025404	0.023692	0.056807
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.232265	0.300335	0.616776	0.091410	0.148133	0.280020	0.231466	0.133089	0.129593	0.225548
5 UNINCORP.BUSINC.....	0.070876	0.033264	1.186103	0.010225	0.017777	0.034371	0.029613	0.017574	0.022205	0.051512
6 PROFITRENTINT.....	0.117728	0.062191	0.173123	0.029753	0.033600	0.063035	0.073100	0.034974	0.040411	0.089552
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.068004	0.033705	0.184997	0.017388	0.020243	0.039237	0.047324	0.020728	0.023169	0.051726
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.365850	0.357801	2.074057	0.110579	0.177898	0.336862	0.282864	0.162626	0.165677	0.321060
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	0.173748	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.019348	0.016819	0.05376	0.005376	0.009314	0.018674	0.018546	0.009120	0.008262	0.016747
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.028879	0.009691	0.061711	0.003229	0.005163	0.010140	0.009854	0.005226	0.005595	0.019957
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.012483	0.013343	-0.045689	0.004368	0.005983	0.010734	0.008688	0.005634	0.006044	0.011149
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.103931	0.066121	0.067315	0.034074	0.037918	0.066040	0.075685	0.038560	0.039185	0.082969
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.598496	0.497480	2.516144	0.175015	0.256520	0.481686	0.442961	0.241894	0.247933	0.503607
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.420869	0.395789	1.976004	0.131389	0.199510	0.377325	0.334179	0.185637	0.192209	0.366612
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.526203	0.452607	2.331609	0.153790	0.230817	0.438312	0.398425	0.216491	0.224241	0.446800
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.087030	0.074999	0.507205	0.023542	0.037965	0.071151	0.058304	0.034433	0.037127	0.073458

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - (V*Q*)INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*(J)*E* INDIRECT PRIMARY INPUT REQ. OF FINAL EXP.

	EXPORTS FOREIGN	EXPORTS CANADA	TOTAL EXPORTS
	1	2	3
1 TAXES.....	0.042074	0.039821	0.041104
2 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.009619	-0.015012	-0.011667
3 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.084389	0.130300	0.101981
4 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.405650	0.450158	0.422554
5 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	0.074720	0.077864	0.075914
6 PROFIT,REN'T,INT.....	0.191726	0.142230	0.172927
7 DEPRECIATION.....	0.104420	0.089577	0.098783
8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.524940	0.568176	0.541361
9 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--
10 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.032670	0.027491	0.030703
11 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.013816	0.015971	0.014635
12 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.022149	0.014586	0.019276
13 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.195567	0.198838	0.196809
14 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.893564	0.914641	0.901569
15 FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.672098	0.670253	0.671397
16 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.808974	0.784340	0.799618
17 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.124212	0.134145	0.127985

MODEL 2 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INV(I*(I-U)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEV
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.056270	0.050601	0.044886	0.023475	0.048592	0.037581	0.392311	0.047263	0.041834	0.035716
2 FORESTRY.....	0.011495	1.003540	0.005867	0.002622	0.019070	0.007230	0.011345	0.008230	0.008293	0.007376
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.005077	0.005982	1.013788	0.002806	0.005694	0.004467	0.004716	0.008636	0.004599	0.008293
4 METAL MINING.....	0.000171	0.000089	0.000113	1.000255	0.000865	0.000125	0.000119	0.000121	0.000049	0.000102
5 COAL MINING.....	0.005486	0.005774	0.005104	0.007865	1.009341	0.007693	0.0006203	0.006203	0.007890	0.005269
6 NON-METAL QUARRIES.....	0.010103	0.001788	0.009689	0.001326	0.001930	1.001271	0.004518	0.007272	0.001581	0.001256
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.035897	0.042772	0.034003	0.020068	0.040716	0.031944	1.099187	0.040533	0.029245	0.032854
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.006884	0.007974	0.026843	0.003741	0.007591	0.005955	0.006641	0.007355	0.007355	0.006631
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.114983	0.030090	0.015882	0.014091	0.028680	0.022463	0.061009	0.028038	1.043359	0.060631
10 S. DRINK, DIST. BEV.....	0.013135	0.006079	0.014173	0.007450	0.015118	0.011862	0.011489	0.014364	0.008394	1.019633
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.005531	0.005791	0.011167	0.002826	0.005720	0.004484	0.004632	0.008406	0.003403	0.004046
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.005791	0.005121	0.005203	0.003102	0.011838	0.005261	0.005959	0.0013094	0.003075	0.005156
13 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.011083	0.005940	0.005724	0.005933	0.005135	0.026857	0.035105	0.019422	0.036959	0.028302
14 PRINTING.....	0.002598	0.001346	0.001714	0.007238	0.007238	0.006548	0.009579	0.009138	0.007945	0.013625
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.011875	0.006987	0.012688	0.003864	0.013119	0.001898	0.010804	0.001838	0.000741	0.001547
16 METAL FABRIC.....	0.001183	0.001720	0.002535	0.004362	0.012462	0.001846	0.010303	0.013327	0.002380	0.013009
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.009918	0.011627	0.002108	0.006080	0.004087	0.001609	0.008971	0.001923	0.000703	0.001100
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.001554	0.001980	0.002108	0.001181	0.011299	0.009180	0.002503	0.001882	0.006013	0.008305
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.004857	0.001587	0.001127	0.001555	0.003488	0.001489	0.002444	0.001468	0.000172	0.000955
20 NON-MET MINERAL PR.....	0.046579	0.046935	0.078312	0.049769	0.041232	0.003319	0.041118	0.029107	0.029107	0.035487
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.040212	0.004772	0.004833	0.003188	0.001884	0.043319	0.061829	0.061829	0.003845	0.007355
22 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.001677	0.001904	0.007624	0.001056	0.005285	0.004392	0.016239	0.004800	0.001066	0.001560
23 MISC. MANUF.....	0.051724	0.040390	0.027230	0.037594	0.001884	0.001526	0.002168	0.006226	0.018331	0.022902
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.118366	0.099835	0.123993	0.106026	0.044123	0.024638	0.036648	0.036876	0.018331	0.117187
25 TRANSPORT, TRAVEL.....	0.027272	0.033293	0.024972	0.016652	0.024423	0.011791	0.154249	0.156806	0.112922	0.117187
26 RADIO, TEL, TLE, GAS.....	0.140247	0.023594	0.021520	0.072995	0.022234	0.022234	0.031433	0.022006	0.031440	0.030396
27 ELECTRICITY.....	0.140247	0.023594	0.021520	0.072995	0.022234	0.022234	0.031433	0.022006	0.031440	0.030396
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.009115	0.065458	0.060726	0.037159	0.060969	0.058826	0.064887	0.061259	0.097566	0.110996
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.009115	0.065458	0.060726	0.037159	0.060969	0.058826	0.064887	0.061259	0.097566	0.110996
30 FINANCE, RE.....	0.009115	0.065458	0.060726	0.037159	0.060969	0.058826	0.064887	0.061259	0.097566	0.110996
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.066910	0.081631	0.072845	0.038289	0.077702	0.060958	0.071951	0.073288	0.040285	0.053735
32 HOTELS, RES.....	0.020833	0.024530	0.022580	0.012676	0.023728	0.019163	0.057155	0.073288	0.037875	0.054564
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.041702	0.050716	0.024122	0.024122	0.047972	0.038027	0.036366	0.024315	0.042456	0.042076
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.024359	0.014305	0.024321	0.024321	0.021549	0.021756	0.024315	0.024315	0.024315	0.024315
35 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.876989	1.069931	0.954776	0.501852	1.018432	0.798979	0.749129	0.960580	0.496432	0.715168
36 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.005310	2.969864	2.939982	2.164014	2.989865	2.610617	3.155622	3.495027	2.183919	2.568994

MODEL 2 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.038560	0.064768	0.048840	0.048096	0.038073	0.034785	0.040187	0.033358	0.028511	0.038059
2 FORESTRY.....	0.003319	0.279329	0.198278	0.016196	0.004485	0.003144	0.003203	0.004977	0.002307	0.007689
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.003467	0.005447	0.004208	0.005658	0.004208	0.004165	0.004819	0.003980	0.003416	0.004594
4 METAL MINING.....	0.000061	0.000098	0.000116	0.000069	0.006145	0.004362	0.001387	0.000364	0.000099	0.000264
5 COAL MINING.....	0.004342	0.006397	0.017726	0.006949	0.017726	0.009837	0.007018	0.006580	0.008863	0.008863
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.001125	0.001699	0.001725	0.001498	0.013761	0.003016	0.001515	0.001198	0.000996	0.0074218
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	0.025594	0.038915	0.030089	0.040461	0.032524	0.029783	0.034434	0.028448	0.024429	0.032325
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.004627	0.007365	0.005612	0.007543	0.006067	0.005553	0.006426	0.005308	0.004553	0.006174
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	0.018240	0.029033	0.022840	0.028516	0.022849	0.020911	0.024173	0.019885	0.017147	0.023207
10 SDRINK,DIST,BREW.....	0.009190	0.014448	0.011171	0.015029	0.012076	0.011057	0.012787	0.010563	0.009068	0.012002
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	1.022077	0.006500	0.004348	0.005736	0.004582	0.004193	0.004838	0.004064	0.003434	0.004550
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	0.003407	1.034463	0.016943	0.005759	0.006590	0.004740	0.005103	0.012314	0.003464	0.004596
13 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	0.009230	0.005680	1.043496	0.073702	0.004949	0.005597	0.005030	0.004078	0.004055	0.026205
14 PRINTING.....	0.006589	0.006349	0.007359	1.030317	0.005853	0.005612	0.007136	0.005917	0.006328	0.006357
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.009920	0.001482	0.001764	0.001047	1.003388	0.066169	0.021045	0.008551	0.001495	0.004003
16 METAL FABRIC.....	0.003038	0.006687	0.009474	0.004182	0.013563	1.060131	0.023347	0.039015	0.011181	0.004933
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001518	0.001883	0.001054	0.000866	0.002301	0.001578	1.001476	0.000695	0.002393	0.002000
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.007258	0.010910	0.008772	0.011166	0.010019	0.017275	0.010128	1.046345	0.007233	0.009629
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.001658	0.001658	0.001308	0.001630	0.001774	0.001272	0.001401	0.003347	1.011620	0.001411
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.000939	0.001343	0.001643	0.001212	0.014705	0.001893	0.001227	0.000945	0.000842	0.045680
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.026041	0.042211	0.055295	0.036083	0.038460	0.035972	0.035154	0.029273	0.025292	0.074158
22 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.007989	0.014540	0.004091	0.004605	0.007059	0.005062	0.014296	0.009968	0.003345	0.003841
23 MISC. MANUF.....	0.001251	0.001775	0.001514	0.001880	0.001548	0.001417	0.001667	0.001369	0.001274	0.001584
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.023002	0.032008	0.026630	0.028514	0.080300	0.026720	0.023915	0.020767	0.020855	0.029907
25 TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT.....	0.116005	0.126842	0.131085	0.115032	0.196153	0.166610	0.148533	0.148918	0.1114571	0.166793
26 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.029483	0.029737	0.028625	0.063973	0.025101	0.026649	0.036510	0.023899	0.025863	0.030408
27 E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.026710	0.037087	0.060125	0.034349	0.034103	0.029689	0.033468	0.024092	0.021063	0.046216
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.112522	0.141973	0.133621	0.138672	0.136490	0.143000	0.140663	0.132829	0.103861	0.146305
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.038807	0.059196	0.047721	0.058220	0.054112	0.047845	0.055470	0.045006	0.038234	0.053020
30 FINANCER.....	0.043015	0.072627	0.047071	0.055563	0.046973	0.058778	0.064848	0.046138	0.061163	0.030807
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.047213	0.074234	0.057384	0.077212	0.062064	0.036830	0.065708	0.034285	0.046609	0.061672
32 HOTELS, REST.....	0.015339	0.023020	0.018448	0.023610	0.021028	0.018998	0.021028	0.017944	0.015144	0.020339
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.030226	0.046526	0.035944	0.048262	0.039164	0.036917	0.041607	0.034419	0.029876	0.038671
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.024201	0.016908	0.029099	0.021024	0.016908	0.017391	0.025346	0.019069	0.024046	0.021749
35 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.618813	0.972981	0.752126	1.012015	0.813472	0.744873	0.861227	0.711511	0.610904	0.808338
36 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.325179	3.216006	2.865037	3.024637	2.936479	2.711813	2.786174	2.559912	2.288528	2.872561

MODEL 2 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INV(L-J)-(U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	PHIROLEUM REF.	FERT.PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVELING	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELIC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTION	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCIAL R.E.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE	0.0008309	0.019718	0.055276	0.038676	0.042257	0.044850	0.028313	0.049736	0.079630	0.029601
2 FORESTRY	0.000738	0.005566	0.011154	0.012649	0.003370	0.003464	0.004014	0.003928	0.002129	0.002508
3 PRIMARY FISHING	0.000995	0.002702	0.000483	0.004833	0.003062	0.003374	0.003374	0.003957	0.003852	0.003848
4 PRIMARY MINING	0.000026	0.000654	0.000116	0.000971	0.000170	0.000083	0.000170	0.000071	0.000048	0.000081
5 COAL MINING	0.001624	0.006174	0.006507	0.038648	0.005772	0.006125	0.001403	0.006369	0.003880	0.003448
6 NONMETALLIC MINING	0.000456	0.002852	0.001646	0.016646	0.001944	0.001948	0.002048	0.001554	0.001061	0.001204
7 MEAT DAIRY FRUIT	0.007114	0.016852	0.006508	0.03382	0.036213	0.038433	0.004501	0.042608	0.078408	0.023555
8 SECONDARY FISHING	0.001326	0.003852	0.006555	0.006047	0.006749	0.007164	0.004894	0.007941	0.004736	0.004776
9 MISC. FOODS	0.004994	0.01124	0.025133	0.022826	0.013440	0.026978	0.016963	0.029907	0.017830	0.017909
10 SDRINK DIST. BREW.	0.002641	0.006193	0.007919	0.004740	0.005119	0.026978	0.008964	0.015816	0.009431	0.009412
11 TEXTILES CLOTHING	0.001006	0.002348	0.002377	0.036932	0.005539	0.005540	0.003413	0.006250	0.003363	0.003559
12 SAWMILLS WOOD PR.	0.001189	0.002647	0.019321	0.008070	0.006589	0.005540	0.003413	0.005642	0.003363	0.004490
13 PULP PAPER & PR.	0.001241	0.003710	0.007994	0.007074	0.005539	0.005540	0.003413	0.007249	0.003174	0.003583
14 PRINTING	0.001856	0.009258	0.001759	0.014725	0.006589	0.005540	0.003413	0.007249	0.004977	0.006649
15 IRON STEEL MILLS	0.000396	0.006887	0.007340	0.034064	0.006589	0.005540	0.003413	0.007249	0.004977	0.006649
16 METAL FABRIC	0.001560	0.001182	0.001182	0.001546	0.001546	0.001546	0.001546	0.001546	0.001546	0.001546
17 MACH. & EQUIP.	0.000274	0.001280	0.009569	0.009868	0.019675	0.019675	0.019675	0.019675	0.019675	0.019675
18 TRANSP. EQUIP.	0.002414	0.005012	0.001405	0.006434	0.001671	0.001671	0.001671	0.001671	0.001671	0.001671
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.	0.000483	0.000851	0.001177	0.034556	0.001177	0.001177	0.001177	0.001177	0.001177	0.001177
20 NONMETALLIC MINERAL PR.	1.009672	0.023893	0.031658	0.031326	0.0079211	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448
21 PETROLEUM REF.	0.000897	0.023893	0.031658	0.031326	0.0079211	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448
22 FERT. PAINT SOAP	0.000897	0.023893	0.031658	0.031326	0.0079211	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448
23 MISC. MANUF.	0.000897	0.023893	0.031658	0.031326	0.0079211	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448
24 CONSTRUCTION	0.000897	0.023893	0.031658	0.031326	0.0079211	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448	0.004448
25 TRANSPORTATION	0.013205	0.018987	0.027805	0.166835	0.036705	0.036705	0.036705	0.036705	0.036705	0.036705
26 RADIO, TEL. TEL. G.	0.068327	0.087545	0.033390	0.021820	0.021615	0.021615	0.021615	0.021615	0.021615	0.021615
27 ELECTRIC WATER, GAS	0.009504	0.017988	0.043107	0.157783	0.138682	0.138682	0.138682	0.138682	0.138682	0.138682
28 DISTRIBUTION	0.043267	0.074704	0.128842	0.060157	0.119182	0.092543	0.044070	0.081289	0.046074	0.081289
29 AUTO OPERATION	0.002790	0.026703	0.051928	0.060157	0.093287	0.073333	0.046074	0.081289	0.046074	0.081289
30 FINANCIAL	0.002790	0.026703	0.051928	0.060157	0.093287	0.073333	0.046074	0.081289	0.046074	0.081289
31 DWELLING SERVICES	0.005101	0.031769	0.063652	0.061787	0.069076	0.022913	0.014880	0.029386	0.053127	0.034076
32 HOTELS REST.	0.005101	0.031769	0.063652	0.061787	0.069076	0.022913	0.014880	0.029386	0.053127	0.034076
33 PERSONAL SERVICES	0.006869	0.020163	0.040112	0.039013	0.047172	0.047503	0.013736	0.043369	0.015510	0.024196
34 BUSINESS SERVICES	0.006869	0.020163	0.040112	0.039013	0.047172	0.047503	0.013736	0.043369	0.015510	0.024196
35 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	0.177901	0.416390	0.834278	0.809848	0.905380	0.961173	0.603883	1.065447	0.635326	0.634076
36 TOTAL OUTPUT	1.449987	2.015621	2.780506	2.865674	2.985170	2.910924	2.382013	3.132243	2.280238	2.283519

MODEL 2 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, RESL.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
	31	32	33	34	35
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.028628	0.044000	0.057932	0.045554	0.067213
2 FORESTRY.....	0.003570	0.007391	0.004454	0.005187	0.004407
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.003416	0.005237	0.006890	0.005431	0.008062
4 METAL MINING.....	0.000185	0.000091	0.000081	0.000072	0.000068
5 COAL MINING.....	0.003338	0.014419	0.007281	0.006009	0.007252
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.004607	0.001747	0.001910	0.001441	0.001810
7 MEAT DAIRY FRUIT.....	0.024420	0.037527	0.050701	0.039098	0.057644
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.004554	0.006982	0.009191	0.007241	0.010747
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.017159	0.026318	0.034842	0.027285	0.040466
10 S.DRINK, DIST. BEW.....	0.009068	0.013901	0.018273	0.014417	0.021405
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.003453	0.005488	0.007004	0.005505	0.008070
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.008336	0.018991	0.007557	0.005077	0.006543
13 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.003556	0.005736	0.006343	0.015399	0.006674
14 PRINTING.....	0.003615	0.015641	0.008498	0.162430	0.007084
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.002801	0.001384	0.001225	0.001091	0.001036
16 METAL FABRIC.....	0.006803	0.003777	0.004235	0.005147	0.003379
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000408	0.001409	0.000539	0.000472	0.000418
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.006719	0.010784	0.013505	0.010906	0.015365
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.001755	0.001652	0.001856	0.002156	0.002060
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.006191	0.001672	0.002863	0.001166	0.001282
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.018502	0.061100	0.038417	0.032914	0.040156
22 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.003974	0.006701	0.007865	0.005340	0.006122
23 MISC. MANUF.....	0.001100	0.003221	0.003751	0.010014	0.005522
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.180379	0.042582	0.035702	0.028304	0.029229
25 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	0.063624	0.153698	0.131138	0.122042	0.107459
26 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.013161	0.052166	0.032675	0.205700	0.027165
27 EPOWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.013283	0.069529	0.038271	0.031966	0.029120
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.084599	0.134155	0.160194	0.131827	0.176356
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.035803	0.058292	0.070584	0.056671	0.078018
30 FINANCER.....	0.045262	0.103087	0.102697	0.082147	0.074547
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	1.046606	0.071446	0.093909	0.074091	0.110020
32 HOTELS, REST.....	0.014136	1.022780	0.028542	0.022886	0.032526
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.028789	0.072169	1.064230	0.047410	0.067462
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.009512	0.052933	0.018897	1.019562	0.015079
35 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.610864	0.936440	1.230859	0.971101	1.442025
36 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.312173	3.064445	3.302909	3.203053	2.481792

MODEL 2 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - (V*/Q*INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BREW	
1 DEPRECIATION	0.221292	0.223032	0.205162	0.211424	0.211805	0.198114	0.174690	0.203692	0.117208	0.168519
2 EDUCATION & HOSP	0.005564	0.006789	0.006058	0.003184	0.006462	0.0050169	0.004783	0.006698	0.003150	0.004538
3 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.077580	0.150605	0.106748	0.076303	0.092705	0.090124	0.075028	0.100968	0.058317	0.083844
4 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.063181	0.033314	0.034031	0.027580	0.038162	0.034600	0.042942	0.043026	0.023386	0.036649
5 FEDERAL REVENUE	0.088066	0.135664	0.115021	0.070978	0.125885	0.138499	0.098415	0.178929	0.084461	0.157865
6 IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.272529	0.234017	0.234841	0.297796	0.223760	0.331769	0.241350	0.241274	0.365035	0.145666
7 TOTAL PRIMARY	0.728214	0.783423	0.701862	0.84636	0.697779	0.798176	0.637179	0.722980	0.846357	0.796612
8 TAXES	0.179428	0.227422	0.179151	0.320	0.173553	0.150183	0.146212	0.178552	0.097487	0.138784
9 SUBSIDIES	-0.041727	-0.007899	0.016101	0.000498	-0.010480	-0.011088	-0.022119	-0.014728	-0.008122	-0.008767
10 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.204109	0.157895	0.177673	0.158993	0.160234	0.147362	0.169707	0.183687	0.475574	0.239338
11 WAGES & SALARIES	0.403073	0.688805	0.543575	0.423479	0.904187	0.486593	0.482486	0.635113	0.366593	0.443799
12 FACTOR INCOMES	0.965519	1.159471	1.027377	0.774422	1.092175	1.047809	0.852401	1.049476	0.622587	0.911984
13 GROSS DOM. PROD.	1.324511	1.602027	1.395588	1.093672	1.467052	1.58019	1.151183	1.416989	0.824161	1.209988
14 EMPLOYMENT	0.263280	0.214563	0.400297	0.094199	0.224230	0.3421	0.194964	0.327679	0.110950	0.123542

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP, PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	
1 DEPRECIATION	0.126794	0.200896	0.194281	0.174461	0.183361	0.174963	0.166318	0.148082	0.152952	0.238249
2 EDUCATION & HOSP	0.003926	0.006174	0.004772	0.006421	0.005161	0.004726	0.005464	0.004818	0.003876	0.005129
3 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.057799	0.106018	0.087027	0.089222	0.078988	0.068783	0.084351	0.068743	0.008619	0.084593
4 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.025730	0.042293	0.032151	0.044769	0.042487	0.038708	0.039713	0.032582	0.033362	0.033676
5 FEDERAL REVENUE	0.096801	0.139453	0.126413	0.151996	0.091880	0.102980	0.132031	0.101645	0.154987	0.134607
6 IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.417769	0.233965	0.345439	0.303532	0.287142	0.257953	0.334689	0.329456	0.421335	0.240029
7 TOTAL PRIMARY	0.731820	0.728797	0.790086	0.770402	0.686019	0.647584	0.762567	0.681994	0.794016	0.733235
8 TAXES	0.109680	0.184668	0.143154	0.169636	0.151212	0.136694	0.152519	0.124167	0.106431	0.142378
9 SUBSIDIES	0.008508	-0.010322	-0.011069	-0.009988	-0.027897	-0.012037	-0.010825	-0.009996	0.008158	0.012174
10 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.333439	0.154588	0.196620	0.221955	0.204240	0.203885	0.268399	0.257780	0.231528	0.157352
11 WAGES & SALARIES	0.502122	0.659635	0.576766	0.70787	0.692179	0.602166	0.65856	0.584798	0.50593	0.551172
12 FACTOR INCOMES	0.735221	1.086984	0.983548	1.137076	0.917539	0.823007	0.979388	0.811870	0.878741	0.948305
13 GROSS DOM. PROD.	0.963187	1.462228	1.279911	1.472086	1.252312	1.23527	1.386287	1.073623	1.120994	1.313688
14 EMPLOYMENT	0.170664	0.215339	0.148132	0.197922	0.161312	0.156521	0.173089	0.156397	0.136666	0.185158

MODEL 2 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I*(I-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	PETROLEUM REF.	FERT. PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 DEPRECIATION	0.066601	0.114245	0.163732	0.159470	0.269420	0.299962	0.282942	0.216008	0.139979	0.173179
2 EDUCATION & HOSP.	0.001129	0.002642	0.005294	0.005138	0.005745	0.006099	0.003832	0.006760	0.004031	0.004023
3 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.023216	0.050957	0.079449	0.086964	0.131772	0.092190	0.070427	0.103586	0.165492	0.092935
4 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.009018	0.022098	0.040981	0.037392	0.038138	0.036642	0.038653	0.046798	0.030720	0.124425
5 FEDERAL REVENUE	0.043308	0.103833	0.131067	0.117006	0.084847	0.156878	0.093965	0.168891	0.108027	0.152060
6 IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.817096	0.546039	0.311530	0.240769	0.269701	0.206511	0.349903	0.261320	0.435694	0.320646
7 TOTAL PRIMARY	0.960368	0.839815	0.732054	0.646739	0.799622	0.818282	0.839723	0.803363	0.883944	0.867268
8 TAXES	0.035306	0.081114	0.152859	0.159206	0.202527	0.178558	0.120578	0.184104	0.215666	0.240924
9 SUBSIDIES	-0.004344	-0.007442	-0.010532	-0.011161	-0.061479	-0.010073	-0.049539	-0.012610	-0.006432	-0.005819
10 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.748726	0.364306	0.242113	0.172239	0.193072	0.160505	0.132054	0.168040	0.358158	0.127800
11 WAGES & SALARIES	0.125570	0.321433	0.619009	0.628910	0.721267	0.824084	0.486175	0.738915	0.426597	0.482515
12 FACTOR INCOMES	0.276445	0.667620	0.943217	0.906112	1.022399	1.066570	0.904837	1.220226	0.736421	0.909893
13 GROSS DOM. PROD.	0.374008	0.855538	1.249273	1.213624	1.452865	1.535015	1.238815	1.607729	1.105634	1.318175
14 EMPLOYMENT	0.032117	0.080765	0.180733	0.177149	0.204515	0.205805	0.112656	0.264765	0.152514	0.125468

	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	35
	31	32	33	34	35	
1 DEPRECIATION	0.337305	0.208172	0.198609	0.187893	0.189978	
2 EDUCATION & HOSP.	0.003876	0.005942	0.007810	0.006162	0.009150	
3 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	0.050490	0.110245	0.100610	0.131512	0.107268	
4 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	0.217166	0.072142	0.046416	0.049034	0.039498	
5 FEDERAL REVENUE	0.077088	0.124083	0.161760	0.140291	0.171476	
6 IMPORT LEAKAGE	0.177971	0.257038	0.266542	0.249545	0.250167	
7 TOTAL PRIMARY	0.863895	0.777622	0.781748	0.764436	0.767537	
8 TAXES	0.293319	0.218656	0.195206	0.221433	0.207046	
9 SUBSIDIES	-0.004879	-0.012628	-0.010390	-0.016055	-0.009075	
10 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	0.091075	0.179313	0.198840	0.169901	0.187191	
11 WAGES & SALARIES	0.202105	0.580849	0.714625	0.651787	0.280615	
12 FACTOR INCOMES	0.704596	1.038775	1.322859	1.087565	0.508502	
13 GROSS DOM. PROD.	1.330340	1.452973	1.706284	1.480837	0.896451	
14 EMPLOYMENT	0.065257	0.270498	0.359110	0.213016	0.105145	

MODEL 3 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT, DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC FOODS, NES	S. DRINKS, DIST. BEV
1 AGRICULTURE.....	1.064722	0.061582	0.053385	0.029246	0.056555	0.045080	0.399303	0.055891	0.046439	0.042913
2 FORESTRY.....	0.012631	1.005026	0.007013	0.003340	0.020139	0.008241	0.012300	0.009392	0.008913	0.008347
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.006084	0.007283	1.014797	0.003491	0.005358	0.005560	0.005147	0.009642	0.005147	0.000496
4 METAL MINING.....	0.000223	0.000160	0.000167	1.000291	0.000915	0.000173	0.000163	0.000176	0.000078	0.000148
5 COAL MINING.....	0.006893	0.007495	0.006453	0.008790	1.010618	0.006808	0.007590	0.007590	0.004331	0.006429
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.011989	0.003973	0.011416	0.002531	0.003574	1.002824	0.006043	0.009068	0.002545	0.002768
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.043321	0.052442	0.025398	0.025140	0.047737	0.038545	1.108421	0.048129	0.033298	0.039184
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.008229	0.009715	0.025398	0.004658	0.033385	0.026891	0.007768	1.017002	0.008086	0.006658
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.111983	0.036567	0.016768	0.009211	0.017554	0.005383	0.014153	0.016902	0.010002	0.064882
10 S. DRINKS, DIST. BEV.....	0.015727	0.019228	0.016768	0.003517	0.006676	0.005383	0.008067	0.015681	0.003956	0.0004910
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	0.006549	0.007391	0.012185	0.007123	0.006676	0.005383	0.008067	0.015681	0.004455	0.007319
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.008275	0.009029	0.016875	0.003928	0.014215	0.027929	0.036116	0.020654	0.037616	0.029331
13 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	0.012287	0.006694	0.006417	0.003928	0.006270	0.009204	0.012083	0.021289	0.009574	0.016176
14 IRON, STEEL, MILLS.....	0.010268	0.009852	0.008735	0.008006	0.010044	0.009204	0.002474	0.002665	0.001181	0.002339
15 METAL FABRIC.....	0.003380	0.002434	0.002539	0.004425	0.013878	0.002621	0.002474	0.002665	0.003464	0.014710
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001479	0.009656	0.014715	0.001881	0.014329	0.019924	0.001279	0.002218	0.000861	0.001347
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.011957	0.002090	0.017898	0.007472	0.013217	0.010988	0.010681	0.015753	0.007123	0.010041
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.002080	0.014275	0.002650	0.001550	0.003992	0.001966	0.002949	0.002429	0.001464	0.001655
19 NONMETAL MINERAL PR.....	0.006511	0.002689	0.002889	0.002752	0.003469	0.002566	0.003866	0.003230	0.001751	0.002429
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.053815	0.056000	0.085375	0.054605	0.047884	0.049587	0.047117	0.069053	0.032969	0.041531
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	0.041454	0.006436	0.006109	0.004054	0.006471	0.005514	0.017290	0.006088	0.004532	0.008430
22 MISC. MANUF.....	0.002201	0.002545	0.008127	0.001401	0.002360	0.001973	0.002599	0.006742	0.001343	0.001992
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.099664	0.108067	0.078360	0.072325	0.088633	0.069394	0.077898	0.088011	0.045577	0.065662
24 TRANS. TRAVEL, INST.....	0.146363	0.135528	0.151622	0.124911	0.088633	0.069394	0.077898	0.088011	0.045577	0.065662
25 RADIO, TEL, IF, LEG.....	0.032251	0.039741	0.029955	0.020051	0.140025	0.141738	0.177466	0.184930	0.127948	0.140713
26 POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.166961	0.180047	0.095871	0.078326	0.029084	0.026637	0.031175	0.036497	0.024710	0.035373
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.112334	0.080047	0.05871	0.047276	0.029084	0.026637	0.031175	0.036497	0.022319	0.036105
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.109662	0.075271	0.098661	0.075271	0.029084	0.026637	0.031175	0.036497	0.022319	0.036105
29 FINANCIAL.....	0.080122	0.075271	0.098661	0.075271	0.029084	0.026637	0.031175	0.036497	0.022319	0.036105
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.025201	0.030138	0.026930	0.015638	0.070051	0.045881	0.167532	0.167938	0.132128	0.133759
31 HOTELS, REST.....	0.080127	0.061646	0.019083	0.077931	0.166478	0.133769	0.167532	0.167938	0.132128	0.133759
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.028801	0.027048	0.017048	0.044882	0.071596	0.068844	0.074414	0.077793	0.039373	0.053696
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	1.046566	1.289052	1.124139	0.017535	0.062908	0.052824	0.081830	0.087158	0.046697	0.063776
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.052627	0.055471	0.045179	0.016355	0.090905	0.076231	0.068216	0.068216	0.015062	0.021090
35 EDUCATION.....	0.017692	0.028273	0.021178	0.019341	0.025891	0.023008	0.022493	0.027778	0.029160	0.042469
36 HOSPITAL.....	0.092647	0.169999	0.121747	0.080557	0.045492	0.043429	0.043429	0.058044	0.029160	0.042469
37 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.073548	0.049122	0.045795	0.034948	0.028516	0.028516	0.891044	1.137770	0.588406	0.859177
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.073548	0.049122	0.045795	0.034948	0.028516	0.028516	0.891044	1.137770	0.588406	0.859177
39 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.633807	3.784527	3.568581	2.593978	3.576789	3.166409	3.681964	4.138334	2.525201	3.103675

MODEL 3 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INV(L*(I-U)*B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	MILAI FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.043807	0.073701	0.055998	0.056258	0.045235	0.041260	0.047692	0.039325	0.033994	0.043202
2 FORESTRY.....	0.004024	0.280533	0.199243	0.017292	0.005447	0.004015	0.004215	0.005779	0.003045	0.008651
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.004092	0.006508	0.005059	0.006630	0.005403	0.004936	0.005712	0.004690	0.004067	0.005443
4 METAL MINING.....	0.000093	0.000154	0.000162	0.000120	0.006190	0.004402	0.001434	0.000601	0.000133	0.000309
5 COAL MINING.....	0.005192	0.007829	0.018870	0.008271	0.074603	0.010892	0.007546	0.004745	0.004135	0.010008
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.002231	0.003552	0.003202	0.003216	0.015292	0.004398	0.003092	0.002455	0.002129	0.075696
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	0.030215	0.046779	0.036390	0.047651	0.038827	0.035481	0.041043	0.002455	0.029257	0.038615
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.005460	0.008683	0.006748	0.008839	0.007205	0.006582	0.007618	0.006255	0.005424	0.007308
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	0.021341	0.034309	0.027066	0.033340	0.027083	0.024738	0.028608	0.023511	0.020386	0.027426
10 SDRINK, DIST, BEW.....	0.010795	0.017177	0.013357	0.017528	0.014269	0.013040	0.015083	0.012390	0.010744	0.014185
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	1.022707	0.007572	0.005206	0.006717	0.005443	0.004972	0.005740	0.004781	0.004092	0.005406
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	0.004969	1.037146	0.018600	0.008184	0.008716	0.006662	0.007342	0.014090	0.005111	0.006739
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	0.009979	0.006956	1.044519	0.074865	0.005970	0.006520	0.006101	0.004929	0.004838	0.027225
14 PRINTING.....	0.008439	0.009511	0.009896	1.033192	0.008378	0.007894	0.009785	0.008020	0.008883	0.008883
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.001417	0.002341	0.002456	0.001818	1.004064	0.066780	0.021759	0.009116	0.002023	0.004689
16 METAL FABRIC.....	0.004261	0.008800	0.011175	0.006080	0.015226	1.061634	0.025104	0.040406	0.012478	0.006620
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.001698	0.002188	0.001299	0.001147	0.002548	0.001802	1.001735	0.000900	0.002780	0.002244
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.008522	0.013063	0.010498	0.013132	0.001746	0.018835	0.011937	1.047982	0.008555	0.011350
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.001409	0.002225	0.001764	0.002144	0.002224	0.001679	0.001875	0.003723	1.011968	0.001864
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	0.001996	0.003174	0.003119	0.002851	0.016139	0.003189	0.002746	0.002146	0.001967	1.047142
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.030454	0.049684	0.061273	0.042943	0.064509	0.041438	0.041459	0.034289	0.029872	0.080130
22 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	0.008769	0.015875	0.005163	0.005316	0.008121	0.006021	0.015413	0.010855	0.004165	0.004908
23 MISC. MANUF.....	0.001368	0.002309	0.001941	0.002373	0.001983	0.001810	0.002119	0.001729	0.001602	0.002011
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.033661	0.085144	0.069472	0.076049	0.121893	0.064315	0.067987	0.055618	0.053503	0.072325
25 TRANSP. TRAVELENT.....	0.133118	0.155961	0.154417	0.141622	0.219561	0.187764	0.173012	0.168372	0.132429	0.190056
26 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	0.032561	0.034982	0.032829	0.068757	0.029308	0.030451	0.040915	0.027399	0.029080	0.034599
27 E-POWER, WATER, GAS.....	0.030913	0.044107	0.065714	0.040887	0.039910	0.034934	0.039452	0.028868	0.025356	0.038824
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.129113	0.170225	0.156261	0.164478	0.159135	0.163472	0.164396	0.151695	0.121201	0.168894
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.045834	0.071133	0.057280	0.069146	0.063724	0.056533	0.065517	0.052995	0.045556	0.062560
30 FINANCE, R.E.....	0.050308	0.085064	0.057045	0.066892	0.056936	0.067782	0.075285	0.034428	0.068792	0.060743
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.055389	0.088140	0.068523	0.089929	0.073233	0.066927	0.077400	0.063582	0.035143	0.072791
32 HOTELS, REST.....	0.018035	0.027602	0.022117	0.027803	0.024713	0.022328	0.024948	0.021010	0.017955	0.024002
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.035448	0.055418	0.043070	0.056383	0.046295	0.043363	0.049077	0.040357	0.035332	0.045779
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.027002	0.021726	0.032973	0.025373	0.022585	0.020837	0.029365	0.023254	0.027005	0.025597
35 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.723496	1.151300	0.895060	1.174661	0.956577	0.874204	1.011012	0.830512	0.720279	0.950799
36 EDUCATION.....	0.029946	0.049190	0.038940	0.046629	0.041721	0.037669	0.042456	0.034025	0.030011	0.039298
37 HOSPITAL.....	0.012269	0.021486	0.017363	0.019156	0.016335	0.014803	0.017662	0.0113976	0.013289	0.017251
38 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.067082	0.121821	0.099692	0.103644	0.088684	0.080257	0.097632	0.076295	0.075311	0.097218
39 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.035611	0.054371	0.041928	0.055435	0.051745	0.046581	0.049636	0.040376	0.032684	0.043272
40 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	2.713212	3.877727	3.395676	3.627238	3.466961	3.191189	3.341586	3.000972	2.694361	3.401052

MODEL 3 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INV.(J+I+IB*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE	0.010228	0.024076	0.062561	0.046162	0.052347	0.053808	0.034810	0.058848	0.041001	0.042171
2 FORESTRY	0.000998	0.006155	0.012134	0.013658	0.004737	0.004669	0.004891	0.005150	0.003681	0.004713
3 PRIMARY FISHING	0.001222	0.003219	0.005699	0.005423	0.006259	0.006440	0.004149	0.007041	0.004896	0.005042
4 METAL MINING	0.000038	0.000682	0.000161	0.001018	0.000235	0.000139	0.000210	0.000128	0.000124	0.000127
5 COAL MINING	0.000856	0.003769	0.003190	0.007683	0.000730	0.001793	0.002593	0.007838	0.003655	0.003610
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES	0.000801	0.020487	0.007292	0.038971	0.003999	0.003886	0.003460	0.003460	0.003339	0.004226
7 MEAT DAIRY FRII	0.001631	0.004544	0.007712	0.027249	0.007112	0.007235	0.003448	0.003448	0.003351	0.003632
8 SECONDARY FISHING	0.006127	0.014298	0.014659	0.014312	0.016516	0.006613	0.002985	0.003076	0.006541	0.003638
9 MISC. FOODS NES	0.001236	0.002871	0.008795	0.008638	0.003525	0.006632	0.006938	0.003942	0.009387	0.006738
10 SDRINKS CLOTHNG	0.001768	0.003958	0.005945	0.039176	0.006632	0.006632	0.006938	0.003942	0.009387	0.006738
11 SAWMILLS WOOD PR	0.001516	0.024333	0.020360	0.009139	0.010930	0.018574	0.003192	0.003192	0.005115	0.003076
12 PULP PAPER & PR	0.001516	0.024333	0.020360	0.009139	0.010930	0.018574	0.003192	0.003192	0.005115	0.003076
13 PRINTING	0.000537	0.007001	0.010564	0.009223	0.003571	0.002104	0.003979	0.005468	0.005115	0.003076
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS	0.000582	0.010347	0.002449	0.015433	0.009024	0.005869	0.001048	0.001146	0.009890	0.001093
15 METAL FABRIC	0.000207	0.007919	0.009038	0.035828	0.009024	0.005869	0.001048	0.001146	0.009890	0.001093
16 MACH. & EQUIPT	0.000340	0.001430	0.001433	0.001803	0.000796	0.000796	0.001048	0.001146	0.009890	0.001093
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT	0.000787	0.006064	0.011325	0.011673	0.022109	0.012091	0.001864	0.001484	0.001283	0.001874
18 ELECTRICAL EQ	0.000461	0.001048	0.001864	0.006908	0.002193	0.004186	0.002013	0.003088	0.003413	0.003893
19 NONMET MINERAL PR	0.000880	0.001745	0.002643	0.036085	0.003793	0.003830	0.003830	0.003830	0.003830	0.003830
20 PETROLEUM REF	0.001184	0.027554	0.037794	0.037602	0.088100	0.038530	0.004307	0.004307	0.004307	0.004307
21 FERT PAINT SOAP	0.001184	0.027554	0.037794	0.037602	0.088100	0.038530	0.004307	0.004307	0.004307	0.004307
22 MISC. MANUF	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
23 CONSTRUCTION	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL INT	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
26 ELEC. WATERGAS	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
27 DISTRIBUTION	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
28 AUTO OPERATION	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
29 FINANCE	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
30 DWELLING SERVICES	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
31 HOTELS REST	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
33 BUSINESS SERVICES	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
34 EDUCATION	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
35 HOSPITAL	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
36 PROVINCIAL REV	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
37 MUNICIPAL REV	0.000484	0.001141	0.002103	0.002041	0.002695	0.002451	0.001569	0.003710	0.003895	0.004041
38 TOTAL OUTPUT	1.592727	2.339686	3.319795	3.420491	3.745756	3.575680	2.865788	3.806043	3.132884	3.233444

MODEL 3 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUS. OUTPUT PER UNIT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1 AGRICULTURE.....	0.044006	0.054814	0.066969	0.056283	0.076377	0.059296	0.067940	0.055726	0.055952
2 FORESTRY.....	0.005650	0.008851	0.005664	0.006639	0.005630	0.007169	0.006471	0.007715	0.007596
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	0.005254	0.006523	0.007966	0.006704	0.009154	0.007072	0.007792	0.006541	0.006697
4 METAL MINING.....	0.000272	0.000159	0.000137	0.000126	0.000126	0.000274	0.000238	0.000395	0.000303
5 COAL MINING.....	0.006126	0.000126	0.000378	0.0007726	0.008712	0.009866	0.011587	0.008380	0.010615
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	0.008675	0.004125	0.003786	0.003673	0.007020	0.006004	0.006004	0.010565	0.016127
7 MEAT/DAIRY FRI..IT.....	0.037794	0.047017	0.058673	0.048530	0.065746	0.050974	0.066352	0.048774	0.048372
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	0.007022	0.008703	0.010625	0.008945	0.012199	0.009839	0.010275	0.008839	0.009022
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	0.026283	0.032710	0.040184	0.033619	0.045882	0.035466	0.037203	0.032743	0.033249
10 S.DRINK,DIST.BREW.....	0.013816	0.017212	0.021040	0.017692	0.024210	0.017131	0.017131	0.016824	0.017335
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	0.005322	0.006788	0.008091	0.006790	0.009172	0.007141	0.007014	0.006580	0.006827
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	0.012687	0.002209	0.010239	0.008323	0.009264	0.015485	0.012993	0.017984	0.015504
13 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	0.005741	0.007280	0.007631	0.016935	0.007979	0.008306	0.008087	0.008077	0.007941
14 PRINTING.....	0.009014	0.019468	0.011674	0.166244	0.010296	0.026663	0.003612	0.020414	0.019635
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	0.004120	0.002405	0.002079	0.002133	0.001905	0.004163	0.009461	0.014606	0.004597
16 METAL FABRIC.....	0.010079	0.006290	0.006336	0.007709	0.005516	0.010351	0.009351	0.014606	0.011458
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	0.000987	0.001787	0.000848	0.000839	0.000737	0.001705	0.002378	0.001864	0.002189
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	0.010441	0.013594	0.015680	0.013494	0.017568	0.014249	0.012935	0.013503	0.013572
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	0.002676	0.002332	0.002424	0.002841	0.002637	0.003348	0.007032	0.003751	0.003284
20 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	0.008929	0.003838	0.004678	0.003392	0.003130	0.008306	0.007032	0.003751	0.003284
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	0.032462	0.070312	0.045982	0.041893	0.047758	0.049815	0.043716	0.045272	0.052444
22 FERT.PAINT,SOAP.....	0.006153	0.008302	0.009207	0.006950	0.007486	0.008224	0.009934	0.008738	0.007769
23 MISC. MANUF.....	0.002135	0.003884	0.004294	0.010654	0.003067	0.003914	0.005245	0.003117	0.003936
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	0.259636	0.105391	0.088341	0.092897	0.082841	0.244663	0.199456	0.377464	0.272611
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	0.115760	0.189292	0.160482	0.157119	0.137027	0.165165	0.144379	0.182778	0.193016
26 E-POWER,WATER,GAS.....	0.022364	0.058548	0.037960	0.212016	0.032503	0.031409	0.030748	0.033119	0.033801
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	0.028426	0.078474	0.045439	0.040369	0.036223	0.041710	0.052594	0.038509	0.059571
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.133143	0.168345	0.188766	0.165767	0.205332	0.186109	0.189592	0.176386	0.176504
29 FINANC.E.....	0.057215	0.072877	0.082653	0.071020	0.090197	0.079644	0.071060	0.073728	0.079238
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	0.066977	0.118212	0.115209	0.097142	0.060180	0.072834	0.067116	0.079304	0.079643
31 HOTELS,REST.....	1.070907	0.088336	0.107978	0.090795	0.124264	0.095940	0.087772	0.086321	0.088962
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.022238	0.082954	0.033178	0.028389	0.037214	0.032605	0.028556	0.028299	0.029797
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	0.044209	0.082954	1.073214	0.058100	0.076560	0.060973	0.060636	0.055687	0.056603
34 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	0.926196	1.153850	1.410425	1.185981	1.623152	1.253177	1.146494	1.237535	1.162039
35 EDUCATION.....	0.122159	0.064936	0.050857	0.058507	0.049683	1.042596	0.399331	0.238773	0.498574
36 HOSPITAL.....	0.019245	0.023293	0.021741	0.025678	0.023204	0.019304	1.017671	0.153253	0.043117
37 PROVINCIAL REV.....	0.129552	0.129552	0.116524	0.150558	0.123305	0.104531	0.095562	1.099645	0.104289
38 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	0.231868	0.085937	0.058301	0.063753	0.051778	0.045753	0.042674	0.091738	1.045083
39 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3.481880	3.871647	3.967721	4.001626	3.151625	3.867875	3.669357	4.229691	4.313631

MODEL 3 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV-(1-J*(1-U)*B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDU'S. OUTPUT

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.247235	0.230911	0.229249	0.235699	0.220956	0.196365	0.239896	0.131233	0.190574
2	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.109265	0.136302	0.094857	0.145603	0.157334	0.116206	0.150526	0.096010	0.175718
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.326720	0.289713	0.439915	0.274040	0.398058	0.286788	0.296488	0.594824	0.391843
4	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.683222	0.656427	0.763722	0.655342	0.758096	0.599360	0.676911	0.821767	0.758136
5	TAXES.....	0.207774	0.207572	0.136639	0.200188	0.175275	0.169966	0.207425	0.107898	0.162380
6	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.004374	-0.010497	-0.010875	-0.017374	-0.012872	-0.016786	-0.016786	-0.009222	-0.010489
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.237718	0.211102	0.181786	0.191605	0.176918	0.197380	0.216715	0.493446	0.267751
8	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.828804	0.667346	0.507138	0.602446	0.566275	0.587082	0.751417	0.434102	0.849448
9	FACTOR INCOMES.....	1.146782	1.207614	0.897558	1.260986	1.202267	1.003830	1.232929	0.726601	1.065379
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.558017	1.627489	1.252569	1.684499	1.585622	1.346325	1.653462	0.980811	1.407844
11	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.299343	0.436114	0.118619	0.257832	0.155102	0.225070	0.364151	0.130431	0.154212
	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP,PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR
11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.142675	0.216100	0.199057	0.205126	0.194618	0.189077	0.166122	0.169624	0.256907
2	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.109870	0.144413	0.172243	0.109760	0.119100	0.150767	0.116493	0.138685	0.152468
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.451305	0.391303	0.355629	0.332962	0.299363	0.387688	0.367578	0.456470	0.285720
4	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.703850	0.751817	0.726929	0.647848	0.613080	0.722533	0.650194	0.764729	0.695096
5	TAXES.....	0.137215	0.167102	0.196954	0.175199	0.158377	0.177632	0.144139	0.134774	0.166176
6	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.009763	-0.012775	-0.011035	-0.020615	-0.013589	-0.012621	-0.011422	-0.009404	-0.013876
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.354169	0.252482	0.254194	0.323790	0.235011	0.297936	0.281319	0.243184	0.185480
8	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.879141	0.790341	0.850498	0.797466	0.697476	0.766950	0.671847	0.886075	0.681608
9	FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.846864	1.105730	1.310561	1.070232	0.961904	1.131976	0.938282	0.995232	1.000663
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.106989	1.476154	1.695834	1.420939	1.301306	1.486064	1.237119	1.980161	1.809269
11	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.192881	0.178361	0.232465	0.191692	0.183981	0.205224	0.181854	0.158821	0.185330
	PETROLEUM REF.	FERT.PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.
21	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	DEPRECIATION.....	0.072504	0.127635	0.182265	0.300470	0.327323	0.302974	0.243586	0.175732	0.213402
2	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.048171	0.149249	0.135781	0.110491	0.179321	0.110402	0.191610	0.137594	0.184599
3	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.829422	0.574020	0.288711	0.334555	0.263891	0.391641	0.319566	0.509292	0.402163
4	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	0.950097	0.816508	0.606757	0.745517	0.770536	0.805016	0.754762	0.822618	0.800165
5	TAXES.....	0.041729	0.095705	0.184263	0.236279	0.208569	0.142344	0.214599	0.253700	0.283213
6	SUBSIDIES.....	-0.004802	-0.008485	-0.013277	-0.017949	-0.012528	-0.051102	-0.014785	-0.009134	-0.008977
7	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.356393	0.381515	0.291780	0.232757	0.195094	0.187774	0.204001	0.178533	0.175594
8	WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.153698	0.385434	0.586759	0.868449	0.856388	0.847099	0.879414	0.893161	0.673194
9	FACTOR INCOMES.....	0.817348	0.760576	1.098367	1.237038	1.179036	1.043803	1.413940	0.998293	1.183664
10	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	0.476779	0.975431	1.449181	1.530904	1.781599	1.438015	1.857340	1.419716	1.671332
11	EMPLOYMENT.....	0.046233	0.099219	0.211600	0.247071	0.243865	0.140251	0.303802	0.300410	0.177755

MODEL 3 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - (V*/Q*)INV(I-J*(I-U)B*) PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS PER UNIT INDUS. OUTPUT

	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1 DEPRECIATION.....	0.387269	0.241714	0.225582	0.220944	0.216862	0.188607	0.176781	0.181046	0.187896
2 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	0.116982	0.151535	0.184006	0.167524	0.193738	0.155406	0.143073	0.150427	0.148203
3 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	0.277969	0.326616	0.324073	0.318506	0.308240	0.361807	0.373281	0.364745	0.366986
4 TOTAL PRIMARY	0.782221	0.719866	0.733661	0.706974	0.718841	0.705821	0.693135	0.696218	0.703085
5 TAXES.....	0.345239	0.254915	0.225436	0.257346	0.237666	0.197562	0.181072	0.186229	0.189631
6 SUBSIDIES.....	-0.008773	-0.015242	-0.012541	-0.018618	-0.011240	-0.012410	-0.012073	-0.013147	-0.014519
7 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	0.153587	0.222231	0.234484	0.212204	0.223220	0.232317	0.278657	0.217184	0.230260
8 WAGES & SALARIES.....	0.441490	0.741329	0.846686	0.809009	0.413512	1.037033	0.952920	0.804501	0.893188
9 FACTOR INCOMES.....	1.044034	1.270824	1.514363	1.316293	0.701561	1.386483	1.246607	1.190231	1.255504
10 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1.767767	1.752210	1.952841	1.775966	1.144848	1.760242	1.592388	1.544357	1.618510
11 EMPLOYMENT.....	0.113629	0.316568	0.397278	0.258390	0.143684	0.289645	0.339847	0.233464	0.248797

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